# TIRUKKURAL

With

Translations in English by

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and

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Foreword by
The Honourable
Mr. Justice V. Subrahmanyam,
High Court, Madras.

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### The Honourable Mr. Justice V. Subrahmanyam

#### **FOREWORD**

Among the peoples who, after long centuries of evolution, had, before the beginning of the

Christian Era, built a solid and brilliant fabric of civilization were the Tamils. They had built

towns and cities and had

reached a high standard of life and achievement not merely in relation to the material comforts and conveniences of life but also in the realms of art, literature and philosophy.

That books and friendships were among the chief pleasures of the Tamils of that age indicates the high cultural level of their lives. The book to which this

forms the Introduction has the following distich: கவில்கொறும் நூல்கயம் போலும்

ப**யில்தொ***று***ம்** 

ப**ண்**புடை யாளர் தொடர்பு.

(Just as closer study of a good book yields increasing pleasure, so does deeper friendship

among good men result in greater happiness.)
One of the topics frequently discussed among the learned men of the time was whether the life

of the ascetic was superior to that of the householder. The author of the Kural conceded:

துறந்தார் பெருமை துணேக்கூறின் வையத் திறந்தாரை யெண்ணிக்கொண் டற்று.

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(To start talking about the greatness of the men who have renounced the world is like beginning to count the number of men who have died since the beginning of time, that is, to attempt a task that can have no ending.)

But the author's final answer was:

வையத்துள் வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்பவன் வானுறையுக் தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப் படும். Gods who are in heaven.)

In any civilised society, there are men who have preferences among musicians and forms of music. There used to be debates among the Tamils of those times as to whether, as an instrument of music, the "Yazh" (wrÿ) was to

be preferred to the "Kuzhal" ( ( ( )).

way it should be lived, takes rank with the

householder, the

Valluvar's answer is :

(The man who lives the life of a

. குழலினி இயாழினி தென்பதம் மக்கள் ம**ழஃலச்சொ**ற் கேனா தவர். (For the father, the prattle of his infant children is sweeter far than the music of the flute

or the yazh.)

The exquisite sophistication of that civilization is perhaps best brought out by the couplet which states that, just as a man as he

limitlessness of knowledge, so does a man as he gets more deeply attached to his beloved realise more fully the limitlessness of love.

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grows more learned realises more fully the

The Tamils of that age were as skilled in the arts f war as in the arts of peace. Their standard of

் விழித்தகண் வேல்கொண் டெறிய அழித்திமைப்பின்

s set in the following couplet:

courage

ஓட்டன்றே வன்க ணவர்க்கு. (You are no soldier if your

(You are no soldier if your eye winks seeing the enemy's spear flying towards it.)

The Tamils, two thousand years ago, had

trade and commerce with other communities not merely in our country but also in the rest of Asia and in Europe. The Tamil States exchanged ambassadors and plenipotenti-aries with other States in Bharat and with foreign nations. The Tamils had no doubt that their civilisation had the stability of the laws of nature.

To a sage in Tamilnad, came the call to

create a literary work in which the way of life of

the Tamils would be permanently portrayed. The sage was Tiru- valluvar and the works is the "Kural" to which I have the privilege to introduce the reader. It was written about two thousand years ago. Tiruvalluvar was not called upon to build an Utopia or construct a new heaven and a new earth in the rarefied atmosphere of abstract thought. He was proud of the society in which he lived. There were, to be sure, in that society wicked men and wastrels as well as men of nobility and virtue. With sure strokes, he painted both sets of men (கயமை & பண்புடைமை): But he was satisfied that the

society had been organised with vii

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In broad divisions and under suitable subheads and in separate chapters, he described the life and attributes of the oridinary citizen (householder), the sage (ascetic) and the king, ministers of state and other men of power and influence. In depicting life and manners and in formulating rules of conduct for individual success and social harmony, he reminded men constantly of "Aram", the great Power which keeps ceaseless watch over individuals, the state and society and which confers on lives lived in accordance with its principles, riches beyond measure, both material and spiritual. **செ**றப்**பீனுஞ் செல்வ**மு மீனும் அறத்தினூஉங்

The substance of "Aram" is love. For the man who does not have love in his heart and for the society which is not built around love,

காக்க மெவனே உயிர்க்கு.

an eye to maintain conditions in which it would be easy for men to lead a moral life and that men were not left in doubt as to their functions and place in society or as to their ultimate destiny. **என்பி லதனே வெயில்**போலக் காயுமே **அன்**பி ல**துண ய**றம்.

"Aram" has no mercy.

own iniquity). What matters

(As the sun burns up the boneless creature, so does Aram deal with the thing without love.)

" Aram " is rooted in justice. It deals the same with the prince as with the peasant. The king who does wrong தண்பதத்தாற் ருனே

கெடும் (will be pushed down by the weight of his



Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope

#### PREFACE

I am thankful, after so many years, to see, at length, the completion of this work, projected at the very outset of my Oriental studies—a work which has cost much time and labour, and completes the series of Tamil books by which I have tried to help forward the study of this admirable language among both Europeans and Natives.

Tamil easier to English students, while to Native students it may afford means for a more comprehensive and fruitful study of their greatest classic author, who has sung of so many topics, Musaeo contingens cuncta lepore, 'touching all things with poetic grace.'

It is primarily intended to make classical

Anyone living in India, and having the assistance of a Munshi, or Native teacher, should use also one of the editions published by

Saravana Perumal Iyer. The verbal commentary and

(சரவணப்பெருமாள் ஐயர்).

loving thought and reiteration of the couplets themselves that their full force and beauty can be apprehended.

The Commentary constitutes, in such cases.

paraphrase will be very useful; yet it is only by much

rather a pair of crutches than a pair of wings.

I may say here that it is hard to discern

reason to imagine (with M. Jules Vinson, Melanger

orientaux, Sept. 1883. Paris: Leroux) that we have

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not before us the original work of the poet as he planned it. It is certainly not an anthology, but the perfect and most elaborate work of one master. The third part might be deemed separable, but the manner even there is quite peculiar to our bard. As one link in a chain of evidence, the following is remarkable. The poet uses 'a sura,' nine times as equivalent to 'lady,' but never uses the same epithet twice. So with '@w. There is a studied variety in epithets throughout. The kind patronage of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of the Madras Government, has enabled me to publish this work. To Dr. R. Rost, Librarian of the India House, I am indebted for much kindly assistance. without which this volume would not have been published. Mr. F. Pincott, M. R. A. S., has rendered me invaluable assistance throughout. This gentleman has minimised for me the confessedly great labour of publishing such a book in England. Works of reference I could command at the British Museum, the India House Library, and the Oxford Indian Institute; but I have often felt the lack of the advice and assistance of

years in India. I have examined and used most of the books, Native and European, relating to the Kurral; but have often departed from traditional renderings; and, as no Native eye has seen my MS., I must bear the entire responsibility in such cases. Υi PREFACE That this publication may be useful in promoting the real study of Tamil, and so help who go to South India as officers of those Government, or as missionaries, better understand the mind of the people among whom they live and work, is my one desire in

Native scholars which I enjoyed, for many happy

Quod faxit D. O. M.

Quoa jaxu D. O. m.

sending it forth.

Indian Institute, Oxford. Sept. 1, 1886. POPE.

INTRODUCTION

G. U.

The weaver of Mayilapur, known now only as Tiruvalluvar, was undoubtedly one of the great geniuses of the world; but his fame belongs to South India alone, and to only one great race there. He is the venerated sage and lawgiver of the Tamil people, of whom there are about ten millions inhabiting the Central and Southern Karnatic. M. Ariel, in a letter to Burnouf published in the Journal Asiatique (Nov.-Dec. 1848) speaks of Tiruvalluvar's great work as 'the masterpiece of Tamil literature—one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought.' Again, he says: 'That which above all is wonderful in the Kurral is the fact that its author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples or beliefs, to the whole community of mankind; the fact that he formulates sovereign morality and absolute reason; that he proclaims in their very essence, in their eternal abstractedness, virtue and truth; that he presents, as it were, in one group the highest laws of domestic and social life; that he is equally perfect in thought, in language and in poetry, in the austere metaphysical contemplation of the great mysteries of the Divine Nature, as in the easy and graceful analysis of the tenderest emotions of the heart.' It is strange that the poet and his one great work are both without a name. The author himself is xtv TIRUKKURAL commonly known as Tiru-valluva nayanar (lit. 'the sacred devotee, priest, or soothsayer of the Parraya caste'). Tradition says he was a weaver, and of those who are regarded as the refuse of all the castes—the pariah tribe. Their priests, soothsayers, teachers, or ' prophets' are styled Valluvar. But he does not write as a priest, and it would be impossible to gain from his writings any idea of the kind of temple in which he lit the sacred lamp and presented the offerings of his people. It is strange that the title by which alone the greatest poet of South India is known should be one indicating an origin most degrading and contemptible in the eyes of the vast multitudes of whom he has been for ten centuries the Oracle. The last has indeed become first. A wild and utterly incredible tradition assigns him a Brahman father and a no-caste mother; and represents the poetess Avvai (equal to 'old woman ': her name, too, is unknown) as his sister, while several other poets, of whom some fragments remain, were his brothers. All that we certainly know is that he was a pariah, and a weaver; lived at S. Thome, or Mayilapur, now a suburb of Madras; and had an intimate friend, probably a patron, called Elela-cinkan (equal to 'Lion of the surf'), who was the captain of a small vessel. The poet's home was a place around which there still lingers a strange oriental beauty, and which has probably not changed much since the time when the passer-by might have heard the click of the shuttle mingling with the low I may be pardoned for dwelling on my recollections of this interesting spot, since in 1840 my missionary life began there, and while visiting the villages around, that enthusiasm for the great Tamil poet was first kindled which has been an important factor in my life. Mayilapur, or Mayilai, is 'the town of peacocks,' and the name seems to indicate a place of groves and gardens around old temples. There is a sacred tank still, with a belt of cocoa-nut palms, and a square of old leaf-covered native houses, in any one of which the poet might have lived. The sea-shore is close by, and Elela-cinkan's successors (I fear much degenerated) dwell

chaunt of his melodious verse. INTRODUCTION

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surf-waves, and pondered often, doubtless, on the shore of what he calls the nama-nir, 'the gruesome wave.' (149.)

A higher interest is imparted to the spot and its neighbourhood, at least to Christians, by

there yetThe poet could hear the boom of the

but now generally acknowledged to be authentic) that here S. Thomas preached and here met his death by a spear (vel) such as the poet often speaks of, and was here buried. Mayilapur to us is better known as S. Thome. In this neighbourhood a Christian community has existed from the earliest times. Here are fine old Armenian and Portuguese churches; and a Christian inscription of the 5th century. Here Pantaenus of Alexandria taught; and we are quite warranted in imagining Tiruvalluvar, the thoughtful poet, the eclectic, to whom the teaching of the Jains was as familiar as that of every Hindu sect, xvi TIRUKKURAL who was not hindered by any caste prejudices from familiar intercourse with foreigners, whose one thought was to gather knowledge from every source, whose friend the sea-captain would bring him tidings of every stranger's arrival (coming from Ceylon, perhaps, in his own

the tradition (so long and lightly discredited,

pacing along the sea-shore with the Christian teachers, and imbibing Christian ideas, tinged with the peculiarities of the Alexandrian School, and day by day working them into his own wonderful Kurral. The East and the West have influenced one another in a very real and not yet thoroughly understood way from the earliest times. It is undoubtedly a noteworthy fact that from this Mayilapur, on which the eyes of Christendom have ever rested as the one sacred spot in India of Apostolic labour, comes the one Oriental book, much of whose teaching is an echo of the 'Sermon on the Mount.' The name of poir \*Kurral is given par excellence to this the poet's great and only work; which consists of 133 chapters, each containing 10 couplets; and thus numbers 2,660 lines. Kurral means 'anything short' (Kurr. Sans. krit, Lat. curt-us Gr. kelp, A. S.

dhoney): we may fairly, I say, picture him

as being the shortest species of stanza in the Tamil language. Tiruvalluvar's poem is thus by no means a long one; though in value it far outweighs the whole of the INTRODUCTION **XVII** remaining Tamil literature, and is one of the select number of great works which have entered into the very soul of a whole people, and which can never die. According to a custom not unknown in Europe, a series of verses (most of them very modern) bearing the names of all the great Tamil Poets is prefixed to the Kurral, under the name of 'The Garland of Tiruvalluvar,' and exhausts the subject of his excellence with every variety of hyperbole. Several of these are neat. One, by பரணர் (Paranar), says that as மால் (Vishnu), when he appeared as Vamana (35 poir Kurral means 'dwarf' also), or the dwarf, measured

with two steps heaven and earth, so with the two lines of his diminutive Venpa-footed

Sceor-t), and is properly the name of the couplet,

universe. [மாலுங் குறளாய் வளர்க்திரண்டு மாணடியான் ஞாலம் முழுதும் கயக்தளக்தான்—வாலறிவன் வள்ளுவருக் தங்குறள்வெண் பாவடியால் வையத் தார் உள்ளுவவெல் லாமளக்தார் ஓர்க்து. ] Complete in itself, the sole work of its author, it has come down the stream of ages absolutely uninjured, -hardly a single various reading of any importance being found,-and every rival sect in the Tamil country claims the Kurral as its own, and has furnished it with commentary and critical apparatus accordingly. Tradition declares that Tiruvalluvar composed his Kurral at the request of his neighbours, in order that the Tamil people might have a Vedam of their own; and it xviii TIRUKKURAL was doubtless intended to become the abiding

authority on all ethical subjects for the Tamil country. The author must have already possessed

Kurral-verse has Tiruvalluvar measured the

a great reputation, or this request would not have been made; yet there are no traces of any other writings of his. The Kurral, when finished, is said to have been taken by its author to Madura, where there was a college of learned Tamil scholars, supposed to have been founded in the days of Vamca Cekhara, an ancient king of the Pandya kingdom. In this college Civa himself had condescended to appear as the forty-ninth professor, especially devoting himself to the exposition of the Tamil language. The god also bestowed on the college a sacred bench of solid diamond, on which no one could sit who was not a faultless scholar. [See Wilson's Hist. Sketch of

a faultless scholar. [See Wilson's Hist. Sketch of the Kingdom of Pandya.] Lists are given of the forty-eight members of this academy, but there are no genuine remains of their writings. The result of the appearance of Tiruvalluvar is variously stated. The general idea is that the high-caste assembly would not permit him

to take his seat on the bench with the learned

that, meekly acquiescing in his own exclusion, he simply requested permission to lay his book on the end of the seat. On this being granted, the book was placed where the poet should have been seated, and the whole bench at once disappeared, leaving the learned professors afloat in the Lotus-tank. This story is obviously inconsistent with the idea which is equally prevalent, that the president INTRODUCTION xix. was Kapilar, himself a Pariah, and a brother of Tiruvalluvar. The truth seems to be that the Madura school of Tamil literature, now too full of Sanskrit influences, was supreme till the advent of the S. Thome poet, whose fame at once eclipsed that of the southern sages. There are no data whatever which may enable us to fix with precision the period at which our poet flourished. I think between A. D. 800 and 1000 is its probable date. The style is not archaic-far less so than that of the

pandits, on account of his want of caste: but

Civaya Cintamani. Remembering that its author was not fettered by caste prejudices, that his greatest friend was a sea-captain, that he lived at S. Thome, that he was evidently an 'eclectic,' that Christian influences were at the

time at work in the neighbourhood, and that many passages are strikingly Christian in their spirit, I cannot feel any hesitation in saying that the Christian Scriptures were among the sources from which the poet derived his inspiration.

Dr. Graul, a devoted student of Tamil

literature, published an edition in Leipzig and in London, in 1856, with German and Latin translations. It is very valuable, though incomplete—owing to his lamented death—and has serious misprints.

Mr. F. W. Ellis, an Oriental scholar of extraordinary ability, printed a small portion of the *Kurral*, with copious notes and illustrations. The sheets of this unfinished work (304 pages) can still be had.

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The Rev. W. H. Drew, a missionary of the London Society in Madras, published an edition of 63 chapters, with English Translation, and additional notes by the fine old scholar, Ramanuja Kavirayar, with the Tamil commentary of Parimelaragar. This is, as far as it goes, the best edition. The purely native editions, issued under the editorship of the late learned pandit Carvanaperumalaiyar of Madras, are very correct and valuable. Twelve native commentators have illustrated by verbal commentaries the whole text: but the student will do well to disregard

the meanings read into the verses by persons, native or European, who are anxious to prove that the Tamil sage taught their own favourite dogmas. Tiruvalluvar is generally very simple, and his commentators very profound.

In regard to the philosophico-theological system taught in the Kurral various opinions

have naturally been held. Every Hindu sect claims the great poet, and strives to interpret his verses so as to favour its own dogmas. The Jains especially consider him their own, and he has certainly used several of their technical terms, and seems to have been cognizant of the latest developments of that system. There is one couplet, however, that is destructive of the idea that Tiruvalluvar was a Jain. In Ch. III., fourth couplet, a story regarding Indira is referred to as proving that ascetics have power over the gods. xxi INTRODUCTION The sage was Gautama, who cursed Indra for deceiving the sage's wife, Ahalya. Now, according to Jain ideas, a sage could have no wife, nor could he feel the emotion of anger, nor had he the power to inflict punishment. A Jain would not believe the story, and could scarcely use it as the author of the Kurral has done. But, in as far as it is Oriental, Tiruvalluvar's teaching is just such as the study of Hinduism, in that of the Jain system in its later developments, and of the Bhagavadgita, might have produced. There is no trace in the Kurral of many things, systems, doctrines, and practices, current in South India at different periods, because, I suppose, they had been eliminated from the sage's own eclectic system of faith and practice, and because his work is didactic, and not controversial. What philosophy he teaches seems to be of the eclectic school as represented by the Bhagavadgita.\* Of Bhakti, the introduction of which into India I still think (with Weber) is mainly due to the influence of Christianity-the first chapter of the Kurral is a beautiful exposition.

the light of Cankara's reforms, combined with

into India I still think (with Weber) is mainly due to the influence of Christianity—the first chapter of the Kurral is a beautiful exposition.

The Kurral owes much of its popularity to its exquisite poetic form. A Gram., 187) containing a

expressed in a refined and intricate metre. No translation \* Barth, Religions of India, p. 192 (Trubner, 1882). TTİ TIRUKKURAL

a couplet (Third

and striking idea

Rurral is

complete

is truly an apple of gold in a net work of silver.' Something of the same kind is found in Greek epigrams, in Martial, and the Latin elegiac verse. There is a beauty in the periodic

can convey an idea of its charming effect. It

character of the Tamil construction in many of these verses that reminds the reader of the happiest efforts of Propertius. Probably the

Tamil sage adopted it as being the best representative in Tamil of the Sanskrit cloka. The brevity rendered necessary by the

form gives an oracular effect to the utterances of

the great Tamil 'Master of the sentences.' They are the choicest of moral epigrams.

The selection of the most difficult metre

from strict rule, and requiring such wonderful condensation-for a long work, showed that the author intended to expend upon it his utmost of power, and to make it a 'possession for ever,' a 'delight of many generations.' The following is an analysis of the whole Kurral, as given in the Commentary of Parimelaragar. It is divided into three Books treating of Virtue, Wealth, and Pleasure. The Nannul, a standard Tamil Grammar of much later date, has the rule :--'The benefit derived from a treatise must be the attaining to Virtue, Wealth. Enjoyment, Heaven (Deliverance).' In the 26th cloka of the Hitopadeca the same enumeration is given: Dharmmartha-kama-mokshanam. INTRODUCTION xxiii Our author treated of only three of these. Did he seave his work incomplete? or did he

in the language—one permitting no deviations

because he resolved to take only the practical view of things? I suppose he was not satisfied with the glimpses he had obtained of man's future, and waited for light; or, perhaps, he thought his people not prepared for higher teaching. Ch. xxxv.—xxxvii. give us his nearest approach to the subject. The poem will not at first reveal all its beauties to the student. The whole scope and connection of Chapters v.-xxiv. should be studied to show the beauty of the life of the Tamil householder as the South-Indian vates sacer contemplates it. The ideal householder leads on earth a consecrated life (50), not unmindful of any duty to the living, or to the departed (42). His wife, the glory of his house, is modest and frugal; adores her husband; guards herself, and is the guardian of his house's fame (vi.). His children are his choicest treasures; their babbling voices are his music; he feasts with the gods when he eats the rice their tiny fingers

refrain from any exposition of Vidu or Moksha

them worthier than himself (vii.). Affection is the very life of his soul: of all his virtues the first and greatest. The sum and source of them all is love (viii.). His house is open to every guest, whom he welcomes with smiling face and pleasant word, and with whom he shares his meal (ix.). Courteous in speech (x.), grateful for every kindness (xi.), just in all his dealings (xii.), master of himself in perfect xxiv TIRUKKURAL self-control (xiii.), strict in the performance of every assigned duty (xiv), pure (xv.), patient and forbearing (xvi), with a heart free from envy (xvii.), moderate in desires (xviii.), speaking no evil of others (xix.), refraining from unprofitable words (xx.), dreading the touch of evil (xxi.), diligent in the discharge of all the duties of his position (xxii.), and liberal in his benefactions (xxiii.), he is one whom all unite to praise (xxiv.)

have played with; and his one aim is to make

It is not irreverent to put side by side with this the words which I feel sure he had heard, or at least the summary of them (Phil. iv. 6-8):

'Whatsoever things are pure,
Whatsoever things are honourable,
Whatsoever things are just,
Whatsoever things are of good report,
If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise,
think on these things.'

Tradition (reflecting, doubtless, in many

things the spirit of a much later age) says that the life of the poet in Mayilapur, with his wife Vacuki, was in perfect accordance with these chapters. She was the embodiment of all the Kurral requires in the 'help to household life.'

In his youth, her father, Marka-cakayan, struck with his virtues, offered the poet his daughter in marriage. Tiruvalluvar was

inclined to marry, because domestic virtue is the

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the maiden's temper and gifts; and accordingly

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replied: 'If she will take this sand and make it into rice for me, I will take her as my wife.' Vacuki meekly took the basket of sand, and,

feeling sure that what the holy man ordained was possible and right, proceeded to boil it; and, as (v. 55) the virtuous woman is said to have power with the gods, so it came to pass with her; a

miracle was wrought on her behalf, and she brought him the rice for which he asked. So she became his wife, faithful and obedient. In after years, when the poet's fame had

spread through all the Tamil country, one day a noble stranger came to the weaver's cottage, and asked the question (so much discussed in those times), 'Which is greater—domestic life, or a life of asceticism?' The sage, while courteously to the question. The enquirer was left to see domestic life in its perfect grace, and judge for himself. What he saw was this. One day when Vacuki was drawing water from the well the sage suddenly called her, and the obedient wife instantly came, leaving the bucket hanging

entertaining the stranger, gave no reply in words

brought her husband his morning meal of cold rice, he complained that it burnt his mouth! When she, unquestioning, and unhesitating in her attention to his comfort, instantly began to fan it. Another day, at noon, when the glaring light was everywhere, the sage, who was at work at

Another day, when the good housewife

his XXVI TIBUKKURAL loom, let fall his shuttle, and called for a light to seek it! The wife, with unquestioning obedience,

mid-way in the well.

lit a lamp and brought it him!

The enquirer had learnt his lesson:

Where such a wife is found, domestic life is the best. Where such a wife is not, the life of the ascetic is to be preferred.' So the poet and his Vacuki, this Griselda of the Tamil olden days, lived, till the time that she must leave him, and gain 'release.' The dving wife looked wistfully at her husband. 'What is it?' said he. 'When you married me, and on that day I stood and spread the rice for you (literally, for you, my god), you gave me a commandment to place always, with your meals, a cup of water and a needle. I know not why it was.' 'It was,' he replied, 'that if a grain of rice were spilt. I might pick it up and purify it.' Satisfied, the meek Vacuki closed her eyes for eyer. She had never during her whole married life questioned her lord's command! And also, it is clear, no grain of rice had ever been spilt! As he lay that night, after her death and cremation, and pondered, he was heard to exclaim (there are many various readings of the verse):-அடிசிற் கெனியாளே ! அன்புடை யாளே படிசொற் றவரு த பாவாய்—அடிவருடிப் பின் றூங்கி முன்னெழுந்த பேதையே! போதியோ? என்றூங்கும் என்கண் இரா. xxvii INTRODUCTION 'Sweet as my daily food! O full of love!' O wife, Obedient ever to my word! Chafing my feet, The last to sleep, the first to rise, O gentle one! By night, henceforth, what slumber to mine eves?' Whatever may be thought of these characteristic traditions, it is the singular glory of the poet to have drawn this picture of the perfect householder; and it speaks loudly in favour of the Tamil race that these couplets are enshrined in the hearts of the whole people. Dynastic changes, Muhammadan raids, and irruptions of alien races, through a dozen centuries have changed many things in the South: 'Old times are changed, old manners gone, And strangers fill the Pandyan's throne,' but the Tamil race preserves many of its old virtues, and has the promise of a noble future. Their English friends, in teaching them all that the West has to impart, will find little to unteach in the moral lessons of the Kurral rightly understood. Sir A. Grant says: "Humility, charity, and forgiveness of injuries, being Christian qualities, are not described by Aristotle." Now these three are everywhere forcibly inculcated by the Tamil moralist. These are the themes of his finest verses. So far, then, we may call this Tamil poet Christian; and to understand him, to free him from mistaken glosses, to teach his

works, to correct their teaching where it is misleading, and to supplement it where it is

defective, would seem to be the duty of all xxviii

who are friends of the race that glories in the possession of this poetical masterpiece. Sir A. Grant (Aris. Ethics, I. 81), treating of Greek morality 'before the birth of Moral Philosophy,' says truly: 'It is obvious that such a code as this could only arise among an essentially moral and noble race.' This is precisely what I claim for the Tamil-speaking peoples, and on the same ground. We shall not do all the good we might do among them till we more unreservedly recognize this. No doubt many couplets in this remarkable work say more to us than they did to those for whom they were written. Many of these epigrammatic masterpieces have a profound significance, of which their author himself was hardly conscious. Their resemblance to the gnomic poetry of Greece is remarkable as to their subjects, their sentiments, and the state of society when they were uttered. Something must be said regarding the Third Book on 'Love'.

. Of this Mr. Drew said, that 'it could not be translated into any European language without exposing the translator to infamy.' But this is only true in regard to certain of the commentaries upon it, which are simply detestable. I am persuaded that it is perfectly pure in its tendency, and in the intention of its wise and high-souled composer. Its title is Kamattu-pal, 'the division which treats of Kama,' and this means Lust or Love. xxix INTRODUCTION . Kaman is the Hindu Cupid. Hindu ideas differ from our own. This prejudice kept me from reading the third part of the Kurral for some years; but the idea occurred to me very forcibly that he who wrote: 'Spotless be thou in mind! This only merits virtue's name; All else, mere pomp and idle sound, (34)no real worth can claim,' could not have covered himself with the spotted infamy of singing a song of lust.

appreciate its spirit; and, as the result, I translate it, believing that I shall be regarded as having done good service in doing so. Dr. Graul has published it in German and in Latin, M. Ariel in French. I may add that many give to the whole a mystical interpretation, an idea with which commentators on the book of Canticles have made us familiar. Its interpretation as an allegory exhibiting the play [S. Lila] of the Divine Spirit with the embodied soul, would be in harmony with much that is found in Muhammadan literature as well as in Sanskrit, especially in Buddhist writers. Yet I can hardly think that Tiruvalluvar's tone of mind would lead him to this method of teaching spiritual truths. In regard to the translation, I may venture to say that it is faithful, and that I have not read into the TIRUKKURAL

Thus I ventured at length to read and study it, rejecting commentators, when I was able fairly to

rendering a single idea or thought which there were not good grounds for supposing that the poet intended to convey. I thought it best to try to give a metrical translation. The Tamil scholar will see that I have tried to reproduce even the rhythm in many cases, but I could not retain the inimitable grace, condensation, and point of the original. Nothing, not even a corrupt Greek chorus, so defies the efforts of the student as does very much of the high Tamil poetry. The poetical dialect of Tamil allows every kind and any amount of ellipsis, so that a line is often little else than a string of crude forms artfully fitted together. The best compositions are quatrains or couplets, each containing a complete idea : a moral epigram. Their construction resembles that of a design in mosaic. The materials fitted together are sometimes mere bits of coloured glass, but sometimes also very precious stones and pure gold. And the design? Why you walk round it, and try to catch it in all as if it meant nothing at all, till you catch some hint, and at once it lies revealed, something to be thought of again and again, some bit of symbolism it may be, not unfrequently grotesque, often quaint, but sometimes also of rare beauty. Especially of Tiruvalluvar it may be said, as Archbishop Trench says of S. Augustine (S. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture, p. 154). 'He abounds in Introduction ixxx short and memorable, and, if I might so call them, epigrammatic sayings, concentrating with a forceful brevity the whole truth which he desires to impart into some single phrase, forging it into a polished shaft, at once pointed to

pierce, and barbed that it shall not lightly

lights, and feel at first, and often for a long time,

drop from, the mind and memory.'

2\_ sir (sig so p) — INDEX

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கெஞ்சொடு புலத்தல்: Expostulation with

898 Sage VALLUVAR, priest of thy lowly clan, No tongue repeats, no speech reveals thy name: Yet, all things changing, dieth not thy fame, For thou art bard of universal man;

And still thy 'book' above the waters wan, Virtue, true wealth, and joy, and being's aim, In sweetest mystic couplets doth proclaim,

Glossarv

Where winds sea-wafted palmy forests fan.

Haply undreamed of 'visions' glad thine eyes

In realms beyond thy fabled 'seven-fold birth,'

And clouds of darkness from thy spirit roll;

While lands far aff have heard with strange surprise

Faint echoes of thy song. Through all the earth

Men hail thee brother, seer of spotless soul.

திருக்குறள் THE SACRED KURAL

க. அறத்துப்பால் — VIRTUE

1. பாயிரம் — INTRODUCTION

க. கடவுள் வாழ்த்து Chapter 1. The Praise of God

- அகர முதல எழுத்தெல்லாம் ஆதி பகவேன் முதற்றே உலகு.
- \*A, as its first of letters, every speech maintains; The 'Primal Deity' is First through all the world's

domains.

† As all letters have the letter A for their first, so the world has the eternal God for its first.

 கற்றதனு லாய பயுடுகொன்கொல் வாலறிவன் நற்றுள் தொழாஅர் எனின்.

No fruit have men of all their studied lore, Save they the 'Purely Wise One's' feet adore.

What profit have those derived from learning, who worship not the good feet of Him who is possessed of pure knowledge?

\* Translation in verse by Rev. G. U. Pope. † Translation in prose by Rev. Drew.

திருக்கு றன்

கடவுள்

வாழ்த்து

<sup>3.</sup> ம**லர்பிசை ஏகி**ஞன் மாணடி சேர்ந்தார்

கிலமிசை கீடுவாழ் வார். His feet, 'Who o'er the full-blown flower hath past.'

In bliss long time shall dwell above this earthly plain.

They who are united to the glorious feet of

Him who occupies swiftly the flower of the mind, shall flourish in the highest of worlds (heaven).

் 4. வேண்டுதல் வேண்டாமை இலான்அடி சேர்க்தார்க்கு

யாண்டும் இடும்பை இல.

who gain

His foot, 'Whom want affects not, irks not grief,' who gain Shall not, through every time, of any woes complain.

To those who meditate the feet of Him who

is void of degire or aversion, evil shall never come. 4 5. இருள்சேர் இருவினோயும் சேரா இறைவன் பொருள்சேர் புகழ்புரிக்தார் மாட்டு.

The men, who on the 'King's' true praise delight to dwell, Affects not them the fruit of deeds done ill or well. shall not adhere to those who delight in the true praise of God. **6. பொறிவாயி**ல் ஐந்தவித்தான் பொய்தீர் ஒழுக்க இதறிகின்றுர் கீடுவாழ் வார். Long live they blest, who 've stood in path from falsehood freed; His, 'Who quenched lusts that from the sense-gates five proceed.' Those shall long prosper who abide in the faultless way of Him who has destroyed the five desires of the senses. 6 TIRUKKURAL THE PRAISE OF GOD

The two-fold deeds that spring from darkness

7. தனக்குவமை இல்லாதான் தாள்சேர்ந்தார்க் கல்லால் மணக்கவில மாற்றல் அரிது. Unless His foot, 'to Whom none can compare,' men gain, 'Tis hard for mind to find relief from anxious pain.

Anxiety of mind cannot be removed, except from those who are united to the feet of Him who is incomparable. 8. அறவாழி அந்தணன் தாள்சேர்ந்தார்க் கல்லால் பிறவாழி நீந்தல் அரிது. Unless His feet, 'the Sea of Good, the Fair and Bountiful,' men gain, hard the further bank of being's changeful sea to attain. None can swim the sea of vice, but those who are united to the feet of that gracious Being who is a sea of virtue. 8 9. கோளில் பொறியிற் குணமிலவே எண்கு**ணை**த்தான் தானோ வணங்காத் தலே. Before His foot, 'the Eight-fold Excellence,' with nnhent head

unbent
head
Who stands, like palsied sense, is to all living functions

functions
dead.
The head that worships not the feet of Him
who is possessed of eight attributes, is as useless as a

sense without the power of sensation.

9

10. பிறவிப் பெருங்கடல் கீக்துவர் கீக்தார் இறைவன் அடிசேரா தார்.

They swim the sea of births, the 'Monarch's' foot who gain; None others reach the shore of being's mighty main.

None can swim the great sea of births, but those who are united to the feet of God.

3

**திரு≛்குறன்** சிறப்பு

\_\_\_

வான்

## உ. வான் சிறப்பு Ch. 2. The Excellence of Rain

 வான்பின்று உலகம் வழங்கி வருதலால் தான்அமிழ்தம் என்றுணரை பாற்று.

The world its course maintains through life that rain unfailing gives;

Thus rain is known the true ambrosial for

Thus rain is known the true ambrosial food of all that lives.

By the continuance of rain the world is

called ambrosia. 12. துப்பார்க்குத் துப்பாய துப்பாக்கித் துப்பார்க்குத்

preserved in existence; it is therefore worthy to be

<u>து**ப்**பாய த</u>ாஉம் மழை. The rain makes pleasant food for eaters rise: As

food itself, thirst-quenching draught supplies. Rain produces food, and is itself food.

2

13. விண் இன்று பொய்ப்பின் விரிரீர் வியஹலகத்தை உள்ரின்று உடற்றும் பசி. If clouds, that promised rain, deceive, and

in the sky remain,

Famine, sore torment, stalks o'er earth's vast ocean-

girdled plain.

3

If the cloud, withholding rain, deceive (our hopes) hunger will long distress the sea-girt spacious world.

14. ஏரின் உழாஅர் உழவர் புயலென்னும் வாரி வளங்குன்றிக்கோல்.

If clouds their wealth of waters fail on earth to pour, The ploughers plough with oxen's sturdy team no more.

If the abundance of wealth-imparting rain diminish, the labour of the plough must cease.

15. கெடுப்பதூஉங் கெட்டார்க்குச் சார்வாய்மற் ருங்கே எடுப்பதூஉம் எல்லாம் மழை. 'Tis rain works all: it ruin spreads, then

timely aid
supplies;
As, in the happy days before, it bids the ruined rise.

Rain by its absence ruins men; and by its existence restores them to fortune.

16. விசும்பின் துளிவீழின் அல்லால்மற் ருங்கே பசும்புல் தல்கோண்பு அரிது. If from the clouds no drops of rain are shed, 'Tis

rare to see green herb lift up its head.

If no drop falls from the clouds, not even the

- green blade of grass will be seen. 6 17. கொடுங்கடு லும் தன்கீர்மைை குன்றும் தடிக்கெழிலி
  - தான்கல்கா தாகி விடின். f clouds restrain their gifts and grant no rain.

If clouds restrain their gifts and grant no rain,

The treasures fail in ocean's wide domain.

Even the wealth of the wide sea will be

diminished, if the cloud that has drawn (its waters) up

gives them not back again (in rain). 7 18. கிறப்பொடு பூசின் செல்லாத வொனம்

வறக்குமேல் வாஞோக்கும் ஈண்டு. If heaven grow dry, with feast and offering never

more Will men on earth the heavenly ones adore.

**திருக்கு றள்** 

*நீ*த்தார் பெருமை

If the heaven dry up, neither yearly festivals, nor daily worship will be offered in this world, to

5

the Celestials. 8 19. தானும் தவம்இரண்டும் தங்கா வியன்உலகம் வானம் வழங்கா தெனின். If heaven its watery treasures ceases to dispense, Through the wide world cease gifts, and

Through the wide world cease gifts, and deeds of 'penitence.'

If rain fall not, penance and alms-deeds will within this spacious world.

20. நீர்இன்று அமையாது உலகெனின் யார்யார்க்கும் வான்இன்று அமையாது ஒழுக்கு. When water fails, functions of nature cease, you

say; Thus when rain fails, no men can walk in 'duty's ordered way.'

If it be said that the duties of life cannot be discharged by any person without water, so without rain

flowing of water. there cannot be the 10

நீத்தார் பெருமை

not dwell

# Ch. 3. The Greatness of Ascetics

 ஒழுக்கத்து நீத்தார் பெருமை விழுப்பத்து வேண்டும் பனுவல் தாணிவு.

have stood.

TIRUKKURAL

The settled rule of every code requires, as highest good, Their greatness who, renouncing all, true to their rule

6

THE

GREATNESS

 $\mathbf{OF}$ 

The end and aim of all treatise is to extol beyond all other excellence, the greatness of those who, while abiding in the rule of conduct peculiar to their state, have abandoned all desire.

As counting those that from the earth have passed away, 'Tis vain attempt the might of holy men to say.

துறந்தார் பெருமை துணேக்கூறின் வையத்து
 இறந்தாரை எண்ணிக்கொண் டற்று.

To describe the measure of the greatness of those who have forsaken the two-fold desires, is like counting the dead. 2

23. இருமை வகைதெரிந்து ஈண்டு அறம் பூண்டார் பெருமை பிறங்கிற்று உலகு.

Their greatness earth transcends, who, way of both worlds weighed,

In this world take their stand, in virtue's robe

3

arrayed.

The greatness of those who have discovered the properties of both states of being, and renounced the world, shines forth on earth (beyond all others).

24. உரனென்னும் தோட்டியான் ஒரைக்கும் காப்பான்

வரனென்னும் வைப்பிற்கோர் வித்து. He, who with firmness, curb the five restrains, Is

seed for soil of yonder happy plains.

He who guides his five senses by the hook of wisdom, will be a seed in the world of heaven.

25. ஐந்தவித்**தான் ஆற்**றல் அகல்விசும்பு ளார்கோமான்

இந்திரனே சாலுங்கரி.

7

இருக்குறள்

கீத்தார் பெருமை

Their might who have destroyed the five, shall soothly tell Indra, the lord of those in heaven's wide realms that

Indra the king of the inhabitants of the spacious heaven, is himself, a sufficient proof of the strength of him subdued his five senses.

5

who has

dwell.

26. செயற்கரிய செய்வார் பெரியர் சிறியர் செயற்கரிய செய்கலா தார்.

Things hard in the doing well great men do; Things hard in the doing the mean eschew.

The great will do those things which is dome; the mean cannot do them.

difficult to be

27. சுவைஒளி ஊறைஓசை நாற்றமென்று ஐந்தின் வகைதெரிவான் கட்டே உலகு.

Taste, light, touch, sound, and smell: who knows the way Of all the five,—the world submissive owns his sway.

The world is within the knowledge of him who knows the

properties of taste, sight, touch, hearing and smell.

28. கிறைமொழி மாக்தர் பெருமை கிலத்து மறைமொழி காட்டி விடும்.

The might of men whose word is never vain, The 'secret word' shall to the earth proclaim.

The hidden words of the men whose words are full of
effect, will show their greatness to the world.

29. குணு மென் ஹாங் குன்றேறி கின்றுர் வெகுளி கணேமேயும் காத்தல் அரிது.

The wrath 'tis hard e'en for an instant to endure

Of those who virtue's hill have scaled, and stand secure.

TIRUKKURAL	
VIRTUB	

#### ASSERTION OF THE STRENGTH OF

anger of those who have ascended the mountain of goodness, though it continue but for a resisted.

moment, cannot be

அந்தணர் என்போர் அறவோர்மற் **ெறவ்வுயிர்க்குஞ்** 

செந்தண்மை பூண்டொழுக லான்.

Towards all that breathe, with seemly graciousness adorned

they live;

And thus to virtue's soms the name of "Anthanar' men

give.

The virtuous are truly called Anthanar; because in their

conduct towards all creatures they are clothed in 10 kindness.

## சு. அறன்வலியுறுத்தல் Ch. 4. Assertion of the Strength of Virtue

31. சிறப்புஈனும் செல்வமும் ஈனும் அறத்தினூ உங்கு

ஆக்கம் எவனே உயிர்க்கு. It yields distinction, yields prosperity; what

gain Greater than virtue can a living man obtain? Virtue will confer heaven and wealth; what greater source of happiness can man possess?

32. அறத்தினூஉங்கு ஆக்கேமும் இல்ல அதனோ மறத்தலின் ஊங்கில்லே கேடு. No greater gain than virtue aught can cause; No

greater loss than life oblivious of her laws. There can be no greater source of good than (the practice of) virtue; there can be no greater source of forgetfulness of it. evil than the

38. ஓல்லும் வகையான் அறவினே ஓவாதே செல்லும்வா பெல்லாஞ் செயல்.

To finish virtue's work with ceaseless effort strive, What way thou may'st, where'er thou see'st the work

may thrive.

3

As much as possible, in every way, incessantly virtue.
practise

34. மனத்துக்கண் மாசிலன் ஆதல் அ**ணேத்து அ**றன் ஆகுல கீர பிற. Spotless be thou in mind! This only merits

virtue's All else, mere pomp of idle sound, no

real worth can claim.

Let him who does virtuous deeds be of spotless mind; to that extent is virtue; all else is vain show.

35. அழுக்காறு அவாவெகு**ளி இ**ன்றைச்சொல் நான்கும் இழுக்கா இயன்றது அறம். 'Tis virtue when, hls footsteps sliding not through envy,

wrath,
Lust, evil speech - these four, man onwards
moves in

ordered path.

That conduct is virtue which is free from these four

these four
thin<sub>b</sub>s, viz., malice, desire, anger and bitter speech.
5

36. அன்ற**றிவாம் என்னுது அறஞ்செய்க மற்றது** பொன்றுங்கால் பொன்றுத் தூண்.

Do deeds of virtue now. Say not, 'To-morrow we'll be wise';
Thus when thou diest, shalt thou find a

Thus, when thou diest, shalt thou find a help that never dies.

10

TIRUKKURAL ASSERTION OF THE STRENGTH OF VIRTUE

Defer not virtue to another day; receive her now; and at the dying hour she will be your undying friend.

37. அறத்தாறு இதுவென வேண்டா சிவிகை பொறுத்தானேடு ஊர்ந்தான் இடை. Needs not in words to dwell on virtue's fruits:

compare The man in litter borne with them that toiling bear!

The fruit of virtue need not be described in books;

it may be inferred from seeing the bearer of a palanquin and the rider therein.

38. வீழ்நாள் படாஅமை நன்முற்றின் அஃதொருவன் வாழ்நாள் வழியடைக்குங் கல். If no day passing idly, good to do each day you toil, A stone 't will be to block the way of future days of

future days of
moil.

If one allows no day to pass without some
good being done, his conduct will be a stone to block
up the passage to other births.
8

39. அறத்தான் வருவதே இன்பம்மற் றெல்லாம் புறத்த புகழும் இல. What from virtue floweth, yieldeth dear delight;

All else extern, is void of glory's light.

Only that pleasure which flows from domestic virtue is pleasure; all else is not pleasure, and it is without praise.

9

40. செயற்பால தோரும் அறனே ஒருவற்கு உயற்பால தோரும் பழி.

11

#### திரு**க்கு**றள்

இல்வாழ்க்கை

'Virtue' sums the things that should be done; 'Vice' sums the things that man should shun.

That is virtue which each ought to do, and that is vice which each should shun.

பாயிரம் முற்றும் End of Introduction

2. இல்லறவியல் — DOMESTIC

# VIRTUE

#### டு. இல்வாழ்க்கை Ch. 5. Domestic Life

41. இல்வாழ்வான் என்பான் இயல்புடைய மூவர்க்கும்

**நல்லாற்றி**ன் நின்ற து*ணோ*.

The men of household virtue, firm in way of good,

sustain,

The other orders three that rule professed maintain.

He will be called a (true) householder, who is a firm support to the virtuous of the three orders in their good path.1

42. துறந்தார்க்கும் துவ்வா தவர்க்கும் இறந்தார்க்கும்

இவ்வாழ்வான் என்பான் துண. To anchorites, to indigent, to those who 've passed away, The man for household virtue famed is

needful help and stay.

He will be said to flourish in domestic virtue who aids the forsaken, the poor, and the dead.

43. தென்புலத்தார் தெய்வம் விருக்தொக்கல் *தானென் முங்கு* 

ஐம்புலத்தாறு ஓம்பல் தலே.

19

TIRUKKURAL DOMESTIC LIFE

The manes, God, guests, kindred, self, in due degree, These five to cherish well is chiefest charity.

The chief (duty of the householder) is to preserve the five-fold rule (of conduct) towards the manes, the Gods, his guests, his relations, and himself

44. பழியஞ்சிப் பாத்தாண் உடைத்தாயின் வாழ்க்கை வழியெஞ்சல் எஞ்ஞான்றும் இல்.

Who shares his meal with others, while all guilt he shuns,

His virtuous line unbroken though the ages runs. His descendants shall never fail who, living in the domestic state, fears vice (in the acquisition of property) and shares his food (with others).

Я

45. அன்பும் அறனும் உடைத்தாயின் இல்வாழ்க்கை பண்பும் பயனும் அது. If love and virtue in the household reign,

This is of life the perfect grace and gain.

If the married life possess love and virtue, these will be both its duty and reward.

5 46. அறத்தாற்றின் இல்வாழ்க்கை யோற்றின் புறத்தாற்றிற்

போஒப்ப் பெறுவது எவன். If man in active household life a virtuous soul retain. What fruit from other modes of virtue can

he gain? What will be who lives virtuously in the

domestic state gain by going into the other, (ascetic) state?

47. இயல்பினுன் இல்வாழ்க்கை வாழ்பவன் முயல்வாருள் எல்லாம் தஃ.

6

13

**திருக்கு ற**ள் இல்வா**ழ்க்கை** 

என்பான்

foremost place. Among all those who labour (for future happiness) he is greatest who lives well in the household state. 48. ஆற்றின் ஒழுக்கி அறனிமுக்கா இல்வாழ்க்கை ரோற்பாரின் கோன்மை உடைத்து. Others it sets upon their way, itself from virtue ne'er declines: Than stern ascetics' pains such life domestic brighter shines. The householder who, not swerving from virtue, helps the ascetic in his way, endures more than those who endure penance. 49. அறனௌப் பட்டதே இல்வாழ்க்கை அஃதும் பிறன்பழிப்பது இல்லாயின் நன்று.

The life domestic rightly bears true virtue's

In nature's way who spends his calm domestic

'Mid all that strive for virtue's crown hath

days,

name;

praise may claim. The marriage-state is truly called virtue. The other state is also good, if others do not reproach it. **வையத்துள் வ**ாழ்வாங்கு வரழ்பவன் வா வுறையும் தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப் படும். Who shares domestic life, by household virtues graced, Shall, mid the gods, in heaven who dwell, be placed. He who on earth has lived in the conjugal state as he should live, will be placed among the Gods who dwell in heaven. 10

That other too, if blameless found, due

TIRUKKURAL THE GOODNESS...TO
DOMESTIC LIFE

. கூ. வாழ்க்கைத்துணே நலம்

## Ch. 6. The Goodness of the Help to Domestic Life

51. மீனத்தக்க மாண்புடையள் ஆகித்தற் கொண்டான்

வளைத்தக்கோள் வாழ்க்கைத் திண்.

As doth the house beseem, she shows her wifely dignity; As doth her husband's wealth befit, she

spends: helpmeet is she.

She who has the excellence of home virtues, and can expend within the means of her husband, is

a help in the domestic state.

52. மனேமாட்சி இல்லாள்கண் இல்லாயின் வாழ்க்கை எ**கோமாட்சித் தாயி**னும் இல். If household excellence be wanting in the wife,

Howe'er with splendour lived, all worthless is the life. If the wife be devoid of domestic excellence.

whatever (other) greatness be possessed, the conjugal state, is nothing. 2 53. இல்ல தென் இல்லவள் மாண் பானுல் உள்ள தென்

இல்லவள் மாணுக் கடை. There is no lack within the house, where wife in

If his wife be eminent (in virtue), what does (that man) not possess? If she be without excellence, what does (he) possess? 3 15 கிருக்கு மன் வாழ்க்கை த்துணோ நல ம் 54. பெண்ணிற் பெருந்தக்க யாவுள கற்பென்னும் திண்மையுண் டாகப் பெறின். If woman might of chastity retain, What choicer treasure doth the world contain? What is more excellent than a wife, if she possess the stability of chastity? 4. 55. தெய்வக் தொழாஅள் கொழுகன் தொழுதெழுவாள் பெய்யெனப் பெய்யும் மழை. No god adoring, low she bends before her lord;

There is no luck within the house, where wife

worth

dishonon-

excels.

red dwells.

Then rising, serves: the rain falls instant at her word!

If she, who does not worship God, but who rising worships her husband, say, "let it rain," it will

56. தற்காத்துத் தற்கொண்டாற் பேணித் தகைசான்ற சொற்காத்துச் சோர்விலாள் பெண்.

Who guards herself, for husband's comfort cares, her household's fame

In perfect wise with sleepless soul preserves,—give her a woman's name!

rain.

She is a wife who unweariedly guards herself, takes care of her husband, and preserves an unsullied fame. 6
57. சிறைகாக்குங் காப்புஎவன் செய்யும் மகளிர்

Of what avail is watch and ward?
Honour's woman's safest guard.
What avails the guard of a prison? The chief

நிறைகாக்குங் காப்பே தஃ.

guard of woman is her chastity.

பெருஞ்சிறப்புப்

58. பெற்ருன் பெறின்பெறுவர் பெண்டிர்

புத்தேளிர் வாழும் உலகு.

If wife be wholly true to him who gained her

as his

bride, Great glory gains she in the world where gods in bliss

abide.

இக*ழ்வார்* முன்

If women shew reverence to their husbands, they will obtain great excellence in the world where the gods flourish. 8
59. புகழ்புரிக்க இல்விலோர்க்கு இல்லே

எறபோல் பீடு கடை.

Who have not spouses that in virtue's praise delight, They lion-like can never walk in scorner's sight.

The man whose wife seeks not the praise (of chastity) cannot walk with lion-like stately step, before those who revile him.

60. மங்கலம் என்ப மனோமொட்சி மற்று அதன் நன்கலம் நன்மக்கட் பேறு.

The house's 'blessing,' men pronounce the house-wife excellent;

The gain of blessed children is its goodly ornament.

The excellence of a wife is the good of her husband; and good children are the jewels of that goodness.

எ. மக்கட்டோறு Ch. 7. The Obtaining of Sons

# 61. பெறுமவற்றுள் யாமறிவது இல்ஃ அறிவறிந்த

17

மக்கட்பேறு அல்ல பிற.

Among all the benefits that may be acquired, we know no greater benefit than the acquisition of intelligent children. 1

் 62. எழுபிறப்பும் தீயவை தீண்டா பழிபிறங்கா

Of all that men acquire, we know not any

Than that which by the birth of learned

greater gain,

children men

obtain.

பண்புடை மக்கட் பெறின். Who children gain, that none reproach, of virtuous worth,

No evils touch them, through the sev'n-fold maze of birth.

The evils of the seven births shall not touch those who
obtain children of a good disposition, free from vice.

2 63. தம்பொருள் என்பதம் மக்கள் அவர்பொருள் தம்தம் விஃனயான் வரும்.

'Man's children are his fortune,' say the wise;

64. அமிழ்தினும் ஆற்ற இனிதேதம் மக்கள் இறைகை அளாவிய கூழ். Than Gods' ambrosia sweeter far the food before men laid, In which the little hands of children of their own have play'd. The rice in which the little hand of their children has dabbled will be far sweeter (to the parent) than ambrosia. 65. மக்கள் மெய்தீண்டல் உடற்கின்பம் மற்றுஅவர் சொற்கேட்டல் இன்பம் செவிக்கு. 18 TIRUKKURAL THE OBTAINING

From each one's deeds his varied fortunes rise.

them through the deeds which they (sons)

flows to

perform on their behalf.

Men will call their sons their wealth, because it

5

learned.

To parent sweet the touch of children dear: Their voice is sweetest music to his ear.

The touch of children give pleasure to the body, and the hearing of their words, pleasure to the ear.

66. குழல்இனிது யாழ்இ**னி**து என்பதம் மக்**கள்** மழஃலச்சொல் கேளா தவர். 'The pipe is sweet,' 'the lute is sweet,' by them

't will be averred. Who music of their infants' lisping lips have never

heard. "The pipe is sweet, the lute is sweet," say those who have not heard the prattle of their own

children. 67. தக்தை மகற்குஆற்றும் நன்றி அவையத்து முக்**தி யி**ருப்பச் செயல்.

Sire greatest boon on son confers, who makes him meet In councils of the wise to fill the highest seat.

The benefit which a father should confer on his son is to give him precedence in the assembly of the 68. தம்மின் தம் மக்கள் அறிவுடைமை மாரிலத்து மன்னுயிர்க் கெல்லாம் இனிது. Their children's wisdom greater than their own

Their children's wisdom greater than their own confessed, Through the wide world is sweet to every human breast.

That their children should possess knowledge

is more pleasing to all men of this great earth than to themselves. 8
69. சன்ற பொழுதிற் பெரிதுவக்கும் தன்மகளேச் சான்றேன் எனக்கேட்ட தாய்.
When mother hears him named 'fulfill'd of wisdom's lore.' Far greater joy she feels, than when

19

The mother who hears her son called "a wise

**திறி**த்துள்

her son she bore.

அன்புடைமை

man" will rejoice more than she did at his birth.

9

70. மகன் தக்தைக்கு ஆற்றும் உதனி இவன்தக்கை
என்னேற்றுன் கொல்எ துஞ் சொல்.

To sire, what best requital can by grateful child be done? To make men say, 'What merit gained

a son?'

(So to act) that it may be said "by what great penance did his father beget him," is the benefit which a son should render to his father.

the father such

#### அ. அன்புடையை Ch. 8. The Possession of Love

புன்கண்கீர் பூசல் தரும். And is there bar that can even love restrain? The tiny tear shall make the lover's secret plain.

71. அன்பிற்கும் உண்டோ அடைக்குந்தாழ் ஆர்வலர்

Is there any fastening that can shut in love? Tears of the affectionate will publish the love that is within.

1
72. அன்பிலார் எல்லாம் தமக்குரியர் அன்புடையார்

The loveless to themselves belong alone;
The loving men are others' to the very bone.

என்பும் உரியர் பிறர்க்கு.

Those who are destitute of love appropriate all they have to themselves; but those who possess love consider even their bones to belong to others. 73. அன்போடு இயைந்த வழக்கென்ப ஆருயிர்க்கு என்போடு இயைந்த தொடர்பு.

20

Of precious soul with body's flesh and bone,

POSSESSION

THE

The union yields one fruit, the life of love alone.

They say that the union of soul and body in

man is the fruit of the union of love and virtue (in a former birth). 8 74. அன்புஈனும் ஆர்வம் உடைமை அதுஈனும்

கண்பென்னும் காடாச் சிறப்பு. From love fond yearning springs for union sweet of minds;

And that the bond of rare excelling friendship binds.

Love begets desire; and that (desire) begets the immeasurable excellence of friendship.

TIRUKKURAL

75. அன்புற்று அமர்ந்த வழக்கென்ப வையகத்து இன்புற்றுர் எய்துஞ் கிறப்பு. Sweetness on earth and rarest bliss above, These are the fruits of tranquil life of love. They say that the felicity which those who, enjoying the pleasure (of the conjugal state) in this world, obtain in heaven is the result of their domestic state inbued with love.

76. அறத்திற்கே அன்புசார் பென்ப அறியார் மறத்திற்கும் அஃதே துணே. The unwise deem love virtue only can sustain, It also helps the man who evil would restrain. ' This ignorant say that love is an ally to virtue only, but it

is also a help to get out of vice. 6 77. என்பி அதேசோ வெயில்போலக் காயுமே அன்பி லதசோ அறம்.

**திருத்துற்கி** அன்புடைமை

As sun's fierce ray dries up the boneless things, So loveless beings virtue's power to nothing

 $^{21}$ 

without bone, i. e. worms. 78. அன்பகத் தில்லா உயிர்வாழ்க்கை வன்பாற்கண் வற்றல் மார்தளிர்த் தற்று. The loveless soul, the very joys of life may know, When flowers, in barren soil, on sapless trees, shall blow. The domestic state of that man whose mind is without love is like the flourishing of a withered tree upon the parched desert. 79. புறத்துறுப் பெல்லாம் எவன்செய்யும் யாக்கை அகத்துறுப்பு அன்பி லவர்க்கு. Though every outward part complete, the body's fitly framed: What good, when soul within, of love devoid, lies halt and maimed? Of what avail are all the external members (of

Virtue will burn up the soul which is without love, even as the sun burns up the creature which

brings.

is

the body) to those who are destitute of love, the internal member.

9
80. அன்பின் வழியது உயிர்கில அஃதிலார்க்கு என்புதோல் போர்த்த உடம்பு.

Bodies of loveless men are bony framework clad with skin; Then is the body seat of life, when love

resides within.

That body alone which is inspired with

That body alone which is inspired with love, contains a living soul: if void of it, (the body) is bone overlaid with skin.

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TIRUKKURAL CHERISHING GUESTS

## கூ. விருந்தோம்பல் Ch. 9. Cherishing Guests

விருந்தோம்பி வேளாண்மை செய்தற் பொருட்டு.

81. இருக்தோம்பி இல்வாழ்வ தெல்லாம்

வளாணமை செய்த ந பொருட்கு. All household cares and course of daily life have view, Guests to receive with courtesy, and kindly acts to do.

this in

The whole design of living in the domestic state and laying up (property) is (to be able) to exercise the benevolence of hospitality.

82. விருந்த புறத்ததாத் தானுண்டல் சாவா மருந்தெனிலும் வேண்டற்பாற் றன்று. Though food of immortality should crown the board, Feasting alone, the guests without unfed, is thing

abhorred.

It is not fit that one should wish his guests to be outside (his house) even though he were eating the food of immortality.

2.

83. வருவிருந்து வைகலும் ஓம்புவான் வாழ்க்கை பருவந்து பாழ்படுத வின்று. Each day he tends the coming guest with kindly care: Painless, unfailing plenty shall his househole

care; Painless, unfailing plenty shall his household share.

entertains the guests who come to him shall not be laid waste by poverty. 3 84. அகனமர்ந்து செய்யாள் உறையும் முகனமர்ந்து

23

The domestic life of the man that daily

**இருக்கு ம**ள் விருக்தோம்பல்

With smiling face he entertains each virtuous guest: 'Fortune' with gladsome mind shall in his

dwelling rest. Lakshmi with joyous mind shall dwell in the house of that man who, with cheerful countenance, entertains the good as guests.

85. வித்தும் இடல்வேண்டும் கொல்லோ

நல்விருந்<u>து</u> ஓம்புவான் இல்.

விருக்கோம்பி மிச்சில் மிசைவான் புலம். Who first regales his guest, and then himself supplies, O'er all his fields, unsown, shall plenteous harvests rise.

86. செல்விருக்து ஓம்பி வருவிருக்து பார்த்திருப்பான் கல்விருக்து வானத் தவர்க்கு.

The guest arrived he tends, the coming guest expects
to see;

To those in heavenly homes that dwell a welcome
guest is he.
He who, having entertained the guests that have come, looks out for others who may yet come, will be a welcome guest to the inhabitants of heaven.

Is it necessary to sow the field of the man who, having feasted his guests, eats what may remain?

துணேத்துண் வேள்விப் பயன்.
To reckon up the fruit of kindly deeds were all in vain;
Their worth is as the worth of guests you entertain.

87. இவோத்துணேத் தென்பதொன் றில்ல விருந்தின்

The advantages of benevolence cannot be measured: the measure (of the virtue) of the guests (entertained) is the only measure.

supply.

88. பிரிக்தோம்பிப் பற்றற்றேம் என்பர் விருக்கோம்பி வேள்வி தஃபைபடா தார். With pain they guard their stores, yet 'All

forlorn

are we,' they 'll cry,

Who cherish not their guests, nor kindly help

Those who have taken no part in the benevolence of hospitality shall (at length) lament saying, "we have laboured and laid up wealth and are

now without support." 8
89. உடைமையுள் இன்மை விருக்தோம்பல் ஓம்பா
மடமை மடவார்கண் உண்டு.
To turn from guests is penury, though worldly goods

abound;
'T is senseless folly, only with the senseless found.

found.

That stupidity which exercises no hospitality is poverty in

The guest's heart within him will fail. As the Anicham flower fades in smelling, so fades the guest when the face is turned away. 10 கಂ. இனியவை கூறல் Ch. 10. The Utterance of Pleasant Words 91. இன்சொலால் ஈரம் அனேஇப் படிறுஇலவாஞ் செம்பொருள் கண்டார்வாய்ச் சொல். 25 திருக்கு pair இனியவை கூறஸ் Pleasant words are words with all pervading burn:

the midst of wealth. It is the property of the stupid.

90. மோப்பக் குழையும் அனிச்சம் முகர்திரிர்து

If you do but its fragrance inhale;
If the face of the host cold welcome convey,

ரோக்கக் குழையும் விருந்து. The flower of 'Anicha' withers away,

love that

9

Words from his guileless mouth who can the very truth discern. Sweet words are those which inbued with love and free from deceit, flow from the mouth of the virtuous. 1 92. அகனமர்ந்து ஈதலின் நன்றே முகனமர்ந்து இன்சொல குகப் பெறின். A pleasant word with beaming smile's preferred, Even to gifts with liberal heart conferred. Sweet speech with a cheerful countenance is better than a gift made with a joyous mind. 93. முகத்தான் அமர்ந்து இனிது கோக்கி அகத்தானும் இன்சொ வினதே அறம். With brightly beaming smile, and kindly light of loving eye, And heart sincere, to utter pleasant words is charity. Sweet speech, flowing from the heart (uttered) with a cheerful countenance and a sweet look, is true

virtue.

94. துன்பு நூஉக் துவ்வாமை இல்லாகும் யார்மாட்டும் இன்பு நூஉம் இன்சொ லவர்க்கு. The men of pleasant speech that gladness breathe around, Through indigence shall never sorrow's

prey be found.

Sorrow-increasing poverty shall not come upon those who use towards all, pleasure-increasing sweetness of speech.

95. பணிவடையன் இன்சொலன் ஆதல் ஒருவற்கு

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TIRUKKURAL

WORDS

அணியெல்ல மற்றாப் பிற.

THE UTTERANCE OF PLEASANT

Humility with pleasant speech to man on earth, Is choice adornment; all besides is nothing worth.

Humility and sweetness of speech are the

ornaments of man; all others are not (ornaments). 5 96. அல்லவை தேய அறம்பெருகும் நல்லவை

நாடி இனிய சொலின். Who seeks out good, words from his lips of sweetness flow;
In him the power of vice declines, and virtues grow.

If a man, while seeking to speak usefully, speaks also sweetly, his sins will diminish and his virtue increase.

97. **நயன்சன்று ந**ன்றி பயக்கும் பயன்சன்று பண்**பின் தஃ**லப்பிரியாச் சொல். The words of sterling sense, to rule of right

that strict
adhere,
To virtuous action prompting, blessings yield in

every sphere.

That speech which, while imparting benefits ceases not to please, will yield rightcoursess (for this world) and merit (for the next world).

98. சிறுமையுள் கீங்கிய இன்சொல் மறுமையும் இம்மையும் இன்பம் தரும். Sweet kindly words, from meanness free, delight of heart In world to come and in this world impart.

of heart in world to come and in this world impar Sweet speech, free from harm to others, will give pleasure both in this world and in the next. 99. இன்சொல் இனிதீன்றல் காண்பாள் எவென்கொலோ வென்சொல் வழங்கு வது.

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#### **திருக்குறள்** செய்க்கன் **றிய நி த**ல்

Who sees the pleasure kindly speech affords, Why makes he use of harsh, repellant words?

Why does he use harsh words, who sees the pleasure

which sweet speech yields?

100. இனிய உளைவாக இன் இதை கூறல் களியிருப்பக்கோய்கவர்க் தற்று.

When pleasant words are easy, bitter words to use, Is, leaving sweet ripe fruit, the sour unripe to choose.

To say disagreeable things when agreeable are at hand,

is like eating unripe fruit when there is ripe.

கக. செய்ந்நன்றியறிதல்

# Ch. 11. The Knowledge of Benefits Conferred: Gratitude

101. செய்யாமற் செய்த உதவிக்கு வையகமும் வானகமும் ஆற்ற லரிது.

Assistance given by those who ne'er received our aid, In debt by gift of heaven and earth but poorly paid.

(The gift of) heaven and earth is not an equivalent for a benefit which is conferred where none had been received.

102. காலத்தி தூற்செய்த நன்றி சிறிதெனினும் ஞால**த்தின் மாணப் பெரிது.** A timely benefit,—though thing of little worth The

gift itself,—in excellence transcends the earth.

A favour conferred in the time of need, though it be small (in itself,) is (in value) much larger than the world.

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TIRUKKUBAL

THE KNOWLEDGE

OF...GRATITUDE

103. பயன்தூக்கார் செய்த உதவி நயன்தூக்கின்

**நன்மை கட**லிற் பெரி*து*. Kindness shown by those who weigh not what the return may be; When you ponder right its merit,

'Tis vaster than the sea. If we weigh the excellence of a benefit which is

conferred without weighing the return, it is larger than the sea. 104. நினோத்துணே நன்றி செயினும் பணத்துணோயாக்

கொள்வர் பயன்தெரி வார். Each benefit to those of actions' fruit who rightly

deem, Though small as millet-seed, as palm-tree vast will seem.

Though the benefit conferred be as small as a millet seed, those who know its advantage will consider it as large as a palmyra fruit. 4

105. உதவி வரைத்தன்று உதவி உதவி செயப்பட்டார் சால்பின் வரைத்<u>த</u>ு.

The kindly aid's extent is of its worth no measure true; Its worth is as the worth of him to whom the act you do.

The benefit itself is not the measure of the benefit; the worth of those who have received it is its

தான்பத்தாள் தாப்பாயார் நட்பு. Kindness of men of stainless soul remember evermore! Forsake thou never friends who were thy stay in sorrow sore! Forsake not the friendship of those who have been your staff in adversity. Forget not the benevolence of the blameless. 6 29 செய்க்கன் றிய றி தல் *திருக்கு ந*ள் 107. எழுமை எழுபிறப்பும் உள்ளுவர் தங்கண் விமுமர் துடைத்தவர் நட்பு. Through all seven worlds, in seven-fold birth, Remains in mem'ry of the wise, Friendship of those who wiped on earth, The tears of sorrow from their eyes. (The wise) will remember throughout their

5

106. மறவற்க மாசற்ளுர் கேண்மை துறவற்க

measure.

seven-fold

births the love of those who have wiped away their affliction. 7

108. என்றி மறப்பது என்றன்று என்றல்லது அன்றே மறப்பது என்று. 'Tis never good to let the thought of good

things done
thee pass away;
Of things not good, 'tis good to rid thy memory

day.

that very

It is not good to forget a benefit: it is good to forget an

injury even in the very moment (in which it is inflicted). 8 109. கொன்றன்ன இன்னு செயினும் அவர்செய்த ஒன்றுகன்று உள்ளக் கெடும்.

Effaced straightway is deadliest injury,

By thought of one kind act in days gone by.

Though one inflict an injury great as murder, it will

perish before the thought of one benefit (formerly)

conferred. 9 110. எந்நன்றி கொள்ளுர்க்கும் உய்வுண்டாம் உய்வில்லே

உய்வில்கே செய்ந்நன்றி கொன்ற மகற்கு Who every good have killed, may yet destruction flee; Who 'benefit' has killed, that man shall ne'er 'scape free!

He who has killed every virtue may yet escape; there

is no escape for him who has killed a benefit.

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TIRUKKURAL IMPARTIALITY

10

#### கஉ. நடுவுநிலேமை Ch. 12. Impartiality

111. தகுதி எனவொன்று நன்றே பகுதியால் பாற்பட்டு ஒழுகப் பெறின். If justice, failing not, its quality maintain,

Giving to each his due,—'tis man's one highest gain.

That equity which consists in acting with equal regard to each of (the three) divisions of men [enemies, strangers and friends] is a pre-eminent virtue.

112. செப்பம் உடையவன் ஆக்கஞ் சிதைவின்றி

எச்சத்திற் கேமாப்பு உடைத்து.

The just man's wealth unwasting shall endure, And to his face a lasting joy ensure.

The wealth of the man of rectitude will not perish, but

will bring happiness also to his posterity.

113. என்றே தரினும் ஈடுவிகர்தாம் ஆக்கத்தை அன்றே ஒழிய விடல்.

Though only good it seem to give, yet gain
By wrong acquired, not e'en one day retain!
Forsake in the very moment (of acquisition)
that gain

which, though it should bring advantage, is without equity. 8

114. தக்கார் தகவிலர் என்பது அவரவர் எச்சத்தாற் காணப் படும்.

Who just or unjust lived shall soon appear:
By each one's offspring shall the truth be clear.

The worthy and unworthy may be known by the existence or otherwise of good offsprings.

4

115. கேடும் பெருக்கமும் இல்லல்ல நெஞ்சத்துக் கோடாமை சான்றோர்க் கணி.

The gain and loss in life are not mere accident; Just mind inflexible is sages' ornament.

Loss and gain come not without cause; it is the ornament of the wise to preserve evenness of mind (under both).

116. கெடுவெல்யான் என்பது அறிகதன் கெஞ்சம் நடுஒரிஇ அல்ல செயின். If, right deserting, heart to evil turn,

Let man impending ruin's sign discern!

Let him whose mind departing from equity commits sin well consider thus within himself, "I shall perish"

perish." 6 117. செடுவாக வையாது உலகம் கடுவாக கன்றிக்கண் தங்கியான் தாழ்வு. The man who justly lives, tenacious of the right, In low estate is never low to wise man's sight.

The great will not regard as poverty the low

118. சமன்செய்து சீர்தூக்குங் கோல்போல் அமைக்தொருபால் கோடாமை சான்றோர்க் கணி. To stand, like balance-rod that level hangs and rightly weighs. With calm unbiassed equity of soul, is sages' praise. To incline to neither side, but to rest impartial as the even-fixed scale is the ornament of the wise.

estate of that man who dwells in the virtue of equity.

119. சொற்கோட்டம் இல்லது செப்பம் ஒருதலேயா உட்கோட்டம் இன்மை பெறின்.

32

TIRUKKURAL THE POSSESSION OF

8

SELF-RESTRAINT

Inflexibility in word is righteousness,

If men inflexibility of soul possess. Freedom from obliquity of speech is rectitude, if 9 120. வாணிகம் செய்வார்க்கு வாணிகம் பேணிப் பிறவுக் தமபோற் செயின். As thriving trader is the trader known, Who guards another's interests as his own. The true merchandize of merchants is to guard

there be (corresponding) freedom from bias of mind.

and do by the things of others as they do by their own.

#### கட். அடக்கமுடைமை Ch. 13. The Possession of Self-restraint

121. அடக்கம் அமரருள் உய்க்கும் அடங்காமை ஆரிருள் உய்த்து விடும். Control of self does man conduct to bliss th'

immortals\*
share;
Indulgence leads to deepest night, and leaves him

there.

Self-control will place (a man) among the Gods;
the want of it will drive (him) into the thickest

darkness (of hell). 1 122. காக்க பொருளா அடக்கத்தை ஆக்கம் அதனி ஓா உங் கில்ஃ உயிர்க்கு. 2. 123. செறிவறிந்து சீர்மை பயக்கும் அறிவறிந்து ஆற்றின் அடங்கப் பெறின். 33

Guard thou as wealth the power of self-control:

Let self-control be guarded as a treasure; there is no greater source of good for man than that.

Than this no greater gain to living soul!

**திருக்கு**றள்

If versed in wisdom's lore by virtue's law you self restrain, Your self-repression known will yield you glory's gain.

Knowing that self-control is knowledge, if a man should a self-control is knowledge, if a

அடக்கமுடை**மை** 

Knowing that self-control is knowledge, if a man should control himself, in the prescribed course, such self-control will bring him distinction among the wise.

8
124. கில்யில் திரியாது அடங்கியான் தோற்றம்

மஃவினும் மாணப் பெரிது. In his station, all unswerving, if man self subdue, Greater he than mountain proudly rising to the More lofty than a mountain will be the greatness

view.

of that man who without swerving from his domestic state, controls himself.

125. எல்லொர்க்கும் நன்றும் பணிதேல் அவருள்ளும் செல்வோக்கே செல்வம் தகைத்து

To all humility is goodly grace; but chief to them With fortune blessed,—'tis fortune's diadem.

Humility is good in all; but especially in the rich it is (the excellence of) higher riches.

126. ஒருமையுள் ஆமைபோல் ஐந்தடக்கல் ஆற்றின் எழுமையும் ஏமாப் புடைத்து.

Like tortoise, who the five restrains In one, through seven worlds bliss obtains.

Should one throughout a single birth, like a tortoise keep

in his five senses, the fruit of it will prove a safe-guard to him throughout the seven fold births. 127. யாகாவா ராயினும் நாகாக்க காவாக்கால் சோகாப்பர் சொல்லிமுக்குப் பட்டு.

TIRUKKURAL SELF-RESTRAINT

should

Whate'er they fail to guard, o'er lips men guard

POSSESSION

OF

keep;
In not, through fault of tongue, they bitter tears shall

34

THE

tears shall
weep.
Whatever besides you leave unguarded,
guard your tongue; otherwise errors of speech and the

7 128. ஒன்ருனும் தீச்சொல் பொருட்பயன் உண்டாயின் நன்றுகா தாகி விடும்.

Though some small gain of good it seem to bring,

The evil word is parent still of evil thing.

If a man's speech be productive of a single evil,

If a man's speech be productive of a single evil all the good by him will be turned into evil.

consequent misery will ensue.

129. தியிறுற் சுட்டபுண் உள்ளாறும் ஆருதே நாவினுற் சுட்ட வடு. In flesh by fire inflamed, nature may throughly

heal the

never-

sore:

In soul by tongue inflamed, the ulcer healeth more.

The wound which has been burnt in by fire may heal, but a wound burnt in by the tongue will never heal. 130. கதங்காத்துக் கற்றடங்கல் ஆற்றுவான் செவ்வி

அறம்பார்க்கும் ஆற்றின் நுழைந்து. Who learns restraint, and guards his soul from wrath.

Virtue, a timely aid, attends his path. Virtue, seeking for an opportunity, will come into the path of that man who, possessed of learning and self-control, guards himself against anger. 10

35

திருக்குறள்

### கச. ஒழுக்கமுடைமை Ch. 14. The Possession of

Decorum

131. ஒழுக்கம் விழுப்பம் தரலான் ஒழுக்கம் உழிரினம் வந்பப் படும்.

care 'Decorum' should men guard than life.

உயிரினும் ஓம்பப் படும். • Decorum' gives especial excellence ; with greater

which all men share.

Propriety of conduct leads to eminence, it should therefore be preserved more carefully than life.

1

132. பரிக்தோம்பிக் காக்க ஒழுக்கம் தெரிக்தோம்பித் தேரினும் அஃதே தூண். Searching, duly watching, learning,—'decorum'

Searching, duly watching, learning,—'decorum' still we find Man's only aid: toiling, guard thou this with watch-

ful mind.

Let propriety of conduct be laboriously preserved and guarded; though one know and practise and excel in many virtues, that will be an eminent

aid. **2** 133. ஒழுக்கம் உடைமை குடிமை இழுக்கம் 'Decorum' 's true nobility on earth: 'Indecorum's' issue is ignoble birth. Propriety of conduct is true greatness of

birth, and impropriety will sink into a mean birth. 134. மறப்பினும் ஓத்துக் கொளலாகும் பார்ப்பான்

பிறப்பொழுக்கங் குன்றக் கெடும்.

இழிக்த பிறப்பாய் விடும்.

Though he forget, the Brahman may regain his Vêdic lore: Failing in 'decorum due,' birthright's gone for evermore.

86

TIRUKKURAL DECORUM

2

THE

POSSESSION Brahman though he should forget the

OF

Vedas may recover it by reading; but, if he fail in propriety of conduct even his high birth will be destroyed. 135. அழுக்கா றுடையான்கண் ஆக்கம்போன்று இல்லே

ஒழுக்க மிலான்கண் உயர்வு. The envious soul in life no rich increase of blessing gains, So man of 'due decorum' conduct be without greatness. 5 136. ஓழுக்கத்தின் ஒல்கார் உரவோர் இழுக்கத்தின் ஏதும் படுபாக் கறிந்து. The strong of soul no jot abate of 'strict decorum's' laws, Knowing that 'due decorum's' breach foulest disgrace will cause. Those firm in mind will not slacken in their observance of the proprieties of life, knowing, as they do, the misery that flows from the transgression from them. 137. ஒழுக்கத்தின் எய்துவர் மேன்மை இழுக்கத்தின் எய்துவர் எய்தாப் பழி. 'Tis source of dignity when 'true decorum' is preserved; Who break 'decorum's' rules endure e'en censures undeserved. From propriety of conduct men obtain greatness

from impropriety comes insufferable disgrace.

Just as the envious man will be without wealth, so will the man destitute of propriety of

void no dignity obtains.

என்றும் இடும்பை தரும். 37 திருக்குறன் பிறனில் விழையாமை 'Decorum true' observed a seed of good will be ; 4

வித்தாகும்

**கன் றிக்கு** 

138.

**தியொழுக்கம்** 

**கல்லொழுக்கம்** 

Decorum's breach' will sorrow yield eternally.

Propriety of conduct is the seed of virtue;
impropriety will ever cause sorrow.

8

It cannot be that they who 'strict decorum's' law fulfil, E'en in forgetful mood, should utter words of ill.

Those who study propriety of conduct will not speak evil, even forgetfully.

9 140. உலகத்தோடு ஒட்ட ஒழுகல் பலகற்றும் கல்லார் அறிவிலா தார்.

 ஒழுக்க முடையவர்க்கு ஒல்லாவே தீய வழுக்கியும் வாயாற் சொலல்.

Who know not with the world in harmony to dwell, May many things have learned, but nothing

well.

Those who know not how to act agreeably to the world, though they have learnt many things, are still ignorant.

## கடு. பிறனில் விழையாமை Ch. 15. Not Coveting another's Wife 141. பிறன்பொருளாள் பெட்டொழுகும் பேதைமை

ஞாலத்து அறம்பொருள் கண்டார்கண் இல். Who lower of wirtyo and possession's rights have

Who laws of virtue and possession's rights have known, Indulge no foolish love of her by right another's own.

another's own.

The folly of desiring her who is the property of another will not be found in those who know (the attributes of) virtue and (the rights of) property.

TIRUKKURAL NOT COVETING ANOTHER'S WIFE.

1

142. அறன்கடை கின்முருள் எல்லாம் பிறன்கடை கின்முரின் பேதையார் இல். out, Like those who longing lurk their neighbour's gate without.

Among all those who stand on the outside of

No fools, of all that stand from virtue's pale shut

Among all those who stand on the outside of virtue, there are no greater fools than those who neighbour's door.

stand outside their

2 143. விளிந்தாரின் வேறல்லர் மன்ற தௌிந்தாரில் தீமை புரிந்துஒழுகு வார். They 're numbered with the dead, e'en while

—how otherwise?
With wife of sure confiding friend who evil things

devise.

Certainly they are no better than dead men who desire evil towards the wife of those who undoubtingly

confide in them. 8 144. எனத்தினோயர் ஆயிறும் என்னும் நினத்தின்னையும்

they live.

தோன் பிறனில் புகல். How great soe'er they be, what gain have they of life, Who, not a whit reflecting, seek a neighbour's wife. However great one may be, what does it avail if, without at all considering his guilt, he goes unto the wife of another? 4 145. எளிதென இல்லிறப்பான் எய்துமெஞ் ஞான் றும் விளியாது நிற்கும் பழி. 'Mere trifle!' saying thus, invades the home, so he ensures. A gain of guilt that deathless are endures. He who thinks lightly of going unto the wife of

another

acquires guilt that will abide with him

ever. imperishably and for

*திருக்கு றள்* 

5

பி றனில்

146. பகைபாவம் அச்சம் பழியென கான்கும்

Who home invades, from him pass nevermore,
Hatred and sin, fear, foul disgrace: these four.
Hatred, sin, fear, disgrace; these four will
never leave him who goes in to his neighbour's wife.
6

இகவாவாம் இல்லிறப்பான் கண்.

147. அறனியலான் இல்வாழ்வான் என்பான்

பெண்மை நயவா தவன்.

praised as a virtuous house-holder.

பி றனியலாள்

Who sees the wife, another's own, with no desiring eye, In sure domestic bliss he dwelleth ever virtuously.

ever virtuously.

He who desires not the womanhood of her who should walk according to the will of another will be

148. பிறன்மணே கோக்காத பேராண்மை சான்றோர்க்கு அறனென்ரே ஆன்ற ஒழுக்கு. Manly excellence, that looks not on another's

Manly excellence, that looks not on another's wife, Is not virtue merely, 'tis full 'propriety' of life.

That noble manliness which looks not at the wife of another is the virtue and dignity of the great.

8 149. கலக்குரியார் யாரெனின் காமகீர் வைப்பின்

புறற்குரியாள் தோள்தோயா தார். Who're good indeed, on earth begirt by ocean's gruesome

The men who touch not her that is another's bride.

tide?

not.

Is it asked, "who are those who shall obtain good in this world surrounded by the terror-producing sea?" Those who touch not the shoulder of her who belongs to another.

40 TIRUKKURAL THE

POSSESSION . . . FORBEARANCE 1 50. அறன்வரையான் அல்ல செயிவம் பி றன்வரையாள்

பெண்மை கயவாமை கன்று.

Though virtue's bounds he pass, and evil deeds hath wrought; At least, itis good if neighbour's wife he covet Forbearance
151. அகழ்வாரைத் தாங்கும் கிலம்போலத் தம்மை இகழ்வார்ப் பொறுத்தல் தஃ.
As earth bears up the men who delve into her breast, To bear with scornful men of virtues is the best.

To bear with those who revile us, just as the

earth bears up those who dig it, is the first of virtues.

152. பொறத்தல் இறப்பின் என்றும் அதின மறத்தல் அதனினும் நன்று. Forgiving trespasses is good always; Forgetting them hath even higher praise.

Though a man perform no virtuous deeds and commit (every) vice, it will be well if he desire not the womanbood of her who is within the limit (of the

ககு. பொறையுடைமை

10

Ch. 16. The Possession Of

house) of another.

Patience:

but to forget it will be still better than that 2 153. இன்மையுள் இன்மை விருக்கொரால் வன்மையுள்

Bear with reproach even when you can retaliate;

வன்மை மடவார்ப் பொறை. The sorest poverty is bidding guest unfed depart; The mightiest might to bear with men of foolish

**திருக்கு றள்** டைமை

heart.

41 பொறையு

To neglect hospitality is poverty of poverty.

To bear with the ignorant is might of might.

போற்றி ஒழுகப் படும். Seek'st thou honour never tarnished to retain; So

must thou patience, guarding evermore, maintain.

If you desire that greatness should never leave, you preserve in your conduct the exercise of

patience. 4
155. ஒறுத்தாரை ஒன்ருக வையாரே வைப்பர்
பொறுத்தாரைப் பொன்போற் பொதிக்து. Who
wreak their wrath as worthless are despised; Who

patiently forbear as gold are prized.

(The wise) will not at all esteem the resentful.

they lay up with care. 5 156. ஒறுத்தார்க்கு ஒருகாளே இன்பம் பொறுத் தார்க்குப் பொன்றுக் துணேயும் புகழ். Who wreak their wrath have pleasure for a day Who bear have praise till earth shall pass away. The pleasure of the resentful continues for a day. The praise of the patient will continue until 'the final destruction of the world. 6 157. திறனல்ல தற்பிறர் செய்யினும் கோகொர்து அறனல்ல செய்யாமை நன்<u>று</u>. Though others work thee ill, thus shalt thou blessing reap: Grieve for their sin, thyself from vicious action keep! 42 TONTIRUKKURAL ENVYING Though others inflict injuries on you, yet

They will esteem the patient just as the gold which

it will be well not to do them anything contrary to virtue. 158. பிகு தியான் மிக்கவை செய்தாரைத் தாக்தம் தகு தியான் வென்று விடல். With overweening pride when men with injuries assail. By thine own righteous dealing shalt thou mightily prevail. Let a man by patience overcome those who through pride commit excesses. 159. துறந்தாரின் தூய்மை உடையர் இறந்தார்வாய் இன்ணுச்சொல் கோற்கிற் பவர். They who transgressors' evil words endure With patience, are as stern ascetics pure. Those who bear with the uncourteous speech of the insolent are as pure as the ascetics. 160. உண்ணுது கோற்பார் பெரியர் பிறர்சொல்லும் இன்ணுச்சொல் கோற்பாரின் பின். Though 'great' we deem the men that fast and

suffer pain, Who others' bitter words endure,

compassionating the evil (that will come upon them)

**திருக்கு**றள்

161. ஒழுக்காருக் கொள்க ஒருவன்தன் கெஞ்சத்து

the foremost place obtain.

others

10

அழுக்காறு இலாத இயல்பு.

43 அழுக்காருமை

கஎ. அழுக்காகுமை Ch. 17. Not Envying

Those who endure abstinence from food are great, next to those who endure the uncourteous speech of

As 'strict decorum's' laws, that all men bind, Tiet

each regard unenvying grace of mind. Let a man esteem that disposition which is free from envy in the same manner as propriety of conduct.

மாட்டும் அழுக்காற்றின் அன்மை பெறின். If man can learn to envy none on earth,

162. விழுப்பேற்றின் அஃதொப்பது இல்ஃயொர்

Amongst all attainable excellences there is none equal to that of being free from envy towards others. 163. அறன்ஆக்கம் வேண்டாதான் என்பான் பிறனுக்கம் பேணுதை அழுக்கறுப் பான். Nor wealth nor virtue does that man desire 'tis plain, Whom others' wealth delights not, feeling envious pain. Of him who instead of rejoicing in the wealth of others, envies it, it will be said "he neither

'Tis richest gift,-beyond compare its worth.

wealth." desires virtue nor 8 164. அழுக்காற்றின் அல்லவைை செய்யார் இழுக்காற்றின்

ஏதம் படுபாக்கு அறிக்து. The wise through envy break not virtue's laws,

Knowing ill-deeds of foul disgrace the cause.

(The wise) knowing the misery that comes from transgres-

sion will not through envy commit unrighteous deeds.

165. அழுக்காறு உடையார்க்கு அதுசாலும் ஒன்னர் வழுக்கியும் கேடீன் பது.

Envy they have within! Enough to seal their fate!

Though foemen fail, envy can ruin consummate.

44

#### TIRUKKURAL

NOT ENVYING

To those who cherish envy that is enough.

Though free

5

from enemies that envy will bring destruction.

*166*. கொடுப்பது அழுக்கறுப்பான் சு*ற்ற*ம் உடுப்பதூஉம்

உண்பதாஉம் இன்றிக் கெடும்.

Who scans good gifts to others given with envious eye.

His kin, with none to clothe or feed them, surely die.

He who is envious at a gift (made to another) will with

his relations utterly perish destitute of food and raiment.

167. அவ்வித்து அழுக்காறு உடையானேச் செய்யவள்

தவ்வையைக் காட்டி விடும்.

From envious man good fortune's goddess turns away,

Grudging him good, and points him out misfortune's prey.

Lakshmi envying (the prosperity) of the envious man will

depart and introduce him to her sister. 168. அழுக்காறு எனஒரு பாவி திருச்செற்றுத் தீயுழி உய்த்து விடும்.

Envy, embodied ill, incomparable bane, Good fortune slays, and soul consigns to

fiery pain.

Envy will destory (a man's) wealth (in this world) and

drive him into the pit of fire (in the world to come).

169. அவ்விய ஈஞ்சத்தான் ஆக்கமும் செவ்வியான் கேடும் சினோக்கப் படும். To men of envious heart, when comes

To men of envious heart, when comes increase of joy,

Or loss to blameless men, the 'why' will thoughtful

hearts employ.

The wealth of a man of envious mind and the poverty of

the righteous will be pondered.

9

45

பெருக்கத்தில் தீர்க்தாரும் இல். No envious men to large and full felicity attain; No men from envy free have failed a sure increase

to gain.

Never have the envious become great; never have those who are free from envy been without

greatness.

## கஅ. வெஃகாமை Ch. 18. Not Coveting

171. கடுவின்றி நன்பொருள் வெஃகின் குடிபொன்றிக் குற்றமும் ஆங்கே தரும்.

With soul unjust to covet others' well-earned store, Brings ruin to the home, to evil opes the door

If a man departing from equity covet the property (of others), at that very time will his guilt be incurred.

family be destroyed and 1 172. படுபயன் வெஃகிப் பழிப்படுவ செய்யார்

நடுவன்மை நானு பவர். Through lust of gain, no deeds that retribution bring, Do they, who shrink with shame from thing.

Those who blush at the want of equity will not

commit disgraceful acts through desire of the profit gained.

173. சிற்றின்பம் வெஃகி அறனல்ல செய்யாரே மற்றின்பம் வேண்டு பவர்.

46

TIRUKKURAL COVETING

that may be

Do they, whose souls to other joys aspire.

NOT

Those who desire the higher pleasures (of heaven) will not act unjustly through desire of the trifling joy (in this life). 3

No deeds of ill, misled by base desire,

174. இலமென்று வெஃகுதல் செய்யார் புலம்வென்ற புன்மையில் காட்சி யவர். Men who have conquered sense, with sight from sordid vision freed,

Desire not others' goods, e'en in the hour of sorest need.

The wise who have conquered their senses and are free from crime, will not covet (the things of others), with the thought "we are destitute."

4

வெஃக் வெறிய செயின். What gain, though lore refined of amplest reach he learn, His acts towards all mankind if

What is the advantage of extensive and accurate knowledge ff a man through covetousness act senselessly

175. அஃகி அகன்ற அறிவென்னும் யார்மாட்டும்

towards all? 5 176. அருள்வெஃகி ஆற்றின்கண் ஙின்ருன் பொருள்வெஃகிப் பொல்லாத சூழக் கெடும். Though, grace desiring, he in virtue's way stand

Though, grace desiring, he in virtue's way stand strong, He 's lost who wealth desires, and ponders deeds of wrong.

If he, who through desire of the virtue of kindness abides in the domestic state i. e., the path in which it may be obtained, covet (the property of others) and think of evil methods (to obtain it), he will perish.

47

6

covetous desire to folly

177. வேண்டற்க வெஃகியாம் ஆக்கம் விளேவயின் மாண்டுற்களிதாம் பயன்.

Seek not increase by greed of gain acquired; That fruit matured yields never good desired.

Desire not the gain of covetousness. In the enjoyment

of its fruits there is no glory.

178. அஃகாமை செல்வத்திற்கு யாதெனின் வெஃசுரமை

வேண்டும் பிறன்கைப் பொருள்.

What saves prosperity from swift decline? Absence of lust to make another's cherished riches thine!

If it is weighed, "what is the indestructibility of wealth,"

it is freedom from covetousness

8

179. அறன றிர்து வெஃகா அறிவுடையார்ச் சேரும் திறன்அறிக் தாங்கே திரு.

Good fortune draws anigh in helpful time of need.

To him who, schooled in virtue, guards his soul from

greed. Lakshmi, knowing the manner (in which she may approach) will immediately come to those wise men who. knowing that it is virtue, covet not the property of others. 180. இறல்ஈனும் எண்ணுது வெஃகின் விறல்ஈனும் வேண்டாமை என்றுஞ் செருக்கு. From thoughtless lust of other's goods springs fatal ill: Greatness of soul that covets not shall triumph still. To covet (the wealth of another) regardless of consequences

will bring destruction. That greatness (of mind)

which covets not will give victory.

48

TIRUKKURAL BACKBITING

10

NOT

ககூ. புறங்கூருமை Ch. 19. Not Backbiting

181. அறங்கூருன் அல்ல செயினும் ஒருவன் புறங்கூருன் என்றல் இனிது. Though virtuous words his lips speak not, and

deeds are ill,

all his

If neighbour he defame not, there 's good within him still.

Though one do not even speak of virtue and live in sin, it will be well if it be said of him "he does not backbite." 1

182. அறனழிஇ அல்லவை செய்தவின் தீதே புறன மீஇப் பொய்த்து ககை.

Than he who virtue scorns, and evil deeds performs. more vile

Is he that slanders friend, then meets him with false

smile.

To smile deceitfully (in another's presence) after having reviled him to his destruction (behind his back) is a greater evil than the commission of (every other) sin and the destruction of (every)

virtue. 2 183. புறங்கூறிப் பொய்த்துயிர் வாழ்தலின் சாதல் 'Tis greater gain of virtuous good for man to die Than live to slander absent friend, and falsely praise when nigh. Death rather than life will confer upon the deceitful backbiter the profit which (the treatises on) virtue point out. 3 184. கண்ரின்று கண்ணறச் சொல்லி ஹும் சொல்லற்க முன்இன்று பின்கோக்காச் சொல். 49 *திருக்கு ற*ள் புறங்கூ ന്ദ്ര**ബ**ധ

அறங்கூறும் ஆக்கர் தரும்.

In presence though unkindly words you speak, say not
In absence words whose ill result exceeds your thought.

Though you speak without kindness before another's face speak not in his absence words which regard not the evil subsequently resulting from it.

4 185. அறஞ்சொல்லும் **கெஞ்சத்தா**ன் அன்மை புன்மையாற் காணப் படும்.
The slanderous meanness that an absent friend defames,
"This man in words owns virtue, not in heart," proclaims.

பு றஞ்சொல் லும்

5

The emptiness of that man's mind who (merely) praises virtue will be seen from the meanness of reviling another behind his back.

186. பிறன்பழி கூறுவான் தன்பழி யுள்ளும் இறன்தெரிந்து கூறப் படும். Who on his neighbours' sins delights to dwell, The story of his sins, culled out with care, the world

will tell.
The character of the faults of that man who
publishes abroad the faults of others will be sought out
and published. 6
187. பகச்சொல்லிக் கேளிர்ப் பிரிப்பர் நகச்சொல்லி

கட்பாடல் தேற்கு தவர். With friendly art who know not pleasant words to say, Speak words that sever hearts, and drive choice 188. தன்னியார் குற்றமும் தூற்றும் மரபிஞர் என்னேகொல் ஏதிலார் மாட்டு.

50
THRUKKURAL THE NOT SPEAKING PROFITLESS
WORDS

Whose nature bids them faults of closest friends
proclaim, What mercy will they show to other
men's good name?

What will those not do to strangers whose

nature leads them to publish abroad the faults of their

189. அறன்கோக்கி ஆற்றுங்கொல் வையம்

புன்சொல் உரைப்பான் பொறை. Tis charity. I ween, that makes the earth

Those who know not to live in friendship with

relatives. 7

conversation will by back-biting estrange even their

friends

amusing

away.

intimate friends? 8

பு றன் கோக்கிப்

sustain their

who reproach others observing their absence.

9

190. ஏதிலார் குற்றம்போல் தங்குற்றங் காண்கிற்பின் திதுண்டோ மன்னும் உயிர்க்கு.

If each his own, as neighbours' faults would scan,
Could any evil hap to living man?

If they observed their own faults as they

faults of others, would any evil happen to men?

10

The world through charity supports the weight

Who, neighbours' absence watching, tales of

load

abroad. slander tell

of those

observe the

உடைபயனில் சொல்லாமை Ch. 20. The Not Speaking Profitless Words 191. பல்லார் முனியப் பயனில் சொல்லுவான் எல்லாரும் எள்ளப் படும்.

Words without sense, while chafe the wise, Who

babbles, him will all despise.

He who to the disgust of many speaks useless things will be despised by all.

# 51

Words without sense, where many wise men hear, to pour Than deeds to friends ungracious done offendeth more.

To speak useless things in the presence of many is a greater evil than to do unkind things towards friends.

193. நயனிலேன் என்பது சொல்லும் பயனிலை பாரித் துரைக்கும் உரை.

ந**ட்டார்க**ண் செய்தவின் தீது.

Diffusive speech of useless words proclaims

A man who never righteous wisdom gains.

That conversation in which a man utters forth

useless things will say of him "he is without virtue."

194. நயன்சாரா நன்மையின் நீக்கும் பயன்சாராப் பண்பில்சொல் பல்லா ரகத்து

IInmeaning worthless words, said to the multitude, To none delight afford, and sever men from good.

The words devoid of profit or pleasure which a man speaks will, being inconsistent with goodness.

virtue, remove him from

4

 சீர்மை சிறப்பொடு கீங்கும் பயனில கீர்மை யுடையார் சொலின்.

Gone are both fame and boasted excellence, When men of worth speak of words devoid of sense.

If the good speak vain words their eminence and excellence will leave them.

196. பயனில்சொல் பாராட்டு வொரீன மகன்எனெல் மக்கட் பதடி எனல். TIRUKKURAL WORDS

6

THE NOT SPEAKING PROFITLESS

Who makes display of idle words' inanity,
Call him not man,—chaff of humanity!
Call not him a man who parades forth his empty
words. Call him the chaff of men.

பயனில சொல்லாமை கன்று. Let those who list speak things that no delight afford, 'Tis good for men of worth to speak no idle word.

197. நயனில சொல்லி ஹஞ் சொல்லுக சான்றோர்

Let the wise if they will, speak things without excellence; it will be well for them not to speak useless things. 7
198. அரும்பயன் ஆயும் அறிவிரைர் சொல்லார்

பெரும்பயன் இல்லாத சொல். The wise, who weigh the worth of every utterance, Speak none but words of deep significance.

The wise who seek after rare pleasures will not speak words that have not much weight in them.

8 199. பொருள் தீர்க்த பொச்சாக்துள் சொல்லார் மருள் தீர்க்த

மாசறு காட்சி யவர்.

The men of vision pure, from wildering folly free, Not e'en in thoughtless hour, speak words of vanity.

Those wise men who are without faults and are freed from ignorance will not even forgetfully speak things that profit not. 9

200. சொல்லுக சொல்லிற் பயனுடைய சொல்லற்க சொல்லி ம் பயனிலாச் சொல்.

If speak you will, speak words that fruit afford, If speak you will, speak never fruitless word.

Speak what is useful, and speak not useless words. 10

53

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

திவினேயச்சம்

### உக. தீவிணயச்சம் Ch. 21. Dread of Evil Deeds

201. திவிணயார் அஞ்சார் விழுமியார் அஞ்சுவர்

With sinful act men cease to feel the dread of ill within; The excellent will dread the wanton pride of cherished sin.

Those who have experience of evil deeds will not fear, but the excellent will fear the pride of sin.

தீவினே என்னும் செருக்கு.

202. தீயவை தீய பயத்தலால் தீயவை

தீயினும் அஞ்சப் படும். Since evils new from evils ever grow, Evil than fire works out more dreaded woe.

Because evil produces evil, therefore should evil be feared more than fire.

203. அறிவினுள் எல்லாக் தஃவையன்ப திய செறுவார்க்கும் செய்யா விடல். Even to those that hate make no return of ill; So

shalt thou wisdom's highest law, 'tis said, fulfil.

To do no evil even to enemies will be called the chief of all virtues.

3 204. மறந்தும் பிறன்கேடு சூழற்க சூழின் அறஞ்சூழும் சூழ்ந்தவன் கேடு. Though good thy soul forget, plot not thy TIRUKKURAL DREAD OF EVIL

Thy plans shall 'virtue's Power' by ruin to

thyself

5

forestall.

neighbour's fall,

Even through forgetfulness meditate not the ruin of another. Virtue will meditate the ruin of him who thus meditates.

இலனும் மற்றும் பெயர்த்து. Make not thy poverty a plea for ill; Thy evil deeds will make thee poorer still. Commit not evil, saying, "I am poor": if you do, you will become poorer still.

205. இலன்என்று தீயவை செய்யற்க செய்யின்

206. தீப்பால தான்பிறர்கண் செய்யற்க கோய்ப்பால தன்**கே அட**ல்வேண்டா தான். What ranks as evil spare to do, if thou would'st shun Affliction sore through ill to thee by others done.

Let him not do evil to others who desires not that sorrows should pursue him.

6

வீயாது பின்சென்று அடும். From every enmity incurred there is to 'scape a way: The wrath of evil deeds will dog men's steps,

207. எனப்பகை உற்றுரும் உய்வர் வின்ப்பகை

and slay.

However great be the enmity men have incurred they may still live. The enmity of sin will

208. தீயவை செய்தார் கெடுதல் கிழல்தன்**கோ** வீயாது அடிஉறைக் தற்று. Man's shadow dogs his steps where'er he wends:

Destruction thus on sinful deeds attends.

Destruction will dwell at the heels of those who

commit evil even as their shadow that leaves them not.

55 er

incessantly pursue and kill.

7

.209. தன்**கோ**த்தான் காதல ஞுடின் எ<sup>2</sup>ணத்தொன்றும் துன்னற்க தீவி<sup>2</sup>ணப் பால்.

Beware, if to thyself thyself is dear,

Lest thou to aught that ranks as ill draw near!

If a man love himself, let him not commit

If a man love himself, let him not commit any sin however small.

தீவினே செய்யான் எனின். The man, to devious way of sin that never turned

210. அருங்கேடேன் என்பது அறிக மருங்கோடித்

aside, From ruin rests secure, whatever ills betide.

Know ye that he is freed from destruction who commits no evil, going to neither side of the right path.

உ. ஒப்புரவறிதல் Ch. 22. The Knowledge of what is

# Befitting a Man's Position

211. கைம்மாறு வேண்டா கடப்பாடு மாரிமாட்டு என்ஆற்றுங் கொல்லோ உலகு.

Duty demands no recompense; to clouds of heaven, By men on earth, what answering gift is the world give back to the clouds? 212. தாளாற்றித் தந்த பொருளெல்லாம் தக்கார்க்கு வேளாண்மை செய்தற் பொருட்டு. The worthy say, when wealth rewards their hours. toil-spent For uses of beneficence alone 'tis ours. 56 TIRUKKURAL KNOWLEDGE . . .POSITION All the wealth acquired with perseverance by the worthy is for the exercise of benevolence. 2

Benevolence seeks not a return. What does

தப்புரவின் கல்ல பிற. To 'due beneficence' no equal good we know, Amid the happy gods, or in this world below. It is difficult to obtain another good equal to benevolence either in this world or in that of the gods.

213. புத்தே ளுலகத்தும் ஈண்டும் பெறலரிதே

given?

214. ஒத்த தறிவான் உயிர்வாழ்வான் மற்றையான் செத்தாருள் வைக்கப் படும். Who knows what 's human life's befitting grace.

Who knows what 's human life's befitting grace, He lives; the rest 'mongst dead men have their place.

He truly lives who knows (and discharges) the proper duties (of benevolence). He who knows them not will be reckoned among the dead.

215. ஊருணி கீர்கிறைக் தற்றே உலகவாம் பேரறி வாளன் திரு. The wealth of men who love the fitting way,' the truly wise.

4

Is as when water fills the lake that village needs supplies.

The wealth of that man of eminent knowledge who

desires to exercise the benevolence approved of by the world, is like the full waters of a city-tank. 5 216. பயன்மரம் உள்ளூர்ப் பழுத்தற்றுல் செல்வம் நயனுடை யான்கண் பழன்.

A tree that fruits in th' hamlet's central mart, Is wealth that falls to men of liberal heart.

6

The wealth of a man (possessed of the virtue) of benevo-lence is like the ripening of a fruitful tree in the midst of a town.

217. மருந்தாகித் தப்பா மரத்தற்ருல் செல்வம் பெருந்தகை யான்கண் படின்.

Unfailing tree that healing balm distils from every part, Is ample wealth that falls to him of large and noble heart.

If wealth be in the possession of a man who has the great excellence (of benevolence), it is like a tree which as a medicine is an infallible cure for disease.

' 218. இடனில் பருவத்தும் ஓப்புரவிற்கு ஒல்கார் கடனறி காட்சி யவர்.

E'en when resources fail, they weary not of kindness

due.'---They to whom Duty's self appears in vision true.

The wise who know what is duty will not scant their benevolence even when they are without

wealth.

செய்யாது அமைகலா வாறு. The kindly-hearted man is poor in this alone, When power of doing deeds of goodness he finds

219. நயனுடையான் நல்கூர்ந்தா ளுதல் செயும்நீர

none. The poverty of a benevolent man, is nothing but his inability to exercise the same.

9 220. ஒப்புரவி ளுல்வரும் கேடெனின் அஃதொருவன்

விற்றுக்கோள் தக்க துடைத்து. Though by 'beneficence,' the loss of all should

come. 'Twere meet man sold himself, and bought it with the sum.

If it be said that loss will result from benevolence, such loss is worth being procured even by the sale of one's self. 10

### உடு. ஈகை

### Ch. 23. Giving

221. வறியார்க்கொன்று ஈவதே ஈகைமற் றெல்லாம் குறியெதிர்ப்பை நீர துடைத்து.

Call that a gift to needy men thou dost dispense, All else is void of good, seeking for recompense.

To give to the destitute is true charity. All other gifts have the nature of (what is done for) a measured return.

222. நல்லாறு எனினும் கொளல்நீது மேலுலகம் இல்லெனினும் ஈதலே நன்று.

Though men declare it heavenward path, yet to is ill; receive Though upper heaven were not, to give is

virtue still.

To beg is evil, even though it were said that it

is a good path (to heaven). To give is good, even though it were said that those who do so cannot obtain heaven.

2
223. இல்லென்னும் எவ்வம் உரையாமை சதல் குலனுடையான் கண்ணே உள.

I 've nought' is ne'er the high-born man's reply; He gives to those who raise themselves that cry.

(Even in a low state) not to adopt the mean expedient of saying "I have nothing," but to give, is

இன்முகங் காணும் அளவு. 59 இருக்குறள் சீகை

the characteristic of the man of noble birth.

224. இன்னது இரக்கப் படுதல் இரக்தவர்

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The suppliants' cry for aid yields scant delight,
Until you see his face with grateful gladness
bright.

To see men begging from us is disagreeable, until

their pleasant countenance.

4. 225. ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றல் பசிஆற்றல் அப்பசியை

மாற்றுவார் ஆற்றவின் பின். 'Mid devotees they 're great who hunger's pangs sustain, Who hunger's pangs relieve a higher merit

The power of those who perform penance is the power of enduring hunger. It is inferior to the power of those who remove the hunger (of others).

gain.

secure.

The removal of the killing hunger of the poor is the place for one to lay up his wealth. 6

Let man relieve the wasting hunger men endure; For treasure gained thus finds he treasure-house

226. அற்றுர் அழிபசி நீர்த்தல் அஃதொருவன் பெற்றுன் பொருள்வைப் புழி.

227. பாத்தோண் மாீஇ யவணப் பசிஎன்னும் தீப்பிணி தீண்டல் அரிது.

Whose soul delights with hungry men to share his meal. The hand of hunger's sickness sore shall never feel.

The fiery disease of hunger shall never touch him who habitually distributes his food to others.

228. ஈத்துவக்கும் இன்பம் அறியார்கொல் தாமுடைமை வைத்திழக்கும் வன்க ணவர். 60

TIRUKKURAL RENOWN

Delight of glad'ning human hearts with gifts do know. they not Men of unpitying eye, who hoard their wealth, and

lose it so? Do the hard-eyed who lay up and lose their possessions not know the happiness which springs

from the pleasure of giving? 8 229. இரத்தேலின் இன்னது மன்ற நிரப்பிய தாமே தமியர் உணல்.

They keep their garners full, for self alone the board they spread:—

Tis greater pain, be sure, than begging daily bread 1

up one's own riches is certainly much more unpleasant than begging. 9
230. சாதலின் இன்னுதை தில்ஃ இனிததாஉம் ஈதல் இயையாக் கடை.
'Tis hitter pain to die l'Tis worse to live

Solitary and unshared eating for the sake of filling

'Tis bitter pain to die! 'Tis worse to live For him who nothing finds to give!

For him who nothing finds to give!

Nothing is more unpleasant than death: yet even that is pleasant where charity cannot be exercised.

### உ.ச. புகழ் Ch. 24. Renown

231. ஈதல் இசைபட வாழ்தல் அதுவல்லது ஊ தியம் இல்லே உயிர்க்கு. See that thy life the praise of generous gifts

obtain; Save this for living man exists no real gain.

**திருக்கு**றள்

புகழ்

10

Give to the poor and live with praise. There is

61

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men that give to those that ask, with fair renown.
     Whatsoever is spoken in the world will abide
as praise
            upon that man who gives alms to the poor.
                                                  2
 233. ஒன்று உலகத்து உயர்ந்த புகழல்லால்
       பொன்று து நிற்பதொன் றில்.
Save praise alone that soars on high,
Nought lives on earth that shall not die.
     There is nothing that stands forth in the world
imperi- shable, except fame, exalted in solitary greatness.
3
234. நிலவரை நீள்புகழ் ஆற்றின் புலவரைப்
      போற்றுது புத்தேள் உலகு.
If men do virtuous deeds by world-wide ample
glory
     crowned.
The heavens will cease to laud the sage for
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The speech of all that speak agrees to crown The

no greater

profit to man than that.

இரப்பார்க்கொன்று

**232. உ**ரைப்பார் உ**ரை**ப்பவை எல்லாம்

சுவார்மேல் கிற்கும் புகழ்.

other gifts

If one has acquired extensive fame within the limits of this earth, the world of the Gods will

no longer praise those sages who have attained that world. 4 235. கத்தம்போல் கேடும் உளதாகுஞ் சாக்காடும் வித்தகர்க் கல்லால் அரிது.

Loss that is gain, and death of life's true bliss fulfilled, Are fruits which only wisdom rare can yield.

62

#### TIRUKKURAL RENOWN

renowned.

Prosperity to the body of fame, resulting in poverty to the body of flesh and the stability to the former arising from the death of the latter, are achievable only by the wise.

236. தோன்றின் புகழொடு தோன்றுக அஃதிலார் தோன்றவின் தோன்றுமை கன்று. If, man you walk the stage, appear adorned with glory's grace;
Save glorious you can shine, 'twere better hide
your face.

The same are how (in this world), he have with

If you are born (in this world), be born with qualities conducive to fame. For those who are destitute of them it will be better not to be born.

237. புகழ்பட வாழாதார் தக்கோவார் தம்மை

இகழ்வாரை கோவது எவன். If you your days will spend devoid of goodly fame, When men despise, why blame them? You

to blame.

Why do those who cannot live with praise,

've yourself

grieve those
who despise them, instead of grieving themselves for
their own
inability.

238. வசையென்ப வையத்தார்க் கெல்லாம் இசையென் தும் எச்சம் பெறுஅவிடின்

Fame is virtue's child, they say; if, then,

You childless live, you live the scorn of men.

Not to beget fame will be esteemed a disgrace by
the wise

யாக்கை பொறுத்த ஈிலம்.

in this world.

9

The blameless fruits of fields' increase will

239. வசையிலா வண்பயன் குன்றும் இசையிலா

63

அருளுடை ை

dwindle down,

If earth the burthen bear of men without

renown.

The ground which supports a body without fame will

diminish in its rich produce.

240. வசைஒழிய வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்

இசையொழிய வாழ்வாரே வாழா தவர்.

Who live without reproach, them living men we deem;

Who live without renown, live not, though living men they seem.

Those live who live without disgrace. Those who live without fame live not.

இல்ல நவியல் முற்றும் End of the section on 'Domestic Virtue.

# 3. துறவறவியல் — ASCETIC

# VIRTUE

10

உரு. அருளுடையை Ch. 25. The Possession of

### Benevolence 241. அருட்டுசல்வம் செல்வத்துள் செல்வம்

241. அருட்டிசல்வம் செலவத்துள் செல்வம் பொருட்செல்வம்

பூரியார் கண் ஹும் உள.

Wealth 'mid wealth is wealth of 'kindliness'; Wealth of goods the vilest too possess.

The wealth of kindness is wealth of wealth,

The law of 'grace' fulfil, by methods good due trial made, Though many systems you explore, this is your only aid.

(Stand) in the good path, consider, and be kind. Even considering according to the conflicting tenets of the different sects, kindness will be your best aid, heavenly bliss).

(in the acquisition of 2

They in whose breast a 'gracious kindliness'

See not the gruesome world, where darkness drear

They will never enter the world of darkness and

inasmuch as the wealth of property is possessed by the

64

242. நல்லாற்ருல் நாடி அருளாள்க பல்லாற்ருல்

தேரிறைப் அஃதே துகுண.

இன்னு உலகம் புகல்.

basest of men.

resides.

abides.

3 244. மன்னுயிர் ஓம்பி அருளாள்வாற்கு இல்லென்ப தன்னுயிர் அஞ்சும் விக்கா.

wretchedness whose minds are the abode of kindness.

Who for undying souls of men provides with gracious zeal, In his own soul the dreaded guilt of sin shall never feel

sin shall never feel.

(The wise) say that the evils, which his soul would dread, will never come upon the man who exercises kindness and protects the life (of other

245. அல்லல் அருளாள்வார்க்கு இல்லே வெளிவழங்கும் மல்லல்மா ஞாலம் கரி. The teeming earth's vast realm, round which the wild

creatures).

winds blow,
Is witness, men of 'grace' no woeful want shall know.

This great rich earth over which the wind

blows, is a witness that sorrow never comes upon the kind-hearted.

5

246. பொருள்கீங்கிப் பொச்சாக்தார் என்பர் அருள் கீங்கி அல்லவை செய்தொழுகு வார்.

65

திருக்குறள் அருளுடைமை

5

பொருளில்லார்க்கு

Gain of true wealth oblivious they eschew, Who 'grace' forsake, and graceless actions do.

(The wise) say that those who neglect kindness and practise cruelties, neglected virtue (in their former birth), and forgot (the sorrows which they must suffer). 247. அருளில்லார்க்கு அவ்வுலகம் இல்லே

இவ்வுலகம் இல்லாகி யாங்கு. As to impoverished men this present world is not

The 'graceless' in you world have neither part nor lot.

As this world is not for those who are without wealth, so that world is not for those who are without kindness.

248. பொருளற்ருர் பூப்பர் ஒருகால் அருளற்ருர் அற்ருர்மற் முதல் அரிது.

Who lose the flower of wealth, when seasons change,

again may bloom;

Who lose 'benevolence,' lose all; nothing can change

their doom.

Those who are without wealth may, at some future time, become prosperous; those who are destitute of kindness are utterly destitute; for them there is no change.

8
249. தெருளாதான் மெய்ப்பொருள் கண்டற்றுல்

தேரின் அருளாதான் செய்யும் அறம்.

When souls unwise true wisdom's mystic vision see, The 'graceless' man may work true works of

charity.

If you consider, the virtue of him who is without kindness is like the perception of the true being by him who is

without wisdom.

himself.

## 250. வலியார்முன் தன்னோ சினேக்கதான் தன்னின் மெலியார்மேல் செல்லும் இடத்து. When weaker men you front with threat'ning

brow, Think how you felt in presence of some stronger

foe.

When a man is about to rush upon those who are weaker than himself, let him remember how he has stood (trembling) before those who are stronger than

### உகூ. புலால் மறுத்தல் Ch. 26. The Renunciation of Flesh

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251. தன்னூன் பெருக்கற்குத் தான்பிறிது ஊ ஹாண்பான் எங்ஙனம் ஆளும் அருள்.

How can the wont of 'kindly grace' to him be known, Who other creatures' flesh consumes to feed his own?

How can he be possessed of kindness, who to

estateNo use of grace have they with flesh who hunger sate. As those possess no property who do not take care of it, so those possess no kindness who feed on flesh. 2 253. படைகொண்டார் கெஞ்சம்போல் என்<u>ற</u>ரக்கா<u>க</u>ு ஒன் றன் உடல்சுவை உண்டார் மனம். Like heart of them that murderous weapons bear, his mind Who eats of savoury meat, no joy in good can find. 67 புலால் மறுத்தல் **திருக்கு றன்** Like the (murderous) mind of him who carries a

increase his own flesh, eats the flesh of other creatures.

No use of wealth have they who guard not their

252. பொருளாட்சி போற்ருதார்க்கு இல்லே

ஆங்கெல்லே ஊன்தின் பவர்க்கு.

1

அருளாட்சி

weapon fin his hand). the mind of him who feasts with pleasure on the body of another (creature), has no regard for goodness. 3

254. அருளல்லது யாதெனில் கொல்லாமை கோறல் பொருளல்லது அவ்வூன் தினல்.

'What's grace, or lack of grace'? 'To kill' is this, that
 'not to kill';
To eat dead flesh can never worthy end fulfil.

If it be asked what is kindness and what its opposite, the answer would be preservation and destruction of life; and therefore it is not right to

destruction of life; and therefore it is not right to feed on the flesh (obtained by

taking away life).

255. உண்ணுமை உள்ளது உயிர்கிலே ஊனுண்ண அண்ணுத்தல் செய்யாது அளறு. If flesh you eat not, life's abodes unharmed remain; Who eats, hell swallows him, and renders not again.

Not to eat flesh contributes to the continuance of life; therefore if a man eat flesh, hell will not open

its mouth (to let him escape out, after he has once fallen in). 256. தின ற்பொருட்டால் கொல்லாது உலகெனின் யாரும்

விஃப்பொருட்டால் ஊன்தருவார் இல். 'We eat the slain,' you say, 'by us no living creatures die'; Who'd kill and sell, I pray, if none came there

the flesh to buy? If the world does not destroy life for the purpose of

eating, then no one would sell flesh for the sake of money. 6 68

THE RENUNCIATION OF 257. உண்ணுமை வேண்டும் புலாஅல் பிறிதொன்றன்

புண்ணாது உணர்வார்ப் பெறின். With other beings' ulcerous wounds their hunger they

TIRUKKURAL FLESH

appease;
If this they felt, desire to eat must surely cease.

If men should come to know that flesh is nothing but the unclean ulcer of a body, let them abstain from eating it.

258. செயிரின் தஃலப்பிரிந்த காட்சியார் உண்ணூர் உயிரின் தஃலப்பிரிந்த ஊன்.

Whose souls the vision pure and passionless perceive, Eat not the bodies men of life bereave.

The wise, who have freed themselves from

The wise, who have freed themselves from mental delusion, will not eat the flesh which has an animal.

been severed from

8

அவிசொரிக் தாயிரம் வேட்டலின் ஒன்றன்
 உயிர்செகுத் துண்ணுமை கன்று.

Than thousand rich oblations, with libations rare, Better the flesh of slaughtered beings not to share.

Not to kill and eat (the flesh of) an animal, is better than the pouring forth of ghee etc., in a thousand sacrifices.

260. கொல்லான் புலாமே மறுத்தாணேக் கைகூப்பி எல்லா உயிரும் தொழும். Who slays nought,—flesh rejects,—his feet before

Who slays nought,—nesh rejects,—his reet before All living things with clasped hands adore.

All creatures will join their hands together, and worship him who has never taken away life, nor eaten flesh.

69

தவம்

### உ.எ. தவம் Ch. 27. Penance

**961. உ**ற்றகோப் கோன்றல் உயிர்க்குறுகண்

செய்யாமை அற்றே தவத்திற் குரு. To bear due penitential pains, while no offence He

திருக்குறள்

causes others, is the type of 'penitence.'

The nature of religious discipline consists, in the endurance (by the ascetic) of the sufferings which it brings on

himself, and in abstaining from giving pain to others.
262. தவமும் தவமுடையார்க்கு ஆகும் அவம்அதனே

அஃதிலார் மேற்கொள் வது.

To 'penitents' sincere avails their 'penitence'; Where that is not, 'tis but a vain pretence.

Austerities can only be borne, and their benefits enjoyed, by those who have practised them (in a former birth); it will be useless for those who have not done so, to attempt to practise them (now).

263. துறந்தார்க்குத் துப்புரவு வேண்டி மறந்தார்கொல் மற்றை யவர்கள் தவம்.

Have other men forgotten 'penitence,' who strive To earn for penitents the things by which they

live?

Is it to provide food etc., for the ascetics who have

abandoned (the desire of earthly possessions) that other persons

have forgotten (to practise) austerity? 8

264. ஒன்ளுர்த் தெறலும் உவர்தாரை ஆக்கலும் எண்ணின் தவத்தான் வரும்.

#### TIRUKKURAL PENANCE

effected by (the

Destruction to his foes, to friends increase of joy,

The 'penitent' can cause, if this his thoughts

The 'penitent' can cause, if this his thoughts employ.

If (the escatic) desire the destruction of his

If (the ascetic) desire the destruction of his enemies, or the aggrandizement of his friends, it will be

power of) his austerities. 4 265. வேண்டிய வேண்டியாங் கெய்தலால்

செ**ய் தவம்** சண்டு முயலப் படும்.

That what they wish may, as they wish, be won,

By men on earth are works of painful

By men on earth are works of painful 'penance' done.

Religious discipline is practised in this world because it.

world, because it

secures the attainment of whatever one may
wish to enjoy

5
266. தவஞ்செய்வார் தங்கருமஞ் செய்வார்மற் றல்லார்
அவஞ்செய்வார் ஆசையுட் பட்டு.
Who works of 'penance' do, their end attain,
Others, in passion's net ensnared, toil but in
vain.

(in the world to come).

Those discharge their duty who perform austerities; all . others accomplish their own destruction, through the entanglement of the desire (of riches and sensual

ment of the desire (of rights and sensual pleasure). 6 267. சுடச்சுடரும் பொன்போல் ஒளி விடும் துன்பஞ்

கடச்சுட கோற்கிற் பவர்க்கு.
The hotter glows the fining fire, the gold the brighter

shines;
The pain of penitence, like fire, the soul of man refines.

Just as gold is purified as heated in the

Just as gold is purified as heated in the fire, will those shine, who have endured the burning of pain

71 *திருக்கு றள்* 

(in frequent

ஒழுக்கம்

8

austerities)

FLLT

268. தன்றுயிர் தான்அறப் பெற்றுகு ஏகோயை மன்னுயி ரெல்லாம் தொழும். Who gains himself in utter self-control,

Him worships every other living soul. All other creatures will worship him who has

attained the control of his own soul.

269. கூற்றம் குதித்தலும் கைகூடும் கோற்றலின் ஆற்றல் தூலப்பட் டவர்க்கு. E'en over death the victory he may gain,

If power by penance won his soul obtain.

Those who have attained the power which religious discipline confers, will be able also to pass the limit of Yama, (the God of death).

270. இலர்பல ராகிய காரணம் கோற்பார்

The many all things lack! The cause is plain; The 'penitents' are few. The many shun such pain. Because there are few who practise austerity and many who do not, there are many destitute and few rich in this world. 10 உஅ. கூடா ஒழுக்கம் Ch. 28. Inconsistent Conduct 271. வஞ்ச மனத்தான் படிற்றொழுக்கம் பூதங்கள் <u>ஐந்தும் அகத்தே நகும்.</u> Who with deceitful mind in false way walks of covert sin, The five-fold elements his frame

சிலர்பலர் கோலா தவர்.

compose, deride within.

TIRUKKURAL INCONSISTENT
CONDUCT

The five elements (of his body) will laugh within him, at the feigned conduct of the deceitful minded man.

272. வானுயர் தோற்றம் எவன்செய்யும் தன்கெஞ்சம் தான்அறி குற்றப் படின். What gain, though virtue's semblance high as

his fame exalt,
heaven If heart dies down through sense of
self-detected fault?
What avails an appearance (of sanctity) high as
heaven, if his mind suffers (the indulgence) of conscious

sin. 2 273. வலியில் கிஃமையான் வல்லூருவம் பெற்றம் புலியின்தோல் போர்த்துமேம்க் தற்று. As if a steer should graze wrapped round with skin, tiger's Is show of virtuous might when weakness lurks within.

The assumed appearance of power, by a man who has no power (to restrain his senses and perform austerity), is like a cow feeding on grass covered with a tiger's skin.

8
274. தவமறைந்து அல்லவை செய்தல் புதல்மறைந்து

வேட்டுவன் புள்கிமிழ்த் தற்று. 'Tis as a fowler, silly birds to snare, in thicket lurks, When, clad in stern ascetic garb, one secret evil works. He who hides himself under the mask of an ascetic and commits sins, is like a sportsman who conceals himself in the thicket to catch birds. 4 275. பற்றற்றேம் என்பார் படிற்இருழுக்கம் எற்றெற்றென்று ஏதேம் பலவுக் தரும். 73 *தி*ருக்கு றள் ஒழுக்கம் 'Our souls are free,' who say, yet practise evil secretly, 'What folly have we wrought!' by many shames o'er-

whelmed, shall cry.

The false conduct of those who say they have renounced all desire will one day bring them sorrows that will make them cry out, "Oh! what have we

that will make them cry out, "Oh! what have we done, what have we done." 5

renouncing every tie, Who guileful live,—no men are found than these of 'harder eye.' Amongst living men there are none so hard-hearted as those, who without forsaking (desire) in their heart, falsely take the appearance of those who have forsaken (it). 277. புறங்குன்றி கண்டெண்ய ரேனும் அகங்குன்றி மூக்கிற்காரியார் உடைத்தை. Outward, they shine as 'kunri' berry's scarlet bright; Inward, like tip of 'kunri' bead, as black as night. (The world) contains persons whose outside appears (as fair) as the (red) berry of the Abrus, but whose inside is as black as the nose of that berry. 278. மனத்தது மாசாக மாண்டார்கீ ராடி மறைக்தொழுகு மாக்தர் பலர். Many wash in hallowed waters, living lives of

வாழ்வாரின் வன்கணுர் இல்.

In mind renouncing nought, in speech

shame; hidden Foul in heart, yet high upraised of men in virtuous fame.

74

THE ABSENCE OF

There are many men of masked conduct, who perform their ablutions, and (make a show) of greatness, while their mind is defiled (with guilt).

279. கணேடுகாடிது யாழ்கோடு செவ்விதுஆங் கண்ன விணோபடு பாலால் கொளல். Cruel is the arrow straight, the crooked lute is sweet, Judge by their deeds the many forms of men you

As, in its use, the arrow is crooked, and the curved lute is straight, so by their deeds, (and not by their appearance) let (the uprightness or crookedness of)

men be estimated. 9 280. மழித்தலும் கீட்டலும் வேண்டா உலகம் பழித்தது ஒழித்து விடின்.

TIRUKKURAL FRAUD If you shun what all the world condemns as wrong?

There is no need of a shaven crown, nor of tangled hair,

if a man abstain from those deeds which the

உ.கூ. கள்ளாமை Ch. 29. The Absence of Fraud

wise have condemned.

10

What 's the worth of shaven head or tresses long,

எனேத்தொன்றும் கள்ளாமை காக்கதன் கெஞ்சு. Who seeks heaven's joys, from impious levity secure, Let him from every fraud preserve his spirit pure.

Let him, who desires not to be despised, keep his mind from (the desire of) defrauding another of the

281. எள்ளாமை வேண்டுவான் என்பான்

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

smallest thing. 1

282. உள்ளத்தால் உள்ளலும் தீதே பிறன்பொருளேக்

கள்ளத்தால் கள்வேம் எனல்.

wealth bereave.'

2

'Tis sin if in the mind man but the thought conceive: 'By fraud I will my neighbour of his

Even the thought (cf sin) is sin; think not then of craftily stealing the property of another.

283. களவிஞல் ஆகிய ஆக்கம் அளவிறந்து ஆவது போலக் கெடும். The gain that comes by frank although

The gain that comes by fraud, although it seem to grow With limitless increase, to ruin swift shall go.

The property, which is acquired by fraud, will entirely perish, even while it seems to increase.

284. களவின்கண் கன்றிய காதல் விளவின்கண் வீயா விழுமம் தரும்.
The lust inveterate of fraudful gain,

Yields as its fruit undying pain.

The eager desire of defrauding others will, when it brings forth its fruit, produce undying sorrow.

4 285. அருள்கருதி அன்புடைய ராதல் பொருள்கருதிப் பொச்சாப்புப் பார்ப்பார்கண் இல்.

affection's power, Who neighbour's goods desire, and watch for his unguarded hour. The study of kindness, and the exercise of benevolence is not with those who watch for another's forgetfulness, through desire of his property. 5 286. அளவின்கண் நின்ருழுகல் ஆற்ருர் களவின்கண் கன்றிய காதலவர். 76 THE ABSENCE OF TIRUKKURAL FRAUD They cannot walk restrained in wisdom's measured bound, In whom inveterate lust of fraudful gain is found. They cannot walk steadfastly, according to rule, who eagerly desire to defraud others.

287. களு வென்னும் காரறி வாண்மை அளவென்னும்

'Grace' is not in their thoughts, nor know

thev kind

6

ஆற்றல் புரிந்தார்கண் இல்.

Practice of fraud's dark cunning arts they shun, Who long for power by 'measured wisdom' won.

That black-knowledge which is called fraud, is not in those who desire that greatness which is called rectifude.

288. அ**ளவறி**ந்தார் கெஞ்சத் தறம்போல கிற்கும் க**ளவறி**ந்தார் கெஞ்சில் **கரவு**.

As virtue dwells in heart that 'measured wisdom' gains; Deceit in hearts of fraudful men established reigns.

Deceit dwells in the mind of those who are conversant with fraud, even as virtue in the minds of those who are conversant with rectitude.

289. அளவல்ல செய்தாங்கே வீவர் களவல்ல மற்றைய தேற்ரு தவர்.

Who have no lore save that which fraudful arts supply, Acts of unmeasured vice committing straightway die.

Those, who are acquainted with nothing but fraud, will

perish in the very commission of transgression.

290. கள்வார்க்குத் தள்ளும் உயிர்கிலே கள்ளார்க்குத் தள்ளாது புத்தே ளுலகு. The fraudful forfeit life and being here below;

Who fraud eschew the bliss of heavenly beings

77

Even their body will fail the fraudulent; but

திரு க்குறள் வாய்மை

யாதொன்றும்

know.

10

even the
world of the gods will not fail those who are
free from
fraud.

ங.o. வாய்மை Ch. 30. Veracity

291. வாய்மை எனப்படுவது யாதெனின்

தீமை இலாத சொலல்.

You ask, in lips of men what 'truth' may be: 'Tis speech from every taint of evil free.

Truth is the speaking of such words as are free

least degree of evil (to others). 1 292. பொய்ம்மையும் வாய்மை யிடத்த புரை தீர்ந்த நன்மை பயக்கும் எனின். Falsehood may take the place of truthful word, If blessing, free from fault, it can afford.

from the

knows,

Even falsehood has the nature of truth, if it confer a

benefit that is free from fault. 2 · 293. தன்கெஞ் சறிவது பொப்யற்க பொய்த்தபின் தன்கெஞ்சே தன்னேச் சுடும். Speak not a word which false thy own heart

Self-kindled fire within the false one's spirit glows.

Let not a man knowingly tell a lie; for after he has told
the lie, his mind will burn him (with the memory of

his guilt). 294. உள்ளத்தால் பொய்யா தொழுகின் உலகத்தார் உள்ளத்து சொல்லாம் உளன்.

True to his inmost soul who lives,—enshrined He lives in souls of all mankind.

#### TIRUKKURAL VERACITY

4

He who, in his conduct, preserves a mind free from deceit, will dwell in the minds of all men.

295. மனத்தொடு வாய்மை மொழியின் தவத்தொடு தானஞ்செய் வாரின் த&.

Greater is he who speaks the truth with full consenting

minď,

Than men whose lives have penitence and charity

combined.

He, who speaks truth with all his heart, is superior to those who make gifts and practise austerities.

No praise like that of words from falsehood free; This every virtue yields spontaneously.

There is no praise like the praise of never

If all your life be utter truth, the truth alone, 'Tis well, though other virtuous acts be left undone.

If a man has the power to abstain from falsehood, it will be well with him, even though he practise no other virtue. 7

298. புறந்தாய்மை கீரான் அமையும் அகந்தூய்மை

79

uttering a falsehood: without causing any suffering, it

297. பொய்யாமை பொய்யாமை ஆற்றின் அறம்பிற

செய்யாமை செய்யாமை கன்று.

வாய்மையால் காணப் படும். Outward purity the water will bestow; Inward purity from truth alone will flow.

will lead to every virtue.

6

திருக்கு றள் வெகுளாமை

Purity of body is produced by water and purity of mind by truthfulness. 8 299. எல்லா விளக்கும் விளக்கல்ல சான்றோர்க்குப் பொய்யா விளக்கே விளக்கு.

Every lamp is not a lamp in wise men's sight;

That's the lamp with truth's pure radiance bright.

All lamps of nature are not lamps; the lamp of

truth is the lamp of the wise. 9 300. டா.மெய்யாக்கண்டவற்றுள் இல்ஃல

எ**கோ**த்தொன்றும் வாய்மையின் கல்ல பிற.

Of all good things we've scanned with studious care, There's nought that can with truthfulness compare.

Amidst all that we have seen (described) as real (excellence), there is nothing so good as truthfulness.

### ங்.க. வெகுளாமை Ch. 31. The not being Angry 301. செல்லிடத்துக் காப்பான் சினங்காப்பான்

அல்லிடத்துக் காக்கின்என் காவாக்கால் என். Where thou hast power thy angry will to work, thy

work, thy
wrath restrain;
Where power is none, what matter if thou check or give

He restrains his anger who restrains it when it can injure; when it cannot injure, what does it matter whether he restrain it, or not? 1 302. செல்லா இடத்துச் சினர்தீது செல்லிடத்தும் இல்அதனின் தீய பிற. 80 NOT BEING TIRUKKURAL THE ANGRY Where power is none to wreak thy wrath, wrath impotent is ill; Where thou hast power thy will to work, 'tis greater evil still. Anger is bad, even when it cannot injure; when it can injure, there is no greater evil. 2 303. **மறத்தல் வெ**குளியை யார்**மாட்**டும் தீய பிறத்தல் அதனுன் வரும். If any rouse thy wrath, the trespass straight forget; For wrath an endless train of evils will

it rein?

- beget.

  Forget anger towards every one, as fountains of evil spring from it.
- 304. கலையும் உவகையும் கொல்லும் சினத்தின் பகையும் உளவோ பிற
- Wrath robs the face of smiles, the heart of joy,
  What other foe to man works such annoy?

  Is there a greater enemy than anger, which
  kills both laughter and joy?
- 305. தன்னேத்தான் காக்கின் சினங்காக்க காவாக்கால் தன்னேயே கொல்லும் சினம். If thou would'st guard thyself, guard against wrath
- alway;
  'Gainst wrath who guards not, him his wrath shall slay.
- If a man would guard himself, let him guard against anger; if he do not guard it, anger will kill him.
- against anger; if he do not guard it, anger will kill hin

306. சினமென்னும் சேர்ந்தாரைக் கொல்லி

இன மென் னும்

81

6

திருக்கு றள்

வெகுளாமை

Wrath, the fire that slayeth whose draweth near, Will burn the helpful 'raft' of kindred dear.

The fire of anger will burn up even the pleasant raft of friendship.

307. சினத்தைப் பொருளென்று கொண்டவன் கேடு கிலத்தறைக்தான் கைபிழையா தற்று. The hand that smites the earth unfailing feels

the sting; So perish they who nurse their wrath as noble thing.

Destruction will come upon him who regards anger as a good thing, as surely as the hand ground will not fail.

of him who strikes the

7 308. இணர்எரி தோய்வன்ன இன்னு செயிறும் புணரின் வெகுளாமை நன்று. Though men should work thee woe, like touch of tongues of fire, Tis well if thou canst save thy soul from burning ire. Though one commit things against you as painful (to bear) as if a bundle of fire had been thrust upon you, it will be well, to refrain, if possible, from anger. 309. உள்ளிய தெல்லாம் உடனெய்தும் உள்ள த்தால் உள்ளான் வெகுளி எனின். If man his soul preserve from wrathful fires, He gains with that whate'er his soul desires. If a man never indulges anger in his heart, he will at once obtain whatever he has thought of. 9

310. இறந்தார் இறந்தார் அவோயர் சினத்தைத் துறந்தார் துறந்தார் துணே.

82

DOING

EVIL

TIRUKKURAL

NOT

Men of surpassing wrath are like the men who 've passed away;
Who wrath renounce, equals of all-renouncing sages they!

Those, who give way to excessive anger, are no better than dead men; but those, who are freed from

it, are equal to those who are freed (from death). 10 ந.உ. இன்ன செய்யாமை

## Ch. 32. Not doing Evil 311. சிறப்புசனும் செல்வம் பெறினும் பிறர்க்கு இன்னு

செய்யாமை மாசுற்றுர் கோள்.
Though ill to neighbour wrought should glorious pride
of wealth secure,
No ill to do is fixed decree of men in spirit pure.

It is the determination of the spotless not to cause sorrow to others, although they could (by so causing) obtain the wealth which confers greatness.

312. கறுத்துஇன்னு செய்தவக்கண்ணும் மறுத்துஇன்னு செய்யாமை மாசற்ளுர் கோள். Though malice work its worst, planning no ill

return, to
endure,

And work no ill, is fixed decree of men in spirit
pure.

It is the determination of the spotless not to do evil, even in return, to those who have cherished enmity and done them evil.

313. செய்யாமல் செற்ருர்க்கும் இன்னைத செய்தபின் உய்யா விழுமர் தரும். 83

 இன்<u>ன</u> \_\_\_\_\_

Though unprovoked thy soul malicious foes should

sting, Retaliation wrought inevitable woes will bring.

If an ascetic inflict suffering even on those who hate him, when he has not done them any evil, it will afterwards give him irretrievable sorrow.

314. இன்னுசெய் தாரை ஒறுத்தல் அவர்காண கன்னயம் செய்து விடல்.

கன்னயம் செய்து வீடல். To punish wrong, with kindly benefits the doers ply; Thus shame their souls; but pass the ill unheeded by.

The (proper) punishment to those who have done evil (to you), is to put them to shame by showing them kindness, in return and to forget both the evil and the good done on both sides.

315. அறிவிஞன் ஆகுவ துண்டோ பிறிதின்கோய் தக்கோய்போல் போற்றுக் கடை. From wisdom's vaunted lore what doth the learner gain, If as his own he guard not others'

souls from pain?

What benefit has he derived from his knowledge, who does not endeavour to keep off pain from another as much as from himself?

5 316. இன்னு எனத்தான் உணர்ந்தவைை துன்னுமை

வேண்டும் பிறன்கண் செயல். What his own soul has felt as bitter pain,

From making others feel should man abstain.

Let not a man consent to do those things to another

6 84

which, he knows, will cause sorrow.

DOING EVIL

317. எ**ஃன த் தா**னும் எஞ்ஞான் றும் யார்க்கும்

TOK

மாணசெய் யாமை தஃல.

TIRUKKURAL

**மன த்தா**னும்

To work no wilful woe, in any wise, through all the

days, To any living soul, is virtue's highest praise.

It is the chief of all virtues not knowingly to do any person evil, even in the lowest degree, and at any time.

என்கொலோ மன்னுயிர்க்கு இன்னு செயல்.

Whose soul has felt the bitter smart of wrong, how can He wrongs inflict on ever-living soul of man?

Why does a man inflict upon other

318. தன்றையிர்க்கு இன்னுமை தானறிவான்

தமக்கு இன்ன பிற்பகல் தாமே வரும். If, ere the noontide, you to others evil do, Before the eventide will evil visit you. If a man inflict sorrow upon others in the

creatures those sufferings, which he has found by

experience are sufferings to himself?

319. பிறர்க்கு இன்னு முற்பகல் செய்யின்

morning, it will come upon him unsought in the very evening. 9 320. கோய்எல்லாம் கோய்செய்தார் மேலவாம்

கோபின்மை வேண்டு பவர். O'er every evil-doer evil broodeth still;

He evil shuns who freedom seeks from ill.

Sorrow will come upon those who cause pain to others; therefore those, who desire to be free from

85

10

sorrow, give no pain to others.

கோய்செய்யார்

# நூநு. கொல்லாமை

## Ch. 33. Not Killing

321. அறவினே யாடுதெனில் கொல்லாமை கோறல் பிறவினே எல்லாக் தரும்.

What is the work of virtue? 'Not to kill': For 'killing' leads to every work of ill.

Never to destroy life is the sum of all virtuous conduct. The destruction of life leads to every evil.

322. பகுத்துண்டு பல்லுயிர் ஓம்புதல் நூலோர் தொகுத்தவற்றுள் எல்லாக் தஃல. Let those that need partake your meal; guard

every-

thing that lives:

This the chief and sum of lore that hoarded wisdom

gives.

The chief of all (the virtues) which authors have summed up, is the of partaking of food that has been shared with others, and the preservation of the manifold life of other creatures.

323. ஒன்றுக நல்லது கொல்லாமை மற்றுஅதன்

பின்சாரப் பொய்யாமை நன்று. Alone, first of good things, is 'not to slay'; The second is, no untrue word to say. Not to destroy life is an incomparably (great) good; next to it in goodness ranks freedom from falsehood. 324. நல்லாறு எனப்படுவது யாடுதெனின் யாதொன்றும் கொல்லாமை சூழும் கெறி. You ask, What is the good and perfect way? 'Tis path of him who studies nought to slay. 86 TIRUKKURAL TOM KILLING Good path is that which considers how it may avoid killing any creature. 4 325. நிஸ்அஞ்சி நீத்தாருள் எல்லாம் கொ**ஸ்அ**ஞ்சிக்

Of those who 'being' dread, and all renounce,

கொல்லாமை சூழ்வான் தகு.

the chief

are thev. Who, dreading crime of slaughter, study nought to slav. Of all those who, fearing the permanence of earthly births, have abandoned desire, he is the chief who, fearing (the guilt of) murder, considers how he may avoid the destruction of life. 5 326. கொல்லாமை மேற்கொண் டொழுகுவான் வாழ்காள்மேல் செல்லாது உயிருண்ணுங் கூற்று. Ev'n death, that life devours, their happy davs shall spare, Who law, 'Thou shall not kill,' uphold with

care. Yama, the destroyer of life, will not attack the life of him, who acts under the determination of never destroying life. 6 327. தன்னுயிர் கீப்பினும் செய்யற்க தான்பிறிது இன்னுயிர் கீக்கும் வினே. Though thine own life for that spared life the price

reverent

must pay,

328. நன்முகும் ஆக்கம் பெரிதெனினும் சான்மேர்க்குக் கொன்முகும் ஆக்கம் கடை. 87 தெரு**க்கு றன்** கிகேலயாமை

Take not from aught that lives gift of sweet life

Let no one do that which would destroy the life of another, although he should by so doing, lose his own

away.

life.

Though great the gain of good should seem, the wise

Will any gain by slaughter won despise.

The advantage which might flow from

destroying life in sacrifice, is dishonourable to the wise (who renounced the world), even although it should be said to be productive of a great good

wise (who renounced the world), even although it should be said to be productive of a great good.

8
329. கொல்லவினோய ராகிய மாக்கள் புல்வினோயர்

புன்மை தெரிவா ரகத்து. Whose trade is 'killing,' always vile they show,

To minds of them who what is vileness know.

Men who destroy life are base men, in the

9 330. உயிர்உடம்பின் நீக்கியார் என்ப செயிர்உடம்பின்

estimation of those who know the nature of meanness.

செல்லாத்தி வாழ்க்கை யவர். Who lead a loathed life in bodies sorely pained,

Are men, the wise declare, by guilt of slaughter stained.

who live in degradation and in poverty, are those who separated the life from the body of animals (in a former birth).

(The wise) will say that men of diseased bodies,

## ங.சு. நிஃியாமை Ch. 34. Instability

331. நில்லாத வற்றை நிஃலயினை என்றுணாரும் புல்லறி வாண்மை கடை.

Lowest and meanest lore, that bids men trust secure, In things that pass away, as things that shall endure!

That ignorance which considers those things to be stable which are not so, is dishonourable (to the wise.)

332. கூத்தாட்டு அவைக்குழாத் தற்றே பெருஞ்செல்வம்

போக்கும் அதுவிளிர் தற்று.

As crowds round dancers fill the hall, is wealth's increase; Its loss, as throngs dispersing, when the dances cease.

The acquisition of wealth is like the gathering together of an assembly for a theatre; its expenditure up of that assembly. is like the breaking

333. அற்கா இயல்பிற்றுச் செல்வம் அதுபெற்ளுல் அற்குப ஆங்கே செயல். Unenduring is all wealth; if you wealth enjoy, Enduring works in working wealth straightway

employ.

Wealth is perishable; let those who obtain it immediately practise those (virtues) which are imperishable.

334. நாளென ஒன்றுபோல் காட்டி உயிர்சரும் வாளது உணர்வார்ப் பெறின்.

As 'day' it vaunts itself; well understood, 'tis 'knife.' That daily cuts away a portion from thy life.

Time, which shows itself (to the ignorant) as

if it were

something (real), is in the estimation of the wise which cuts down life.

(only) a saw

4

335. நாச்செற்று விக்குள்மேல் வாராமுன் நல்வினே **மேற்**சென்று செய்யப் படும்.

Before the tongue lie powerless, 'mid the gasp of gurg-

ling breath,

Arouse thyself, and do good deeds beyond the power of

death.

Let virtuous deeds be done quickly, before the hiccup

comes making the tongue silent.

336. கெருசல் உள்ணெருவன் இன்றில்லே என்னும் பெருமை உடைத்துஇவ் வுலகு.

Existing yesterday, today to nothing hurled!—
Such greatness owns this transitory world.

This world possesses the greatness that one who was is not today.

yesterday 6 337. ஒருபொழுதாம் வாழ்வது அறியார் கருதோப

கோடியும் அல்ல பல. Who know not if their happy lives shall last the day, In fancies infinite beguile the hours away!

day, In fancies infinite beguile the hours away!

Innumerable are the thoughts which occupy the mind of (the unwise), who know not that they shall live moment.

another

338. குடம்பை தனித்துஒழியப் புள்பறா தற்றே உடம்போடு உயிரிடை நட்பு. Birds fly away, and leave the nest deserted bare; The love of the soul to the body is like (the love of) a bird to its egg which it flies away from and leaves empty. 8
339. உறங்குவது போலும் சாக்காடு உறங்கி

Such is the short-lived friendship soul and body

share.

TIRUKKURAL

விழிப்பது போலும் பிறப்பு. Death is sinking into slumbers deep; Birth again is waking out of sleep. Death is like sleep; birth is like awaking from it.

9 340. புக்கில் அமைந்தின்று கொல்லோ உடம்பி துள் துச்சில் இருந்த உயிர்க்கு.

90

The soul in fragile shed as lodger courts repose

The soul in fragile shed as lodger courts reposed:—

Is it because no home's conclusive rest it knows?

It seems as if the soul, which takes a temporary

ங்.டு. துறவு Ch. 35. Renunciation

shelter in a body, had not attained a home.

#### Ch. 35. Renunciation 341. யாதனின் யாதனின் கீங்கியான் கோதல்

10

அதனின் அதனின் இலன். From whatever, aye, whatever, man gets free,

From that, aye, from that, no more of pain hath he!

Whatever thing, a man has renounced, by that thing, he cannot suffer pain.

342. வேண்டின்உண் டாகத் தூறக்க தோறந்தபின் சண்டுஇயற் பால பல.

'Renunciation' made—ev'n here true pleasures men acquire; 'Renounce' while time is yet, if to those

pleasures you aspire.

After a man has renounced (all things), there will still be many things in this world (which he

may enjoy); if he should desire them, let him, while it is time abandon (the world).

2

343. அடல்வேண்டும் ஐந்தன் புலத்தை விடல்வேண்டும்
வேண்டிய எல்லாம் ஒருங்கு.

'Perceptions of the five' must all expire;—

91

Relinquished in its order each desire.

Ent the five senses be destroyed; and at the same time, let everything be abandoned that (the

ascetic) has (formerly) desired. 8 8 844. இயல்பாகும் கோன்பிற்கொன்று இன்மை

உடைமை மயலாகும் மற்றும் பெயர்த்து.

'Privation absolute' is penance true;
'Possession' brings bewilderment anew.

To be altogether destitute is the proper condition

To be altogether destitute is the proper condition of those who perform austerities; if they possess

anything, it will change (their resolution) and confused state.
bring them back to their
4
345. மற்றும் தொடர்ப்பாடு எவன்கொல்

பிறப்பறுக்கல் உற்றுர்க்கு உடம்பும் மிகை.

To those who sev'rance seek from being's varied strife, Flesh is burthen sore; what then other bonds of life?

What means the addition of other things to those

who are attempting to cut off (future) births, when even their body is too much (for them). 5

உயர்க்க உலகம் புகும். Who kills conceit that utters 'I' and 'mine,' Shall

வானேர்க்கு

enter realms above the powers divine.

He who destroys the pride which says "I",
"mine," will enter a world which is difficult even to the
Gods to attain. 6

Gods to attain. 6 347. பற்றி விடாஅ இடும்பைகள் பற்றினாப் பற்றி விடாஅ தவர்க்கு. Who cling to things that cling and eager clasp, Griefs cling to them with unrelaxing grasp. 92

TRUE

TRUKKURAL

give not

THE

Sorrows will never let go their hold of those who up their hold of desire.

KNOWLEDGE

OF

is

வஃலப்பட்டார் மற்றை யவர். Who thoroughly 'renounce' on highest height are The rest, bewildered, lie entangled in the net.

348. தஃப்பட்டார் தீரத் துறந்தார் மயங்கி

set: Those who have entirely renounced (all things and all desire) have obtained (absorption into God); all others wander in confusion, entangled in the net of

(many) births. 349. பற்றற்ற கண்ணே பிறப்பறுக்கும் மற்று கிஃயாமை காணப் படும். When that which clings falls off, severed All else will then be seen as instability.

At the moment in which desire has been abandoned, (other) births will be cut off; when that instability will be seen.
has not been done,

9
350. பற்றுக பற்றற்றுன் பற்றினே அப்பற்றைப் பற்றுக பற்று விடற்கு.

being's tie;

; in order

Cling thou to that which He, to Whom nought clings,

hath bid thee cling,
Cling to that bond, to get thee free from every clinging
thing.

Desire the desire of Him who is without desire

நுகு. மெப்புணர்தல்

to renounce desire, desire that desire.

Ch. 36. Knowledge of the True 351. பொருளல்ல வற்றைப் பொருளென்று உணரும் மருளாளும் மாணுப் பிறப்பு. 24 11:

Of things devoid of truth as real things men deem;—

Cause of degraded birth the fond delusive dream!

Inglorious births are produced by the confusion

(of mind) which considers those things to be real which are not real. 1

352. இருள்கீங்கி இன்பம் பயக்கும் மருள்கீங்கி மாசறு காட்சி யவர்க்கு. Darkness departs, and rapture springs to men who see The mystic vision pure, from all delusion

free.

A clear, undimmed vision of things will deliver its possessors from the darkness of future births, and confer the felicity (of heaven).

353. ஐயத்தின் நீங்கித் தெளிந்தார்க்கு வையத்தின் வானம் நணிய துடைத்து

When doubts disperse, and mists of error roll Away, nearer is heav'n than earth to sage's soul.

354. ஐயுணர்வு எய்தியக் கண் ஹும் பயமின்றே மெய்யுணர்வு இல்லா தவர்க்கு. Five-fold perception gained, what benefits accrue To them whose spirits lack perception of the true Even those who have all the knowledge which can be attained by the five senses, will derive no benefit from it, if they are without a knowledge of the true nature of things. 355. எப்பொருள் எத்தன்மைத் தாயினும் அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பது அறிவு. 94

Heaven is nearer than earth to those men of

purified minds who are freed from doubt.

TIRUKKURAL

THE TRUE

Whatever thing, of whatsoever kind it be,
'Tis wisdom's part in each the very thing to see.

(True) knowledge is the perception concerning
everything of whatever kind, that that thing is the true

KNOWLEDGE OF

thing. 5 356. கற்றீண்டு மெய்ப்பொருள் கண்டார் தவேப்படுவர் மற்றீண்டு வாரா கேறி. Who learn, and here the knowledge of the true obtain, Shall find the path that hither cometh not

again.

They, who in this birth have learned to know

They, who in this birth have learned to know the True Being, enter the road which returns not into this world.

6
357. ஓர்த்துள்ளம் உள்ளது உணரின் ஒருதஃயோப்

பேர்த்துள்ள வேண்டா பிறப்பு. The mind that knows with certitude what is, and ponders

well,
Its thoughts on birth again to other life need not to

dwell.

Let it not be thought that there is another birth for him whose mind having thoroughly considered (all it has been taught), has known the True Being.

செம்பொருள் காண்பது அறிவு. When folly, cause of births, departs; and soul can view The truth of things, man's dignity—-'tis wisdom true.

358. பிறப்பென்னும் பேதைமை நீங்கச்

சிறப்பென் னும்

95

\*\*The true 'support' who knows—rejects 'supports' he sought before—

Sorrow that clings and all destroys, shall cling to

True knowledge consists in the removal of ignorance, which is (the cause of) births, and the perception of the True Being who is (the bestower of)

359. சார்புணர்ந்து சார்பு கெடிஒழுகின் மற்றழித்துச்

சார்தரா சார்தரு கோய்.

heaven.

him no

more.

after absorption).
360. காமம் வெகுளி மயக்கம் இவைமூன்றன் காமம் கெடக்கெடும் கோய்.
When lust and wrath and error's triple tyranny is o'er,

He, who so lives as to know Him who is the support of all things and abandon all desire, will be freed from the evils which would otherwise cleave to him and destroy (his efforts Their very names for aye extinct, then pain shall be no
more.

If the very names of these three things, desire, anger, and confusion of mind, be destroyed, then will also evils (which flow from them).

ங.எ. அவா அறுத்தல் Ch. 37. The Extirpation of Desire

perish the

தவாஅப் பிறப்பீனும் வித்து. The wise declare, through all the days, to every thing living That ceaseless round of birth from seed of strong desire

361. அவாஎன்ப எல்லா உயிர்க்கும்எஞ் ஞான்றும்

doth spring.

(The wise) say that the seed, which produces unceasing births, at all times, to all creatures, is desire.

362. வேண்டுங்கால் வேண்டும் பிறவாமை மற்றது வேண்டாமை வேண்ட வரும். If desire you feel, freedom from changing birth require! Twill come, if you desire to 'scape, set free from all desire.

If anything be desired, freedom from births should be desired; that (freedom from births) will be to be without desire. attained by desiring

ž

363. வேண்டாமை அன்ன விழுச்செல்வம் ஈண்டில்லே யாண்டும் அஃதொப்பது இல்.

No glorious wealth is *here* like freedom from desire; To bliss like this not even *there* can soul aspire.

There is in this world no excellence equal to freedom from desire; and even in that world, there is nothing like it.

364. தூஉய்மை என்பது அவாவின்மை மற்றது வாஅய்மை வேண்ட வரும்.

Desire's decease as purity men know;

That, too, from yearning search for truth will grow. Purity (of mind) consists in freedom from desire; and that .(freedom from desire) is the fruit of the love of truth. 365. அற்றவர் என்பார் அவாஅற்ருர் மற்றையார் அற்றுக அற்றது இலர். Men freed from bonds of strong desire are free; None other share such perfect liberty. They are said to be free (from future birth) who are freed from desire: all others (who, whatever else they may be free from, are not freed from desire) are not thus free. 366. அஞ்சுவ தோரும் அறனே ஒருவண வஞ்சிப்ப தோரும் அவா. Desire each soul beguiles; True virtue dreads its wiles. 97 7 திருக்குறள் அவர

அறுத்தல்

It is the chief duty of (an ascetic) to watch against desire with (jealous) fear; for it has power to deceive (and destroy) him.

367. அவாளினே ஆற்ற அறப்பின் தவாவி**க்கை** தான்வேண்டு மாற்*ரு*ன் வரும். Who throughly rids his life of passion-prompted

Who throughly rids his life of passion-prompted deed, Deeds of unfailing worth shall do, which, as he plans,

succeed.

If a man thoroughly cut off all desire, the deeds, which confer immortality, will come to him, in the path in which he seeks them.

368. அவாஇல்லார்க் கில்லாகுக் துன்பம்அஃ துண்டேல் தவாஅது மேன்மேல் வரும். Affliction is not known where no desires abide;

Where these are, endless rises sorrow's tide.

There is no sorrow to those who are without desire; but, where that is, (sorrow) will incessantly come, more and more.

come, more and more. 369. இன்பம் இடையரு தீண்டும் அவாவென்னும் துன்பத்துள் துன்பங் கெடின்.

When dies away desire, that woe of woes,

Ev'n here the soul unceasing rapture knows.

Even while in this body, joy will never depart
(from the
mind, in which) desire, that sorrow of sorrows,
has been

370. ஆரா இயற்கை அவாகீப்பின் அக்கிஃபை பேரா இயற்கை தரும். Drive from thy soul desire insatiate;

Straightway is gained the moveless blissful state.

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destroyed.

9

FATE

10

The removal of desire, whose nature it is never to be satisfied, will immediately confer a nature that can never be changed.

து றவறவியல் முற்றும்

The end of the section on 'Ascetic Virtue.'

## 4. ஊழியல் — FATE ந.அ. ஊழ் Ch. 38. Fate

371. ஆகூழால் தோன்றும் அசைவின்மை கைப்பொருள் போகூழால் தோன்றும் மடி.

Wealth-giving fate power of unflinching effort brings; From fate that takes away idle remissness springs.

Perseverance comes from a prospercus fate, and idleness from an adverse fate.

372. பேதைப் படுக்கும் இழவூழ் அறிவகற்றும் ஆகஹுழ் உற்றக் கடை.

The fate that loss ordains makes wise men's wisdom

foolishness ;

The fate that gain bestows with ampler powers will bless.
wisdom

An adverse fate produces folly, and a prosperous fate produces enlarged knowledge.

2

373. நுண்ணிய நூல்பல கற்பி னும் மற்றுக்தன்

உண்மை அறிவே மிகும். In subtle learning manifold though versed man be, The wisdom, truly his, will gain supremacy.

99

## **திருக்**குறள் ஊடம்

Although (a man) may study the most polished treatises, the knowledge which fate has decreed to him will still prevail.

374. இருவேறு உலகத்து இயற்கை திருவேறு தெள்ளிய ராதலும் வேறு. Two-fold the fashion of the world : some live in

fortune's light;

While other some have souls in wisdom's radiance bright.

There are (through fate) two different natures in the world, hence the difference (observable in men) in (their acquisition of) wealth, and in their

attainment of knowledge. 4 375. ടുക്കാതവ ഒക്കുടച്ചട് ളിധവസ് ളിധവ്യം

நல்லவாம் செல்வம் செயற்கு. All things that good appear will oft have ill success

preserved although it be guarded with most painful care;

yours

hand) every thing unfavourable becomes favourable, (through the power of fate). 5 376. பரியினும் ஆகாவாம் பாலல்ல உய்த்துச் சொரியினும் போகா தம.

Things not your own will yield no good, howe'er you guard with pain; Your own, howe'er you scatter them abroad, will

; All evil things prove good for gain of happiness. In the acquisition of property, every thing favourable becomes unfavourable, and (on the other

remain.

Whatever is not conferred by fate cannot be

and that, which fate has made his, cannot be lost, although one should even take it and throw it away. ĥ

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FATE

877. வகுத்தான் வகுத்த வகையல்லால் கோடி. தொகுத்தார்க்கும் துய்த்தல் அரிது. Save as the 'sharer' shares to each in due degree,

To those who millions store enjoyment scarce can be.

Even those who gather together millions will only enjoy them, as it has been determined by the disposer (of all things).
378. அறப்பார்மன் துப்புர வில்லார் உறற்பால

உளட்டா கழியும் எனின். The destitute might with ascetics merit share, If fate to visit with predestined ills would spare.

The destitute will renounce desire (and become ascetics), if (fate) do not make them suffer the hindrances to which they are liable, and they pass away. 8
879. நன்ருங்கால் நல்லவாக் காண்பவர் அன்ருங்கால் அல்லற் படுவ தெவன்.

When good things come, men view them all as gain; When evils come, why then should they complain?

How is it that those, who are pleased with

How is it that those, who are pleased with good fortune, trouble themselves when evil comes, (since both are equally the decree of fate)?

380. ஊழிற் பெருவலி யாவுள மற்றுஞன்று சூழினூர் தான்முர் துறும். What powers so great as those of Destiny?

Man's skill Some other thing contrives; but fate's beforehand still.

What is stronger than fate? If we think of an

expedient (to avert it), it will itself be with us before (the thought). 10
உத்தியல் முற்றும்.
The End of the section on Fate.

101

அறத்துப்பால் முற்றிற்று. The End of Book I on Virtue.

உ. பொருட்பால் — WEALTH

1. அரசியல் — ROYALTY

ந.க. இறைமாட்சி

Ch. 39. The Greatness of a King 381. படைகுடி கூழ்அமைச்சு நட்பரண் ஆறும்

உடையான் அரசருள் ஏறு.

An army, people, wealth, a minister, friends, fort: six

things—

Who owns them all, a lion lives amid the kings.

He who possesses these six things, an army, a

people, wealth, ministers, friends and a fortress, is a lion among kings. 382. அஞ்சாமை சகை அறிவூக்கம் இக்கான்கும்

எஞ்சாமை வேக்தற் கியல்பு. Courage, a liberal hand, wisdom, and energy :

these four Are qualities a king adorn for evermore.

Never to fail in these four things, fearlessness, liberality, wisdom, and energy, is the kingly character. 2

383. தாங்காமை கல்வி தாணிவுடைமை இம்மூன்றும் நீங்கா நிலஞான் பவற்கு. A sleepless promptitude, knowledge, decision

A sleepless promptitude, knowledge, decision strong: These three for aye to rulers of the land belong.

These three things, viz., vigilance, learning, and bravery, should never be wanting in the ruler of a country.

384. அறனிழுக்கா தல்லவை நீக்கி மறனிழுக்கா மானம் உடைய தரசு. 103

**திருக்குறள்** இறைமாட்சி

Kingship, in virtue failing not, all vice restrains, In courage failing not, it honour's grace maintains.

He is a king who, with manly modesty, swerves

not from virtue, and refrains from vice.

வகுத்தலும் வல்ல தரசு. A king is he who treasure gains, stores up, defends, And duly for his kingdom's weal expends.

385. இயற்றலும் ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த

He is a king who is able to acquire (wealth), to lay it up, to guard, and to distribute it.

386. காட்சிக் கெளியன் கடுஞ்சொல்லன் அல்லனேல் மீக்கூறும் மன்னன் நிலம். Where king is easy of access, where no harsh

word
repels,
That land's high praises every subject swells.

The whole world will exalt the country of the

nind of the king who is able to give with affability, and to protect all who come to him. 7 388. முறைசெய்து காப்பாற்றும் மன்னவன் மக்கட்கு இறையென்று வைக்கப் படும். 1944

Who guards the realm and justice strict

maintains, That king as god o'er subject peoples

That king, will be esteemed a God

He sees the world obedient all to his command.

The world will praise and submit itself to the

king who is easy of access, and who is free from harsh

387. இன்சொலால் ஈத்தளிக்க வல்லார்க்குத்

தான்கண் டனேத்திவ் வுலகு. With pleasant speech, who gives and

6

powerful liberal hand,

language.

*கன்சொலால்* 

guards with

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reigns.

among men, who performs his own duties, and protects (his subjects). 8 389. செவிகைப்பச் சொற்பொறுக்கும் பண்புடை வேக்தன் கவிகைக்கீழ்த் தங்கும் உலகு

The king of worth, who can words bitter to his ear endure.

Beneath the shadow of his power the world abides secure.

The whole world will dwell under the umbrella of the king, who can bear words that embitter the ear.

390. கொடையளி செங்கோல் குடியோம்பல் நான்கும் உடையாளும் வேக்தர்க் கொளி. Gifts, grace, right sceptre, care of people's weal:

These four a light of dreaded kings reveal.

He is the light of kings who has these four things, beneficence, benevolence, rectitude, and care for his people. 10

## Ch. 40. Learning 391. கற்க கசடறக் கற்பவை கற்றபின் ரிற்க அதற்குத் தக.

சுo. கல்வி

So learn that you may full and faultless learning

remain.

Let a man learn thoroughly whatever he may learn; and let his conduct be worthy of his learning.

gain. Then in obedience meet to lessons learnt

. 392. எண்ணென்ப ஏஃன எழுத்தென்ப இவ்விரண்டும் கண்ணென்ப வாழும் உயிர்க்கு. 105

கல் வீ The twain that lore of numbers and of letters give

*நிருக்கு ற*ள்

Are eyes, the wise declare, to all on earth that live.

Letters and numbers are the two eyes of man.

393. கண்ணுடையர் என்பவர் கற்ரேர் முகத்திரண்டு புண்ணுடையர் கல்லா தவர். Men who learning gain have eyes, men say; Blockheads' faces pairs of sores display.

The learned are said to have eyes, but the unlearned have (merely) two sores in their face.

unlearned have (merely) two sores in their fa 8 394. உவப்பத் தலுக்க.டி உள்ளப் பிரிதல் அணத்தே புலவர் தொழில். You meet with joy, with pleasant thought you

part; Such is the learned scholar's wondrous art!

It is the part of the learned to give joy to those whom they meet, and on leaving, to make them

those whom they meet, and on leaving, to make them think (Oh! when shall we meet them again).
4
395. உடையார்முன் இல்லார்போல் ஏக்கற்றும் கற்றுர்

கடையரே கல்லா தவர். With soul submiss they stand, as paupers front a rich

man's face;

Yet learned men are first; th' unlearned stand in lowest

place.

The unlearned are inferior to the learned, before whom they stand begging, as the destitute before the wealthy.

5

the wealthy. 5 396. தொட்டணத் தாறும் மணற்கேணி மாந்தர்க்குக் கற்றணத் தாறும் அறிவு.

## 106

In sandy soil, when deep you delve, you reach the springs

below;
The more you learn, the freer streams of wisdom flow.

Water will flow from a well in the sand in proportion to the depth to which it is dug, and knowledge will flow from a man in proportion to his learning.

6

397. யாதானும் நாடாமால் ஊராமால் என்னெருவன் சாக்துணேயுங் கல்லாத வாறு. The learned make each land their own, in

find a home; Who, till they die, learn nought, along what weary ways

they roam!

every city

How is it that any one can remain without learning, even to his death, when (to the learned man) every country is his own (country), and every town his own (town)?

own (town): 398. ஒருமைக்கண் தான்கற்ற கல்வி ஒருவற்கு The man who store of learning gains,
In one, through seven worlds, bliss attains.

எழுமையும் ஏமாப் புடை.த்து.

The learning, which a man has acquired in one birth, will yield him pleasure during seven births.

8 399. தாமின் புறுவது உலகின் புறக்கண்டு

காமுறுவர் கற்ற றிக் தார். Their joy is joy of all the world, they see; thus more The learners learn to love their cherished

more The learners learn to love their cherished lore.

The learned will long (for more learning), when

they see

that while it gives pleasure to themselves, the world also derives pleasure from it.

107

9

400. கேடில் விழுச்செல்வம் கல்வி ஒருவற்கு மாடல்ல மற்றை யவை.

Learning is excellence of wealth that none destroy To man nought else affords reality of joy. Learning is the true imperishable riches; all other things are not riches.

10

## சுக. கல்லாமை Ch. 41. Ignorance

401. அரங்கின்றி வட்டாடி யற்றே கிரம்பிய நாவின்றிக் கோட்டி கொளல். Like those at draughts would play without the

checquered
square,
Men void of ample lore would counsels of the

learned share.

To speak in an assembly (of the learned) without fullness of knowledge, is like playing at chess (on a board) without squares.

1 402. கல்லாதான் சொற்கா முறுதல் மூஃவபிரண்டும் இல்லாதாள் பெண்காமுற் றற்று. Like those who doat on hoyden's undeveloped charms

charms
are they,
Of learning void, who eagerly their power of
words

display. The desire of the unlearned to speak (in an assembly), is like a woman without breasts desiring (the enjoyment of) woman-hood.

#### 108

#### TIRUKKURAL

#### IGNORANCE

9

403. கல்லா தவரும் எனிகல்லர் கற்றுர்முன் சொல்லா திருக்கப் பெறின்.

The blockheads, too, may men of worth appear, If they can keep from speaking where the learned hear !

The unlearned also are very excellent men, if they know how to keep silence before the learned.

404. கல்லாதான் ஓட்பம் கழியான் ருயினும் கொள்ளார் அறிவுடை யார்.

From blockheads' lips, when words of wisdom glibly flow, The wise receive them not, though good they seem to show.

Although the natural knowledge of an unlearned man may be very good, the wise will not accept for true knowledge.

405. கல்லா ஒருவன் தகைமை தவேப்பெய்து

6

சொல்லாடச் சோர்வு படும். As worthless shows the worth of man unlearned, When council meets, by words he speaks discerned. The self-conceit of an unbarned man will fade

away, as soon as he speaks in an assembly (of the learned). 406. உளரென்னும் மாத்திரையர் அல்லால் பயவாக் களர**ீனா**யார் கல்லா தவர்.

'They are': so much is true of men untaught; But, like a barren field, they yield us nought!

The unlearned are like worthless barren land: all that

can be said of them is, that they exist. 407. நுண்மாண் நுழைபுலம் இல்லான் எழில்கலம்

மண்மோண் பு2ாபாவை யற்று.

## **திருக்குறள்** கல்லாமை

Who lack the power of subtle, large, and penetrating sense,

Like puppet, decked with ornaments of clay,

their beauty's vain pretence.

The beauty and goodness of one who is destitute of knowledge by the study of great and exquisite works, is like (the beauty and goodness) of a

painted earthen doll. 7

408. கல்லார்கண் பட்ட வறமையின் இன்னுதே
கல்லார்கண் பட்ட திரு.

To men unlearned, from fortune's favour greater evil

springs
Than poverty to men of goodly wisdom brings.
Wealth, gained by the unlearned, will give more sorrow

than the poverty which may come upon the learned. 8 409. மேற்பிறந்தா ராயினும் கல்லாதார் டூழ்ப்பிறந்தும் கற்றுர் அணேத்திலர் பாடு. Lower are men unlearned, though noble be their race, Than low-born men adorned with learning's grace.

The unlearned, though born in a high caste, are

not equal in dignity to the learned, though they may have been born in a low caste.

410. விலங்கொடு மக்கள் அணேயர் இலங்குநூல் கற்றுரோடு ஏண் யவர். Learning's irradiating grace who gain,

Others excel, as men the bestial train.

As beasts by the side of men, so are other men by the side of those who are learned in celebrated works.

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TIRUKKURAL

HEARING

சு உ.. கேள்∕வி Ch. 42. Hearing

411. செல்வத்துள் செல்வஞ் செவிச்செல்வம்

செல்வத்து ளெல்லாக் தலே.

Wealth of wealth is wealth acquired by ear attent

அச்செல்வம்

Wealth mid all wealth supremely excellent.

Wealth (gained) by the ear is wealth of wealth is the chief of all wealth.

wealth ; that 1 412. செவிக்குண வில்லாத போழ்து சிறிது

வமிற்றுக்கும் ஈயப் படும். When 'tis no longer time the listening ear to feed With trifling dole of food supply the body's need.

When there is no food for the ear, give a little

also to the stomach. 2 413. செவியுணவிற் கேள்வி யுடையார் அவியுணவின்

ஆன்ருரோ டொப்பர் கிலத்து.
Who feed their ear with learned teachings rare,
Are like the happy gods oblations rich who share.

Those who in this world enjoy in truction which is the food of the ear, are equal to the Gods, who

8 414. சற்றில நையினும் கேட்க அஃதொருவற்கு

ஒற்கத்தின் ஊாற்றுக் துணோ.

Though learning none hath he, yet let him hear alway; In weakness this shall prove a staff and stav.

## 111

Can and a st

# **நெக்கு** மள்

enjoy the food of the sacrifices.

Although a man be without learning, let him listen (to the teaching of the learned); that will be

him a staff in adversity. to 4

415. இழுக்கல் உடையுழி ஊற்றுக்கோல் அற்றே ஒழுக்க முடையார்வாய்ச் *சொ*ல். Like staff in hand of him in slippery ground who

strays, Are words from mouth of those who walk in righteous

ways. The words of the good are like a staff in a slippery place. 5 416. எணேத்தானும் நல்லவை கேட்க அனேத்தானும் ஆன்ற பெருமை தரும். Let each man good things learn, for e'en as he

Shall learn, he gains increase of perfect dignity. Let a man listen, never so little, to good

(instruction), even that will bring him great dignity. 17. பிழைத்துணர்ந்தும்பேதைமை

தேண்டிய கேள்வி யவர். Not e'en through inadvertence speak they foolish

சொல்லார் இழைத்துணர்க்

word. With clear discerning mind who 've learning's

ample lessons heard.

Not even when they have imperfectly understood (a matter), will those men speak foolishly, who have profoundly studied and diligently listened (to instruction). 418. கேட்பினுங் கேளாத் தகையவே கேள்வியால் கோட்கப் படாத செவி.

Where teaching hath not oped the learner's ear, The man may listen, but he scarce can hear.

## 112

THE

POSSESSION

 $\mathbf{OF}$ 

TIRUKKURAL

8

although it hears, is deaf.

The ear which has not been bored by instruction,

419. நுணங்கிய கேள்விய ரல்லார் வணங்கிய வாயின ராதல் அரிது. 'Tis hard for mouth to utter gentle, modest word,

When ears discourse of lore refined have never heard.

It is a rare thing to find modesty,—a reverend

mouth— with those who have not received choice instruction. 9 420. செவியிற் சுவையுணரா வாயுணர்வின் மாக்கள் அவியினும் வாழினும் என். His mouth can taste, but ear no taste of joy can

His mouth can taste, but ear no taste of joy can give!
What matter if he die, or prosperous live?
What does it matter whether those men live or

die, who can judge of tastes by the mouth, and not by the ear? 10

சுடை அறிவுடையை
Ch. 43. The Possession of
Knowledge
421. அறிவுற்கு காக்கும் கருவி செறுவார்க்கும்

421. அறிவற்றங் காக்குங் கருவி செறுவார்க்கும் உள்ளழிக்க லாகா அரண். True wisdom wards off woes,

A circling fortress high;
Its inner strength man's eager foes
Unshakesn will defy.

Wisdom is a weapon to ward off destruction; it is an inner fortress which enemies cannot destroy.

422. சென்ற இடத்தால் செலவிடா நீதொரிஇ கன்றின்பால் உய்ப்ப தறிவு. 113

திருக்குறன் அறிவுடைமை Wisdom restrains, nor suffers mind to wander where it

From every evil calls it back, and guides in way of good. Not to permit the mind to go where it lists, to keep it from evil, and to employ it in good, this is wisdom. 423. எப்பொருள் யார்யார்வாய்க் கேட் பினும் அ**ப்**பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்ப தறிவு. Though things diverse from divers sages' lips we learn. 'Tis wisdom's part in each the true thing to discern. To discern the truth in every thing, by whomsoever spoken, is wisdom. 424. எண்பொருள வாகச் செலச்சொல்லிக் தான்பி றர்வாய் நுண்பொருள் காண்ப தறிவு. Wisdom hath use of lucid speech, words that acceptance win. And subtle sense of other men's discourse takes

would:

enter the mind of the hearer, and to discern the subtlest thought which may lie hidden in the words of others, this is wisdom. 425. உலகம் தழிஇய தொட்பம் மலர்தலும் கூம்பலும் இல்ல தறிவு. Wisdom embraces frank the world, to no caprice exposed; Unlike the lotus flower, now opened wide, now petals strictly closed. To secure the friendship of the great is true wisdom; it is (also) wisdom to keep (that friendship unchanged, and) not opening and closing (like the lotus-flower).

To speak so as that the meaning may easily

# 114

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in.

KNOWLEDGE

THE POSSESSION OF

As dwells the world, so with the world to dwell In harmony—this is to wisely live and well.

To live as the world lives, is wisdom.

6
427. அறிவுடையார் ஆவ தறிவார் அறிவிலார்

அவ்வ துறைவது அறிவு.

அஃதறி கல்லா தவர். The wise discern, the foolish fail to see, And minds prepare for things about to be. The wise are these who know beforehand what will

happen; those who do not know this are the unwise. 7 428. அஞ்சுவை தஞ்சாமை பேதைமை அஞ்சுவது அஞ்சல் அறிவார் தொழில். Folly meets fearful ills with fearless heart:

To fear where cause of fear exists is wisdom's part.

Not to fear what ought to be feared, is folly;

it is the work of the wise to fear what should be feared. 8 429. எதிரதாக்காக்கும் அறிவிஞர்க் கில்ஜ

அத்ர வருவதோர் கோய். The wise with watchful soul who coming ills foresee; From coming evil's dreaded shock are free.

oresee; From coming evil's dreaded snock are free
No territying calamity will happen to the

wise, who (foresee) and guard against coming evils.

9
430. அறிவுடையார் எல்லாம் உடையார் அறிவிலார் என்னுடைய ரேனும் இலர்.
The wise is rich, with ev'ry blessing blest;
The fool is poor, of everything possessed.

115

**திருக்குறன்** கு<u>ந்</u>றங்கடித ல்

Those who possess wisdom, possess every thing; those who have not wisdom, whatever they may possess, have nothing.

சுசு. குற்றங்கடிதல் Ch. 44. The Correction of Faults 431. செருக்குஞ் சினமும் சிறுமையும் இல்லார் பெருக்கம் பெருமித நீர்த்து.

Who arrogance, and wrath, and littleness of low desire restrain,

To sure increase of lofty dignity attain.

Truly great is the excellence of those (kings) who

are free from pride, anger, and lust.

1

482. இவறலும் மாண்பிறந்த மானமும் மாணு உவகையும் ஏதம் இறைக்கு.

A niggard hand, o'erweening self-regard, and mirth Unseemly, bring disgrace to men of kingly birth.

Avarice, undignified pride, and low pleasures, are faults in a king.

Z

433. தினேத்தினோயாங்குற்றம் வரினும் பணேத்திணேயாக்

கொள்வர் பழிகாணு வார்.

Though small as millet-seed the fault men deem; As palm-tree vast to those who fear disgrace 'twill seem.

Those who fear guilt, if they commit a fault small as a millet seed, will consider it to be as large as a palmyra tree. 3

ஆற்றமே காக்க பொருளாகக் குற்றமே அற்றம் தரூஉம் பகை. Freedom from faults is wealth; watch heedfully 'Gainst these, for fault is fatal enmity.

Guard against faults as a matter (of great consequence; for) faults are a deadly enemy.

485. வருமுன்னர்க் காவாதான் வாழ்க்கை எரிமுன்னர் வைத்தூறு போலக் கெடும். His joy who guards not 'gainst the coming evil

day, Like straw before the fire shall swift consume away.

The prosperity of him who does not timely guard

The prosperity of him who does not timely guard against faults, will perish like straw before fire.
5

486. தன்குற்றம் கீக்கிப் பிறர்குற்றம் காண்கிற்பின் என்குற்ற மாகும் இறைக்கு.

Faultless the king who first his own faults cures, and then Permits himself to scan the faults of other men.

What fault will remain in the king who has put

437. செயற்பால செய்யா இவறியான் செல்வம் உயற்பால தன்றிக் கெடும். Who leaves undone what should be done, with niggard mind,

away his own evils, and looks after the evils of others.

6

behind.

The wealth of the avaricious man, who does not expend it for the purposes for which he ought to expend

His wealth shall perish, leaving not a wrack

it, will waste away and not continue. 7 438. பற்றுள்ளம் என்னும் இவறன்மை எற்றுள்ளும்

எண்ணப் படுவதொன் றன்று. The greed of soul that avarice men call, When faults are summed, is worst of all.

## 117

**திருக்குற்**ன். பெரியாரைத் துணேக்கோடல்

Griping avarice is not to be reckoned as one among other faults; (it stands alone—greater than all).

439. வியவற்கை எஞ்ஞான் றும் தன்னே கயவற்க நன்**றி** பயவா வின்.

Never indulge in self-complaisant mood, Nor deed desire that yields no gain of good.

'Let no (one) praise himself, at any time; let

him not desire to do useless things.

9 440. காதல காதல் அறியாமை உய்க்கிற்பின் ஏதில் ஏ.திலார் நூல்.

If, to your foes unknown, you cherish what you love. Counsels of men who wish you harm will harmless prove.

If (a king) enjoys privately the things which he desires, the designs of his enemies will be useless. 10

சுடு. பெரியாரைத் துணக்கோடல் Ch. 45. Seeking the Aid of Great

#### Men

441. அறனறிர்து மூத்த அறிவுடையார் கேண்மை திறனறிக்து தேர்க்து கொளல்.

As friends the men who virtue know, and riper wisdom share,

Their worth weighed well, the king should choose with care.

care.

Let (a king) ponder well its value, and secure the friend-ship of men of virtue and of mature knowledge.

1

442. உற்றகோய் கீக்கி உருஅமை முற்காக்கும் பெற்றியார்ப் பேணிக் கொளல்.

# 118

TIRUKKURAL SEEKING THE AID OF GREAT MEN

GREAT MEN

Cherish the all-accomplished men as friends, Whose skill the present ill removes, from coming ill

defends.

Let (a king) procure and kindly care for men who can overcome difficulties when they occur, and guard against them before they happen. பேணித் தமராக் கொளல். To cherish men of mighty soul, and make them all their

443. அரியவற்று **எெல்லாம் அ**ரிதே பெ**ரியாரைப்** 

own, Of kingly treasures rare, as rarest gift is known.

To cherish great men and make them his own, is the most difficult of all difficult things.

வன்மையு சொல்லாக் தஃ.
To live with men of greatness that their own excels, As cherished friends, is greatest power

444. தம்மிற்பெரியார் தமரா ஒழுகுதல்

that with a monarch dwells.

So to act as to make those men, his own, who are

4-445. சூழ்வார்கண் ணுக ஒழுகலான் மன்னவன் கூழ்வாரைச் சூழ்ந்து கௌளல்.

greater than himself, is of all powers the highest.

The king, since counsellors are monarch's eyes, Should counsellors select with counsel wise. As a king must use his ministers as eyes (in managing his kingdom), let him well examine their character and qualifications before he engages them.

119

## திருக்குறள் து**க்ண**க்கோடல்

6

பெரியாரைத்

சேற்குர் செயக்கிடந்த தில்.
'The king, who knows to live with worthy men allied, Has nought to fear from any foeman's pride.

446. தக்கா ரினத் தனுப்த் தாணுழுக வல்லாணேச்

There will be nothing left for enemies to do, against him who has the power of acting (so as to secure) the fellowship of worthy men.

447. இடிக்குர் துணேயாரை ஆள்வாரை யாரே கெடுக்குர் தகைமை யவர். What power can work his fall, who faithful

What power can work his fall, who faithful ministers Employs, that thunder out reproaches when he errs.

Who are great enough to destroy him who has

servants that have power to rebuke him? 7 448. இடிப்பாரை இல்லாத ஏமரா மன்னன்

446. இடிப்பாரை இல்லாத ஏம்ரா மண்ண கெடுப்பா ரிலானுங் கெடும்.

The king with none to censure him, bereft of safeguards all,

Though none his ruin work, shall surely ruined fall.

The king, who is without the guard of men who can rebuke him, will perish, even though there be no one to destroy him.

449. முதலிலார்க்கு ஊ தியம் இல்ஃ மைதஃபோஞ் சார்பிலார்க்கு இல்ஃ சிஃ.

Who owns no principal, can have no gain of usury; Who lacks support of friends, knows no stability.

There can be no gain to those who have no capital; and in like manner there can be no permanence to those who are without the support of adherents.

MEAN

TIRUKKURAL ASSOCIATIONS

450. பல்லார் பகைகொளவிற் பத்தடுத்த தீமைத்தே **கல்லார் தொடர்கை விடல்.** Than hate of many foes incurred, works greater Ten-fold, of worthy men the friendship to woe

forego. It is tenfold more injurious to abandon the friendship of the good, than to incur the hatred of the manv.

> **சுகூ.** சிற்றினம் சேராமை Ch. 46. Avoiding mean

சுற்றமாச் சூழ்ந்து விடும்.

Associations 451. சிற்றினம் அஞ்சும் பெருமை சிறுமைதான்

The great of soul will mean association fear; The mean of soul regard mean men as kinsmen dear.

(True) greatness fears the society of the base; it is only the low-minded who will regard them as friends. 1

452. நிலத்தியல்பால் நீர்திரிக் தற்ருகும் மாக்தர்க்கு இனத்தியல்ப தாகும் அறிவு.

the soil (in which it flows), so will the character of men resemble that of their associates.

2

453. மனத்தாளும் மாக்தர்க் குணர்ச்சி இனத்தாளும் இன்னுன் எனப்படுஞ் சொல்.

Perceptions manifold in men are of the mind alone; The value of the man by his companionship is known.

சுற்றினம் சேராமை

The waters' virtues change with soil through

As man's companionship so will his wisdom show
As water changes (its nature) from the nature of

which

திருக்கு றள்

8

they flow;

454. மனத்து எதுபோலக்கோட்டி ஒருவற்கு இனத்துள தாகும் அறிவு. Man's wisdom seems the offspring of his mind;

The power of knowing is from the mind; (but) his character is from that of his associates.

'Tis outcome of companionship we find. Wisdom appears to rest in the mind, but

to a man in his companions. it really exists

455. மனர்தூய்மை செய்வினே தூய்மை இரண்டும் இனக்தூய்மை தூவா வரும்.

Both purity of mind, and purity of action clear, Leaning on staff of pure companionship, to man draw

near.

Chaste company is the staff on which come, these two things, viz., purity of mind and purity of conduct.

456. மனந்தாயார்க் கெச்சம் நன்முகும் இனர் <u>த</u>ூயார்க்கு

இல்லேகன் ருகா வினே.

From true pure-minded men a virtuous race proceeds; To men of pure companionship belong no evil deeds.

To the pure-minded there will be a good posterity. By those whose associates are pure, no deeds not good.

6 457. மனாகலம் மன்னுயிர்க் காக்கம் இனாலம் எல்லாப் புகழும் தரும்.

Goodness of mind to lives of men increaseth gain;

And good companionship doth all of praise obtain.

Goodness of mind will give wealth, and good society will

bring with it all praise, to men.

will be done that are

TIRUKKURAL ACTI

CONSIDERATION

ACTING AFTER DUE

458. மனகலம் கன்குடைய ராயினும் சான்ரோர்க்கு இனகலம் ஏமாப் புடைத்து. To perfect men, though minds right good belong,

Yet good companionship is confirmation strong.

Although they may have great (natural) goodness of mind, yet good society will tend to strengthern it.

459. மனாலத்தின் ஆகும் மறுமைமற் றஃதும் இனாலத்தின் ஏமாப் புடைத்து. Although to mental goodness joys of other life belong, Yet good companionship is confirmation

strong.

Future bliss is (the result) of goodness of mind; and even this acquires strength from the society of the good.

அல்லற் படுப்பதூஉம் இல். Than good companionship no surer help we know ; Than bad companionship nought causes direr

460. நல்லினத்தி ஓரங்குந் துணோயில்ஃ தீயினத்தின்

There is no greater help than the company of the good; there is no greater source of sorrow than the company of the wicked.

woe.

10

சுஎ. தெரிந்து செயல்வகை Ch. 47. Acting after due

#### Consideration 461. அழிவதூஉம் ஆவதூஉம் ஆகி வழிபயக்கும் ஊ தியமும் சூழ்க்து செயல்.

Expenditure, return, and profit of the deed In time to come: weigh these—then to the act proceed.

123

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தெரிந்து

Let a man reflect on what will be lost, what

செய்வார்க்கு

வகை

*திரு*க்கு றள்

செயல்

ultimate gain, and (then, let him) act. 1 462. தெரிக்த இனத்தொடு தேர்க்தெண்ணிச்

will be acquired and (from these) what will be his

அரும்பொருள் யாதொன்றும் இல். With chosen friends deliberate; next use thy private thought;

Then act. By those who thus proceed all

works with ease are wrought.

There is nothing too difficult to (be attained by) those who, before they act, reflect well themselves, and thoroughly consider (the matter) with chosen friends.

463. ஆக்கம் கருதி முதலிழக்கும் செய்வினே ஊக்கார் அறிவுடை யார். To risk one's all and lose, aiming at added gain, Is

To risk one's all and lose, aiming at added gain, Is rash affair, from which the wise abstain.

wise men will not, in the hopes of profit, undertake works that will consume their principal.

464. தெளிவி லதனோத் தொடங்கார் இளிவென்றும் ஏதப்பாடு அஞ்சே பவர். A work of which the issue is not clear.

Begin not they reproachful scorn who fear.

Those who fear reproach will not commence

anything which has not been (thoroughly considered) and made clear to them.

465. வகையறச் சூழா தெழுதல் பகைவரைப் பாத்திப் படுப்பதோ ராறு.

124

TIRUKKURAL ACTING AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION

With plans not well matured to rise against your foe, Is way to plant him out where he is sure to

One way to promote the prosperity of an enemy, is (for a king) to set out (to war) without having thoroughly weighed his ability (to cope with its

chances). 5 466. செய்தக்க அல்ல செயக்கெடும் செய்தக்க செய்யாமை யானும் கெடும்.

Tis ruin if man do an unbefitting thing;
Fit things to leave undone will equal ruin bring.

He will perish who does what it is not fit to do; and he also will perish who does not do what it is fit to do.

467. எண்ணித் தாணிக கருமம் தாணிந்தபின் எண் ஹேவம் என்பது இழுக்கு. Think, and then dare the deed! Who cry,

'Deed dared, we 'll think,' disgraced shall be.

Consider, and then undertake a matter; after having undertaken it, to say "We will consider," is

folly. 7 468. ஆற்றின் வருந்தா வருத்தம் பலர்ஙின்று போற்றினும் பொத்துப் படும்.

On no right system if man toil and strive, Though many men assist, no work can thrive. The work, which is not done by suitable methods, will fail
though many stand to uphold it.

8

469. நன்முற்ற ஆள்ளுக் தவறுண்டு அவரவர் பண்பறிக் தாற்றுக் கடை. Though well the work be done, yet one mistake is

made,
To habitudes of various men when no regard is
paid.

# 125

There are failures even in acting well, when it is done without knowing the various dispositions of

men. 9 470. எள்ளாத எண்ணிச் செயல்வேண்டும் தம்மொடு கொள்ளாத கொள்ளாது உலகு.

Plan and perform no work that others may despise;
What misbeseems a king the world will not approve as

wise.

Let a man reflect, and do things which bring no reproach; the world will not approve, with him, of things, which do not become of his position to adopt.

#### சு அ. வலியறிதல் Ch. 48. The Knowledge of Power

471. வினேவேலியும் தன்வலியும் மாற்றுன் வலியும் தூணுவேலியும் தூக்கிச் செயல்.

The force the strife demands, the force he

owns, the force of foes,

The force of friends: these should he weigh ere to the

war he goes.

10

Let (one) weigh well the strength of the deed (he purposes to do), his own strength, the strength of his enemy, and the strength of the allies (of both), and then let him act. 1

472. ஒவ்வ தறிவது அறிந்ததன் கண்தங்கிச் செல்வார்க்குச் செல்லாதது இல். Who know what can be wrought, with knowledge

who know what can be wrought, with knowledge of the

means, on this

Their mind firm set, go forth, nought goes
with them
amiss.

#### 126

#### TIRUKKURAL

THE KNOWLEDGE OF POWER

There is nothing which may not be accomplished by those who, before they attack (an enemy), make themselves acquainted with their own ability, and with whatever else is (needful) to be object.

2 473. உடைத்தம் வலியறியார் ஊக்கத்தின் ஊக்கி

known, and apply themselves wholly to their

இடைக்கண் முரிக்தார் பலர். Ill-deeming of their proper powers, have many monarchs

striven,

And midmost of unequal conflict fallen asunder riven.

There are many who, ignorant of their (want of)

power (to meet it), have haughtily set out to war, and the midst of it. broken down in 3

474. அமைந்தாங் கொழுகான் அளவறியான் தன்னோ வியந்தான் விரைந்து கெடும். Who not agrees with those around, no moderation knows,

In self-applause indulging, swift to ruin goes. He will quickly perish who, ignorant of

his own resources flatters himself of his greatness, and does not live in peace with his neighbours.

475. பீலிடுபெய் சாகாடும் அச்சிறும் அப்பண்டஞ் சால மிகுத்துப் பெயின். With peacock feathers light you load the wain;

Yet, heaped too high, the axle snaps in twain.

The axle tree of a bandy, loaded only with peacocks' feathers will break, it it be greatly overloaded.

476. நுனிக்கொம்பர் ஏறிஞர் அஃதிறர் தோக்கின் உயிர்க்கிறுதி யாகி விடும்

127

திருக்கு றள் வலிய றி தல்

Who daring climbs, and would himself upraise Beyond the branch's tip, with life the forfeit pays.

There will be an end to the life of him who, having climbed out to the end of a branch, ventures to go further. 6

477. ஆற்றின் அளவறிக்து ஈக அதுபொருள் போற்றி வழங்கும் கெறி.

With knowledge of the measure due, as virtue bids you, give!

. 41- - -----

That is the way to guard your wealth, and seemly live.

Let a man know the measure of his ability (to give), and let him give accordingly; such giving is the way to preserve his property.

7

478. ஆகாறு அளவிட்டி தாயினுங் கேடில்ஃ போகாறு அகலாக்கடை.

Incomings may be scant; but yet, no failure there, If in expenditure you rightly learn to spare.

Even though the income (of a king) be small, it will not cause his (ruin), if his outgoings be not larger than his income.

இல்லாகத் தோன்ருக் கெடும். Who prosperous lives and of enjoyment knows no bound, His seeming wealth, departing, nowhere

479. அளவறிந்து வாழாதான் வாழ்க்கை உளபோல

shall be found.

The prosperity of him who lives without knowing the measure (of his property), will perish,

even while it seems to continue. 9 480. உளவரை தூக்காத ஒப்புர வாண்மை

வளவரை வல்லேக் கெடும்.

128

இகல்வெல்லும்

to

Beneficence that measures not its bound of means, Will swiftly bring to nought the wealth on which it leans.

The measure of his wealth will quickly perish, whose liberality weighs not the measure of his property. 10

#### **சுகு. காலம் அறிதல்** Ch. 49. Knowing the fitting Time 481. பகல்வெல்லும் கூகையைக் காக்கை

வேந்தர்க்கு வேண்டும் பொழுது. A crow will conquer owl in broad daylight; The king that foes would crush, needs fitting time

fight. A crow will overcome an owl in the day time ; so the king who would conquer his enemy must have (a suitable) time.

482. பருவத்தோடு ஓட்ட ஒழுகல் திருவினே த் தீராமை ஆர்க்கும் கயிறு.

aid. Acting at the right season, is a cord that will immoveably bind success (to a king). 2. 483. அருவினோ என்ப உளவோ கருவியான் காலம் அறிந்து செயின். Can any work be hard in very fact, If men use fitting means in timely act? Is there anything difficult for him to do. who acts, with (the right) instruments at the right time? 3, 129 9 காலம் அறிதல் **திருக்கு ற**ள் 484. ஞாலம் கருதினுங் கைகூடும் காலம் கருதி இடத்தாற் செயின். The pendant world's dominion may be won, In fitting time and place by action done. Though (a man) should meditate (the conquest of) the world, he may accomplish it, if he acts in the

The bond binds fortune fast is ordered effort made, Strictly observant still of favouring season's

- right time, and at the right place.

  4

  485. காலம் கருத் இருப்பர் கலங்காது
  ஞாலம் கருது பவர்.

  Who think the pendant world itself to subjugate,
  With mind unruffled for the fitting time must
  wait.

  They who thoughtfully consider and wait for the
  (right) time (for action), may successfully meditate
  (the conquest of) the world.

  5
- 486. ஊக்க முடையான் ஒடுக்கம் பொருதகர் தாக்கற்குப் பேருக் தகைத்து. The men of mighty power their hidden energies repress, As fighting ram recoils to rush on foe with heavier stress.
- heavier stress.

  The self-restraint of the energetic (while waiting for a suitable opportunity), is like the drawing back of a fighting-ram in order to butt.
  6

  487. பொள்ளேன ஆங்கே புறம்வேரார் காலம்பார்த்து
  உள்வேர்ப்பர் ஒள்ளி யவர்.

hidden fires within
them glow.
The wise will not immediately and hastily shew
out their
anger; they will watch their time, and restrain it
within. 7

The glorious ones of wrath enkindled make no

outward At once; they bide their time, while

show,

TIRUKKUBAL

130

KNOWING THE

If foes' detested form they see, with patience bear; let them When fateful hour at last they spy,—the

head lies there.

If one meets his enemy, let him show him al

If one meets his enemy, let him show him all respect, until the time for his destruction is come; when that is come, his head will be easily brought low.

wh 8

489. எய்தற் கரியது இயைந்தக்கால் அந்நிலேயே செய்தற்களிய செயல். When hardest gain of opportunity at last is won, With promptitude let hardest deed be done. If a rare opportunity occurs, while it lasts, let a

man do that which is rarely to be accomplished (but for such an oppor- tunity). 490. கொக்கொக்க கூம்பும் பருவத்து மற்றதன்

குத்தொக்க சீர்த்த இடத்து. As heron stands with folded wing, so wait in waiting

hour: As heron snaps its prey, when fortune smiles,

put forth your power.

At the time when one should use self-control, strike, when

let him restrain himself like a heron; and, let him like it, there is a favourable opportunity.

10

### நெo. இடன் அறிதல் Ch. 50. Knowing the Place 491.

தொடங்கற்க எவ்வினேயும் எள்ளற்க முற்றும் இடங்கண்டை பின்அல் லது.

131

இடன்

அறிதல் \_\_\_\_\_\_

கிருக்கு நள்

Begin no work of war, despise no foe,
Till place where you can wholly circumvent you
know.

Let not (a king) despise (an enemy), nor undertake any thing (against him), until he has place for besieging him. obtained (a suitable)

492. முரண்சேர்ந்த மொய்ம்பி னவர்க்கும்

அரண்சேர்க்தாம் ஆக்கம் பலவும் தரும்.

Though skill in war combine with courage tried on battle-field,

The added gain of fort doth great advantage yield.

Even to those who are men of power and expedients, an attack in connection with a fortification will yield many advantages 2

493. ஆற்றுரும் ஆற்றி அடுப இடனறிக்து போற்றுர்கண் போற்றிச் செயின்.

E'en weak ones mightily prevail, if place of strong

defence

They find, protect themselves, and work their foes offence.

Even the powerless will become powerful and conquer, if they select a proper field (of action), and guard themselves, while they make war on their enemies.

494. எண்ணியோர் எண்ணம் இழப்பர் இடனறிக்து துன்னியார் தேன்னிச் செயின்.

The foes who thought to triumph, find their thoughts

were vain,

If hosts advance, seize vantage ground, and thence the fight maintain.

If they who draw near (to fight) choose a suitable

conquer it.

place to approach (their enemy), the latter, will have to relinguish the thought which they once entertained, of conquering them. 495. இநடும்புன லுள் வெல்லும் முதவே அடும்புனலின்

The crocodile prevails in its own flow of water wide.

ரீங்கின் அதனோப் பிற.

If this it leaves, 'tis slain by any thing beside.

In deep water, a crocodile will conquer (all other animals); but if it leave the water, other animals will

496 கடலோடா கால்வல் கெடுக்தேர் கடலோடும் காவாயும் ஓடா கிலத்து. The lofty car, with mighty wheel, sails not o'er waterv

main. The boat that skims the sea, runs not on earth's hard

Wide chariots, with mighty wheels, will not run on the ocean; neither will ships that the traverse ocean, move on the earth. 6 497. அஞ்சாமை அல்லால் துணேவேண்டா எஞ்சாமை எண்ணி இடத்தால் செயின். Save their own fearless might they need no other aid, If in right place they fight, all due provision made. You will need no other aid than fearlessness, if you thoroughly reflect (on what you are to do), and select (a suitable) place for your operations. 498. சிறுபடையான் செல்லிடம் சேரின் உறுபடையான் ஊக்கம் அழிக்து விடும். 133 தெரிந்து தெளிதல்

plain.

திருக்குறன்

If lord of army vast the safe retreat assail Of him whose host is small, his mightiest efforts The power of one who has a large army will perish, if he goes into ground where only a small army can act.

499. சிறநேலேனும் சிரும் இல**ெரணி**னும் மாக்தர் உறைெலிலத்தோடு ஒட்டல் அரி*து*.

Though fort be none, and store of wealth they lack, 'Tis hard a people's homesteads to attack!

It is a hazardous thing to attack men in their own country, although they may neither have fortress.

power nor a good

9 500. காலாழ் களரில் நரியடும் கண்ணஞ்சா

men.

fail.

வேலாள் முகத்த களிறு. The jackal slays, in miry paths of foot-betraying fen, The elephant of fearless eye and tusks transfixing armed

A fox can kill a fearless, warrior-faced, elephant, if it go into mud in which its legs sink down.

டுக. தெரிந்து தெளிதல்

Ch. 51. Selection and Confidence

501. அறம்பொருள் இன்பம் உயிரச்சம் நான்கின் திறக்தெரிக்து தேறப் படும். How treats he virtue, wealth and pleasure?

How, when life's at stake.

will full

Comports himself? This four-fold test of man

assurance make.

134 TIRUKKURAL CONFIDENCE

SELECTION

Let (a minister) be chosen, after he has been

AND

tried by means of these four things, viz., -his virtue, (love of) money, (love of) sexual pleasure, and fear of (losing) life. 502. குடிப்பிறந்து குற்றத்தின் நீங்கி வடுப்பரியும்

<u> நாணுடையான் கட்டே தெளிவு.</u> Of noble race, of faultless worth, of generous pride

That shrinks from shame or stain; in him

confide. (The king's) choice should (fall) on him, who is of good family, who is free from faults, and who has the modesty which fears the wounds (of sin). 503. அரியகற்று ஆசற்ருர் கண்ணும் தெரியுங்கால் இன்மை அரிதே வெளிறு. Though deeply learned, unflecked by fault, 'tis rare to see, When closely scanned, a man from all unwisdom free. When even men, who have studied the most difficult works, and who are free from faults, are (carefully) examined, it is a rare thing to find them without ignorance. 504. குணும்நாடிக் குற்றமும் நாடி அவற்றுள் மிகைராடி மிக்க கொளல். Weigh well the good of each, his failings closely scan, As these or those prevail, so estimate the man. Let (a king) consider (a man's) good qualities, as well as his faults, and then judge (of his character) by that which prevails.

may king

505. பெருமைக்கும் ஏனேச் சிறுமைக்கும் தத்தம் கருமமே கட்டளேக் கல்.

135

**திருக்கு ற**ள்

தெரிக்து தெளிதல்

The deeds of each are touchstone true.

Of greatness and of meanness too,

A man's deeds are the touch-stone of his greatness and littleness. 5

506. அற்ருரைத் தேறுதல் ஓம்புக மற்றவர் பற்றிலர் காணர் பழி.

Beware of trusting men who gave no kith or kin;

No bonds restrain such men, no shame deters from sin. Let (a king) avoid choosing men who have no

such men have no attachments, and therefore have relations:

no fear of

crime.

507. காதன்மை கந்தா அறிவறியார்த் தேறுகல்

பேதைமை யெல்லாம் தரும்.

By fond affection led who trusts in men of unwise soul, Yields all his being up to folly's blind control.

To choose ignorant men, through partiality, is the height of folly.

508. தேரோன் பிறனேத் தெளிந்தான் வழிமுறை தீரா இடும்பை தரும்.

Who trusts an untried stranger, brings disgrace, Remediless, on all his race.

Sorrow that will not leave even his posterity will come

upon him who chooses a stranger whose character known. he has not

8

509. தேறற்க யாரையும் தேராது தேர்க்கபின் தேறுக தேறும் பொருள்.

Trust no man whom you have not fully tried, When tested, in his prudence proved confide.

Let (a king) choose no one without previous

appropriate.

consideration; after he has made his choice, let him unhesitatingly select for each such duties as are

AND

510. கேரான் தெளிவும் தெளிந்தான்கண் ஐயுறவும் தீரா இடும்பை தரும். Trust where you have not tried, doubt of a friend to feel, Once trusted, wounds inflict that nought

can heal. To make choice of one who has not been examined, and to entertain doubts respecting one who has been chosen, will produce irremediable sorrow. 10

டுஉ. தெரிந்து விணயாடல் Ch. 52. Selection and Employment

511. நன்மையும் திமையும் நாடி நலம்புரிந்த தன்மையான் ஆளப் படும். Who good and evil scanning, ever makes the good his joy; Such man of virtuous mood should king employ.

nature leads him to choose the good, after having weighed both the evil and the good in any undertaking.

1

512. வாரி பெருக்கி வளம்படுத்து உற்றவை ஆராய்வான் செய்க வினே.

Who swells the revenues, spreads plenty o'er the land, Seeks out what hinders progress, his the

He should be employed (by a king), whose

workman's hand.

Let him do (the king's) work who can enlarge the sources (of revenue), increase wealth and considerately prevent the accidents (which would destroy it).

137

கன்குடையான் கட்டே தெளிவு. A loyal love with wisdom, clearness, mind from avarice free; Who hath these four good gifts should ever Let the choice (of a king) fall upon him who largely possesses these four things, love, knowledge, a clear mind, and freedom from covetousness. 3
514. எனேவகையான் தேறியக்கண்ணும்

வேருகும் மாக்தர் பலர்.

trusted be.

Even when tests of every kind are multiplied, Full many a man proves otherwise, by action tried!

Even when (a king) has tried them in every possible way, there are many men who change, from the

nature of the works (in which they may be employed).

விணோ தான் இறேந்தோ வொன்று ஏவற்பாற் றன்று.

515. அறிந்தாற்றிச் செய்கிற்பாற்கு அல்லால்

No specious fav'rite should the king's commission bear, But he that knows, and work performs with patient care.

(A king's) work can only be accomplished by a

man of wisdom and patient endurance; it is not of a nature to be given to one from mere personal attachment.

516. செய்வானோ நாடி வினோநாடிக் காலத்தோடு எய்த உணர்ந்து செயல்.

Let king first ask, 'Who shall the deed perform ?'and

'What the deed?' Of hour befitting both assured, let every work proceed.

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SELECTION AND EMPLOYMENT

TIRUKKURAL

thoughtful

Let (a king) act, after having considered the he is to employ), the deed (he desires to do),

which is suitable to it. agent (whom and the time 517. இதன் இதஞல் இவன்முடிக்கும் என்றுய்க்து அதனோ அவன்கண் விடல். 'This man, this work shall thus work out,' let

king command: Then leave the matter wholly in his servant's hand.

After having considered, "this man can accomplish this, by these means," let (the king) leave of that duty. with him the discharge

518. விணேக்குரிமை நாடிய பின்றை அவண அதற்குரிய கைச் செயல்.

As each man's special aptitude is known, Bid each man make that special work his own.

Having considered what work a man is king) employ him in that work.

519. வினேக்கண் வினேயுடையான் கேண்மைவே ருக கிக்கோப்பாக்கை நீங்கும் திரு.

Fortune deserts the king who ill can bear Informal friendly ways of men his toils who share.

Prosperity will leave (the king) who doubts the friendship of the man who steadily labours in the

discharge of his

fit for, let (the

duties.

8

520. நாடோறும் நாடுக மன்னன் விணேசெய்வான் கோடாமை கோடா துலகு. Let king search out his servants' deeds each day;

When these do right, the world goes rightly on its way.

#### 139

## **திருக்குறன்** சுற்றக் தழால்

they do not act crockedly, the world will of his servants; if not act crockedly.

சுற்றத்தார் கண்ணோ யுள.

Let a king daily examine the conduct

## okeury

### டுங. சுற்றந் தழால் Ch. 53. Cherishing one's Kindred

# Ch. 53. Cherishing one's Kindred 521. பற்றற்ற கண்ணும் பழைமைபா ராட்டுதல்

When wealth is fled, old kindness still to show, Is kindly grace that only kinsmen know.

Even when (a man's) property is all gone, relatives will act towards him with their accustomed (kindness).

522. விருப்பருச் சுற்றம் இடையின் அருப்பரு ஆக்கம் பலவும் தருட். The gift of kin's unfailing love bestows

Much gain of good, like flower that fadeless blows.

If (a man's) relatives remain attached to him with unchanging love, it will be a source of ever-increasing wealth 2 523. அளவளா வில்லாதான் வாழ்க்கை குளவளாக்

கோடின்றி கீர்ஙிறைந் தற்று.

His joy of life who mingles not with kinsmen gathered

round,

Is lake where streams pour in, with no encircling bound.

The wealth of one who does not mingle freely with his relatives, will be like the filling of water in that has no banks.

a spacious tank,

524. சுற்றத்தால் சுற்றப் படஒழுகல் செல்வர்தான் பெற்றத்தால் பெற்ற பயன்.

526.

The profit gained by wealth's increase,
Is living compassed round by relatives in peace.

To live surrounded by relatives, is the advantage to be derived from the acquisition of wealth.

525. கொடுத்தலும் இன்சொதும் ஆற்றின் அடுக்கிய சுற்றத்தால் சுற்றப் படும்.

Who knows the use of pleasant words, and can give, liberal gifts

Connections, heaps of them,

surrounding him shall live.

He will be surrounded by numerous relatives

fests generosity and affability.
who mani5

**ப**பருங்கொடையான் பேணுன் வெகுளி அவனின் மருங்குடையார் மாகிலத்து இல். Than one who gifts bestows and wrath restrains, Through the wide world none larger following gains. No one, in all the world will have so many relatives (about him), as he who makes large gifts, way to anger and does not give

527. காக்கை கரவா கரைந்துண்ணும் ஆக்கமும் அன்னே \$ ரோர்க்கே உள. The crows conceal not, call their friends to come, then

eat: Increase of good such worthy ones shall meet.

The crows do not conceal (their prey), but will call out for others (to share with them) while they eat it; wealth will be with those who show a similar disposition (towards their

141 பொச்சாவாமை <del>தி</del>ருக்கு றள்

relatives).

528. பொதுகோக்கான் வேர்தன் வரிசையா கோக்கின் அதுகோக்கி வாழ்வார் பலர்.

Where king regards not all alike, but each in his

he looks on each man according to his merit. 529. தமராகித் தற்று றந்தார் சுற்றம் அமராமைக் காரணம் இன்றி வரும். Who once were his, and then forsook him, as before Will come around, when cause of disagreement is no more.

Those who have been friends and have afterwards forsaken him. will return and join themselves (to him), when the cause of disagreement is not to be found in

degree, 'Neath such discerning rule many dwell

Many relatives will live near a king, when they observe that he does not look on all alike, but that

530. உழைப்பிரிக்து காரணாத்தின் வக்தானே வேக்தன் இழைத்திருந்து எண்ணிக் கொளல். Who causeless went away, then to return, for any cause,

ask leave;

happily.

Я

him.

The king should sift their motives well, consider, and receive! When one may have left him, and for some cause has returned to him, let the king fulfil the object (for which he has come back) and thoughtfully receive him 10 again. நு**சு. பொ**ச்சாவாமை Ch. 54. Unforgetfulness 531. இறந்த வெகுளியின் தீதே சிறந்த உவகை மகிழ்ச்சியிற் சோர்வு. 142 TIRUKKURAL UNFORGETFULNESS 'Tis greater ill, if rapture of o'erweening gladness to the soul Bring self-forgetfulness, than if transcendent wrath control. More evil than excessive anger, is forgetfulness

which springs from the intoxication of great joy.

Perpetual poverty is death to wisdom of the wise; When man forgets himself his glory dies! Forgetfulness will destroy fame, even as constant poverty destroys knowledge.

533. பொச்சரப்பார்க்கு இல்லே புகழ்மை அதுவுலகத்து எப்பால்நா லோர்க்கும் துணிவு.

'To self-oblivious men no praise'; this rule Decisive wisdom sums of every school. Thoughtlessness will never acquire fame; and this tenet is upheld by all treatises in the world.

534. அச்ச முடையார்க்கு அரணில்ஃ ஆங்கில்ஃ போச்சாப் புடையார்க்கு நன்கு. 'To cowards is no fort's defence': e'en so The self-oblivious men no blessing know. Just as the coward has no defence (by whatever

The self-oblivious men no blessing know.

Just as the coward has no defence (by whatever fortifications he may be surrounded), so the thoughtless has no good (whatever advantages he may possess).

4
535. முன்னுறக் கரவாது இழுக்கியான் தன்பிழை

பின்ஹாறு இரங்கி விடும்.

#### 143

திருக்கு றள் போச்சாவாமை

To him who nought foresees, recks not of anything,

The after woe shall sure repentance bring.

The thoughtless man, who provides not against the calamities that may happen, will afterwards repent for his fault.

536. இழுக்காமை யார்மாட்டும் என்றும் வழுக்காமை வாயின் அதுவொப்பது இல். Towards all unswerving, ever watchfulness

retain,

Where this is found there is no greater gain.

There is nothing comparable with the possession of unfailing thoughtfulness at all times, and towards all persons.

537. அரியஎன்று ஆகாத இல்ஃ பொச் சாவாக் கருவியால் போற்றிச் செயின்.

of soul

Though things are arduous deemed, there 's nought may not be won, When work with mind's unslumbering energy and thought is done. There is nothing too difficult to be accomplished, if a man set about it carefully, with unflinching endeavour. 538. புகழ்ந்தவை போற்றிச் செயல்வேண்டும் செய்யாது இகழ்ந்தார்க்கு எழுமையும் இல். Let things that merit praise thy watchful soul employ; Who these despise attain through sevenfold births no joy. Let (a man) observe and do these things which have been proised (by the wise); if he neglects and fails to perform them, for him there will b a no (happiness) throughout the seven births. 144 THE RIGHT TIRUKKUBAL

539. இகழ்ச்சியின் கெட்டாரை உள்ளுக தார்தம் மகிழ்ச்சியின் மைர்துறும் போழ்து.

Think on the men whom scornful mind hath brought to

nought,

When exultation overwhelms thy wildered thought.

Let (a king) think of those who have been ruined by neglect, when his mind is elated with joy.

540. உள்ளியது எய்தல் எளிதுமன் மற்றாந்தான் உள்ளியது உள்ளப் பெறின்

'Tis easy what thou hast in mind to gain,
If what thou hast in mind thy mind retain.

It is easy for (one) to obtain whatever if he can again think of it.

he may think of,

ருரு. செங்கோன்மை

#### Ch. 55. The Right Sceptre 541. ஓர்க்துகண் ணேடாது இறைபுரிக்து யார்மாட்டும்

Consult, then act; this is the rule that right

தேர்க்துசெய் வஃதே முறை. Search out, to no one favour show, with heart that justice loves

approves.

To examine into (the crimes which may be committed), to show no favour (to any one), to desire to

act with impartia- lity towards all, and to inflict (such punishments) as may be wisely resolved on, constitute rectitude. 1
542. வானேக்கி வாழும் உலகெல்லாம் மன்னவன்

145

10 **திருக்கு றன்** 

கோல்கோக்கி வாழும் குடி.

செங்கோன்மை All earth looks up to heav'n whence raindrops fall

; All subjects look to king that ruleth all.

When there is rain, the living creation thrives

; and so when the king rules justly, his subjects thrive. 2 543. அந்தணர் நூற்கும் அறத்திற்கும் ஆதியாய் கின்றது மன்னவன் கோல்.

The sceptre of the king is the firm support of the

Learning and virtue of the sages spring, From all-controlling sceptre of the king.

Vedas of the Brahmin, and of all virtues therein

அடிதழீஇ கிற்கும் உலகு.

544. குடிதேழீஇக் கோலோச்சும் மாஙில மன்னன்

Whose heart embraces subjects all, lord over

described.

mighty land

crowns the

Who rules, the world his feet embracing stands.

The world will constantly embrace the feet of the great
king who rules over his subjects with love.

545. இயல்புளிக் கோலோச்சும் மன்னவன் காட்ட பெயலும் வீள்யுளும் தொக்கு. Where king, who righteous laws regards, the wields, sceptre There fall the showers, there rich abundance fields.

Rain and plentiful crops will ever dwell together in the country of the king who sways his sceptre with justice.

5

546. வேலன்று வென்றி தருவது மன்னவன் கோலதூஉம் கோடா தெனின்.

146

#### THUKKURAL

THE RIGHT SCEPTRE

Not lance gives kings the victory,

But sceptre swayed with equity.

It is not the javelin that gives victory, but

the king's sceptre, if it do no injustice.

547. இறைகாக்கும் வையக மெல்லாம் அவணே முறைகாக்கும் முட்டாச் செயின்.

The king all the whole realm of earth protects; And justice guards the king who right respects.

nd justice guards the king who right respects.

The king defends the whole world; and

justice, when administered without defect, defends the

king.

548. எண்பதத்தான் ஓரா முறைசெய்யா மன்னவன் தண்பதத்தான் தானே கெடும்.

Hard of access, nought searching out, with partial hand

7

The king who rules, shall sink and perish from the land.

The king who gives not facile audience (to those who approach him), and who does not examine and pass judgment

(on their complaints), will perish in disgrace.

8

549. குடிபுறங் காத்தோம்பிக் குற்றங் கடிதல் வடுவன்று வேக்தன் தொழில். Abroad to guard, at home to punish, brings No just

reproach; 'tis work assigned to kings. In guarding his subjects (against injury from others), and in preserving them himself, to punish crime is not a fault in a king, but a duty. 9

550. கொஃலயிற் கொடியாரை வேக்தொறுத்தல் பைங்கூழ்

களேகட் டத்தெடு கேர்.

By punishment of death the cruel to restrain, Is as when farmer frees from weeds the tender grain.

For a king to punish criminals with death, is like pulling up the weeds in the green corn.

#### நுகூ. கொடுங்கோன்மை Ch. 56. The Cruel Sceptre 551. கொ&்மேற்கொண் டாரிற் கொடிதே அ&்மேற்கொண்டு

அல்லவை செய்தொழுகும் வேக்து. Phan one who plies the murderer's trade, more

Than one who plies the murderer's trade, more cruel is

the king

Who all injustice works, his subjects harassing.

The king who gives himself up to oppression and acts unjustly (towards his subjects) is more cruel than the man who leads the life of a murderer.

552. வேலொடு நின்முன் இடுஎன் றதுபோலும்

கோலொடு நின்முன் இரவு. As 'Give' the robber cries with lance uplift, So

kings with sceptred hand implore a gift.

The request (for money) of him who holds the sceptre, is like the word of a highway robber who

stands with a weapon

in hand and says "give up your wealth." 2

553. நாடொறும் நாடி முறைசெய்யா மன்னவன் நாடொறும் நாடு கெடும். Who makes no daily search for wrongs, nor justly rules.

that king Doth day by day his realm to ruin bring.

148

TIRUKKURAL THE CRUEL

The country of the king who does not daily examine into the wrongs done and distribute justice, will daily fall to ruin.

8

SCEPTRE

554. கூழும் குடியும் ஒருங்கிழக்கும் கோல்கோடிச் சூழாது செய்யும் அரசு. Whose rod from right deflects, who counsel doth

refuse, At once his wealth and people utterly shall

lose.

5

The king, who, without reflecting (on its evil consequences), perverts justice, will lose at once both his wealth and his subjects.

555. அல்லற்பட்டு ஆற்ருது அழுக்கண் ணீரன்றே செல்வத்தைத் தேய்க்கும் படை. His people's tears of sorrow past endurance, are not they Sharp instruments to wear the monarch's wealth away?

wealth away?

Will not the tears, shed by a people who cannot endure the oppression which they suffer (from their king), become a saw to waste away his wealth?

556. மன்னர்க்கு மன்னு தல் செங்கோன்மை அஃதின்றேல் மன்னுவாம் மன்னர்க் கொளி. To rulers' rule stability is sceptre right; fame of) kings; without that their fame will have no endurance. 557. துளியின்மை ஞாலத்திற்கு எற்றற்றே வேர்தன் அளியின்மை வாழும் உயிர்க்கு. As lack of rain to thirsty lands beneath, Is lack of grace in kings to all that breathe. 149 வெருவந்த செய்யாமை திரு**க்கு** றள் As is the world without rain, so live a people whose king is without kindness. 558. இன்மையின் இன்னுது உடைமை முறைசெய்யா மன்னவன் கோற்கீழ்ப் படின். To poverty it adds a sharper sting, To live beneath the sway of unjust king. Property gives more sorrow than poverty, to those who

When this is not, quenched is the rulers' light.

Righteous government gives permanence to (the

live under the sceptre of a king without justice. 8 559. முறைகோடி மன்னவன் செய்யின் உறைகோடி

ஓல்லாது வானம் பெயல். Where king from right deflecting, makes unrighteous

gain,
The seasons change, the clouds pour down no

If the king acts contrary to justice, rain will become unseasonable, and the heavens will withhold their

unseasonable, and the heavens will withhold their showers. 9

560. ஆபயன் குன்றும் அறுதொழிலோர் நூல்மறப்பர்

காவலன் கோவான் எனின்.

rain.

Where guardian guardeth not, udder of kine grows dry,

And Brahmans' sacred lore will all forgotten lie.

If the guardian (of the country) neglects to guard it, the

produce of the cows will fail, and the men of six-duties viz.,
the Brahmins will forget the vedas.

ஞின. வெருவந்த செய்யாமை Ch. 57. Absence of 'Terrorism' <sub>561.</sub> தக்காங்கு நாடித் தஃவச்செல்லா வண்ணத்தால் ஒத்தாங்கு ஒறுப்பது வேக்து.

150

TIRUKKURAL

Who punishes, investigation made in due degree,

ABSENCE OF

So as to stay advance of crime, a king is he.

He is a king who having equitably examined (any injustice which has been brought to his notice), suitably punishes it, so that it may not be again committed.

562. கடிதோச்சி மெல்ல எறிக கெடிதாக்கம் கீங்காமை வேண்டு பவர். For length of days with still increasing joys on Heav'n

who call, Should raise the rod with brow severe, but let it gently fall. Let the king, who desires that his prosperity may long remain, commence his preliminary enquiries with strictness, and then punish with mildness. 2 563. வெருவக்த செய்தொழுகும் வெங்கோல குயின் ஒருவந்தம் ஒல்லேக் கெடும். Where subjects dread of cruel wrongs endure, Ruin to unjust king is swift and sure. The cruel-sceptred king, who acts so as to put his subjects in fear, will certainly and quickly come to ruin.

8
564. இறைகடியன் என்றுரைக்கும் இன்னுச்சொல் வேர்தன் உறைகடுகி ஒல்ஃக் கெடும். .'Ah! cruel is our king,' where subjects sadly say, His age shall dwindle, swift his joy of life decay.

The king who is spoken of as cruel will quickly

perish, his life becoming shortened. 4 565. அருஞ்செவ்வி இன்ன முகத்தான் பெருஞ்செல்வம் பேஎய்கண் டன்னது உடைத்து.

151 செய்யாமை வெருவக்த

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

Whom subjects scarce may see, of harsh

forbidding

countenance:

His ample wealth shall waste, blasted by demon's glance.

The great wealth of him who is difficult of access and possesses a sternness of countenance, is like

5

that which has been obtained by a devil. கடுஞ்சொல்லன் கண்ணில குயின்

**கெடுஞ்செல்வம்** கீடின்றி ஆங்கே கெடும்.

The tyrant, harsh in speech and hard of eye, His ample joy, swift fading, soon shall die.

The abundant wealth of the king whose words are harsh and whose looks are void of kindness, will instantly perish instead of abiding long, with him-6 567. கடுமொழியும் கையிகர்த தண்டமும் வேர்தன்

அடுமுரண் தேய்க்கும் அரம். Harsh words and punishments severe beyond the right,

Are file that wears away the monarch's conquering might.

Severe words and excessive punishments will be a file to waste away a king's power for destroying (his

enemies). 7 568. இனத்தாற்றி எண்ணுத வேந்தன் சினத்தாற்றிச் சீறின் சிறுகும் திரு.

Who leaves the work to those around, and thinks of it
no more;
If he in wrathful mood reprove, his prosperous

days are
o'er!
The prosperity of that king will waste away, who

The prosperity of that king will waste away, who without reflecting (on his affairs himself), commits them to his ministers, and (when a failure occurs) gives way to anger, and rages against them.

152

TIRUKKURAL BENIGNITY

NITY

569. செருவக்த போழ் திற் சிறைசெய்யா வேக்தன் வெருவக்து வெய்து கெடும். Who builds no fort whence he may foe defy, In

time of war shall fear and swiftly die.

The king who has not provided himself with a place of

place of

defence, will in times of war be seized with
fear and
quickly perish.

570. கல்லார்ப் பிணிக்கும் கடுங்கோல் அதுவல்லது இல்லே கிலக்குப் பொறை. Tyrants with fools their counsels share:

Earth can no heavier burthen bear!

The earth bears up no 'greater burden than

ignorant men
whom a cruel sceptre attaches to itself (as the
ministers of its

10 நிஅ. கண்ணேட்டம் Ch. 58. Benignity

evil deeds).

571. கண்ணேட்டம் என்னும் கழிபெருங் காரிகை

உண்மையான் உண்டிவ் வுலகு. Since true benignity, that grace exceeding great,

resides

In kingly souls, the world in happy state àbides.

The world exists through that greatest

ornament (of
princes), a gracious demeanour.
1

உண்மை கிலக்குப் பொறை. The world goes on its wonted way, since grace there;

572. கண்ணேட்டத் துள்ளது உலகிபல் அஃதிலார்

benign is

All other men are burthen for the earth to bear.

153

கண்டேடம்

The prosperity of the world springs from the kindliness, the existence of those who have no the earth.

` 2 . 573. பண்என்ஞம் பாடற்கு இயைபின்றேல் கண்என்ஞும்

கண்ணேட்டம் இல்லாத கண்.

Where not accordant with the song, what use of

sounding chords?

(kindliness) is a burden to

What gain of eye that no benignant light affords?

Of what avail is a song if it be inconsistent with harmony? What is the use of eyes which possess no

574. உளபோல் முகத்தெவன் செய்யும் அளவினுல்

கண்ணேட்டம் இல்லாத கண்

The seeming eye to face gives no expressive When not with duly meted kindness bright.

light,

kindliness.

Beyond appearing to be in the face, what good do they do, those eyes in which is no well-regulated kindness?

575. கண்ணிற்கு அணிகலம் கண்இேடைடம்

அஃதின்றேல்

புண்ணென்று உணரப் படும். Benignity is eyes' adorning grace ;

Without it eyes are wounds disfiguring face.

Kind looks are the ornaments of the eyes; without these they will be considered (by the wise) to be merely two sores. 5

576. மண்ணே டியைந்த மரத்த**ஃன**யர் கண்ணே டியைந்துகண் ணேடா தவர்.

Whose eyes 'neath brow infixed diffuse no ray Of grace; like tree in earth infixed are they.

They resemble the trees of the earth, who, although they

have eyes, never look kindly (on others).

154

#### TIRUKKURAL

BENIGNITY

**577. கண்** ேணை**ட்ட**ம் இல்லவர் கண்ணிலர் கண் ணுடையார்

கண்ணேட்டம் இன்மையும் இல்.

Eyeless are they whose eyes with no benignant shine;
lustre Who 've eyes can never lack the light of grace benign.

Men without kind looks are men without eyes:
those who
(really) have eyes are also not devoid of kind looks.

7

578. கருமஞ் சிதையாமல் கண்ணேட வல்லார்க்கு உரிமை உடைத்திவ் வுலகு. Who can benignant smile, yet leave no work undone;

By them as very own may all the earth be won.

The world is theirs (kings) who are able to show kindness,

kindness,
without injury to their affairs, (administration of
Justice).

8

579. ஒறுத்தாற்றும் பண்பிஞர் கண் ணும்கண் ணேடிப் பொறுத்தாற்றும் பண்பே தஃல.

To smile on those that vex, with kindly face, Enduring long, is most excelling grace.

Enduring long, is most excelling grace.

Patiently to bear with, and shew kindness to those who grieve us, is the most excellent of all dispositions.

, 580. பெயக்கண்டும் எஞ்சுண் டமைவர் நயத்தக்க நாகரிகம் வேண்டு பவர்.

They drink with smiling grace, though poison interfused

they see, Who seek the praise of all-esteemed courtesy.

Those who desire (to cultivate that degree of) urbanity
which all shall love, even after swallowing the poison

served to
them by their friends, will be friendly with them.

155

**தி**ருக்கு **மன்** ஒற்ருடல்

> நுகூ. ஓற்குடல் Ch. 59. Detectives

581. ஒற்றம் உரைசான்ற நூலும் இவையிரண்டும் தெற்றென்க மன்னவன் கண்.

These two: the code renowned and spies, In these let king confide as eyes.

Let a king consider as his eyes these two things, a

582. எல்லார்க்கும் எல்லாம் கிகழ்பவை எஞ்ஞான்றும்

spy and a book (of laws) universally esteemed.

வல்லறிதல் வேக்தன் தொழில். Each day, of every subject every deed, 'Tis duty of the king to learn with speed.

It is the duty of a king to know quickly (by a spy) what all happens, daily, amongst all men.
2

583. ஒற்றிஞன் ஒற்றிப் பொருள்தெரியா மன்னவன் கொற்றங் கொளக்கிடந்தது இல். By spies who spies, not weighing things they

bring,

Nothing can victory give to that unwary king.

There is no way for a king to obtain conquests,

who knows

not the advantage of discoveries made by a spy.

3

584. வினேசெய்வார் தம்சுற்றம் வேண்டாதார் என்ருங்கு அணேவரையும் ஆராய்வது ஒற்று.

His officers, his friends, his enemies, All these who watch are trusty spies. He is a spy who watches all men, to wit, those who are in the king's employment, his relatives, and his enemies. 4

### 156

## 

TIRUKKURAL

உகாஅமை வல்லதே ஒற்று. Of unsuspected mien and all-unfearing eyes,

Who let no secret out, are trusty spies.

A spy is one who is able to assume an appearance which may create no suspicion (in the

appearance which may create no suspicion (in the minds of others), who fears no man's face, and who never reveals (his purpose).

586. துறந்தார் படிவத்த ராகி இறந்தாராய்ந்து என்செயினும் சோர்விலது ஒற்று. As monk or devotee, through every hindrance way,

making A spy, whate'er men do, must watchful

mind display.

He is a spy who, assuming the appearance of an

whatever may be done to

6 587. மறைந்தவை கேட்கவற் ருகி அறிந்தவை ஜயப்பாடு இல்லகே ஒற்று

ascetic, goes into (whatever place he wishes), examines into (all that is needful), and never discovers himself,

him.

A spy must search each hidden matter out, And full report must render, free from doubt.

A spy is one who is able to discover what is hidden, and who retains no doubt concerning what he

hidden, and who retains no doubt concerning what he has known.

588. ஒற்குற்றித் தந்த பொருளேயும் மற்றுமோர் ஒற்றிணைல் ஒற்றிக் கொளல். Spying by spies, the things they tell To test by other spies is well.

157

589. ஒற்றுெற்றுணராபை ஆள்க உடன்மூவர் சொல்தொக்க தேறப் படும். One spy must not another see: contrive it so; And things by three confirmed as truth you know. Let a king employ spies so that one may have no knowledge of the other; and when the information of three agrees together, let him receive it. 9 590. சிறப்பறிய ஓற்றின்கண் செய்யற்க செய்யின் புறப்படுத்தா இகும் மறை. Reward not trusty spy in others' sight, Or all the mystery will come to light.

Let not a king publicly confer on a spy any

favour; if he does, he will divulge his own secret.

Let not a king receive the information which a spy has discovered and made known to him, until he

has examined it by another spy.

8

marks of his

10

#### கூo. ஊக்கம் உடைமை Ch. 60. Energy

591. உடைய ரௌப்படுவது ஊக்கம்அஃ தில்லார் உடையது உடையரோ மற்று.

Tis energy gives men o'er that they own a true control; They nothing own who own not energy of soul.

Energy makes out the man of property; as for those who are destitute of it, do they (really) possess what they possess? 1

592. உள்ளம் உடைமை உடைமை பொருளுடைமை கில்லாது கீங்கி விடும்.

158

## "TIRUKKUBAL:

ENERGY

The wealth of mind man owns a real worth imparts,

Material wealth man owns endures not, utterly

ஒருவர்தம் கைத்துடை யார். 'Lost is our wealth,' they utter not this cry distressed, The men of firm concentred energy of soul possessed. They who are possessed of enduring energy will not trouble themselves, saying, "we have lost our property." 594. ஆக்கம் அதர்வினுய்ச் செல்லும் அசைவிலா ஊக்க முடையா ஹுழை. The man of energy of soul inflexible, Good fortune seeks him out and comes a friend to dwell. Wealth will find its own way to the man of unfailing energy. 595. வெள்ளத் தணோய மலர்கீட்டம் மாக்தர்தம் உள்ளத் தேனயேது உயர்வு. With rising flood the rising lotus flower its stem

The possession of (energy of) mind is true

possession of wealth passes away and abides not.

593. ஆக்கம் இழக்தேமென்று அல்லாவார் ஊக்கம்

departs.

property; the

unwinds; The dignity of men is measured by their minds.

The stalks of water-flowers are proportionate to

the depth of water; so is men's greatness proportionate to their minds. 5
596. உள்ளுவ தெல்லாம் உயர்வுள்ளல் மற்றது
தள்ளி ஹம் தள்ளாமை கீர்த்து.

Whate'er you ponder, let your aim be lofty still, Fate cannot hinder always, thwart you as it will.

# 159

ஊக்கம் உடைமை

In all that a king thinks of, let him thinks if his greatness; and if it should be thrust from him (by

fate), it will have the nature of not being thrust from

him. 6
597. சிதைவீடத்து ஒல்கார் உரவோர் புதையம்பிற் பட்டுப்பா டூன்றும் களிறு.

The men of lofty mind quail not in ruin's fateful hour,

The elephant retains his dignity mid arrows' deadly

shower.

The strong-minded will not faint, even when

all is lost; the elephant stands firm, even when arrows.

wounded by a shower of

598. உள்ளம் இலாதவர் எய்தார் உலகத்து வள்ளியம் என்னும் செருக்கு. The soulless man can never gain

Th' ennobling sense of power with men.

Those who have no (greatness of) mind, will not acquire the joy of saying in the world, "we have

599. பரியது கூர்ங்கோட்டது ஆபினும் யாணு வெருடும் புலிதாக் குறின். Huge bulk of elephant with pointed tusk al

exercised liberality."

Huge bulk of elephant with pointed tusk all armed, When tiger threatens shrinks away alarmed

Although the elephant has a large body, and a sharp tusk, yet it fears the attack of the tiger.

9
600. உரமொருவற்கு உள்ள வெறுக்கைஅஃ தில்லார்

Firmness of soul in man is real excellence; Others are trees, their human form a mere pretence. 160

மரம்மக்க ளாதலே வேறு.

TIRUKKURAL

Energy is ental wealth; those men who are destitute of it are only trees in the form of men.

## கூக. மடி இன்மை Ch. 61. Unsluggishness 601. குடியென்னும் குன்று விளக்கம் மடியென்னும்

UNSLUGGISHNESS

மாசூர மாய்க்து கெடும். Of household dignity the lustre beaming bright, Flickers and dies when sluggish foulness dims its

light. By the darkness, of idleness, the indestructible

lamp of family (rank) will be extinguished. 1 602. மடியை மடியா ஒழுகல் குடியைக் குடியாக வேண்டு பவர்.

Let indolence, the death of effort, die,

If you 'd uphold your household's dignity.

Let those, who desire that their family may be illustrious, put away all idleness from their conduct.

2

603. மடிமடிக் கொண்டொழுகும் பேதை பிறர்த குடிமடியும் தன்னினும் முர்து. Who fosters indolence within his breast, the silly

elf! The house from which he springs shall perish ere himself.

The (lustre of the) family of the ignorant man, who acts under the influence of destructive laziness will perish, even before he is dead.

604. குடிமடிக்து குற்றம் பெருகும் மடிமடிக்து மாண்ட உஞற்றி லவர்க்கு. 161

11 திருக்கு றன்

Who, sunk in sloth, for noble objects doth

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not strive.
          Family (greatness) will be destroyed,
and faults will
     increase, in those men who give way to laziness,
and put forth
     no dignified exertions.
4
      605. கெடுகீர் மறவி மடி துயில் கான்கும்
            டுகெடுநீரார் காமக் கலன்.
     Delay, oblivion, sloth, and sleep: these four
     Are pleasure-boat to bear the doomed to
ruin's shore.
          Procrastination, forgetfulness, idleness, and
sleep, these
     four things, form the vessel which is desired by
those destined
     to destruction.
5
       606. படியுடையார் பற்றமைந்தக்கண்ணும்
மடியுடையார்
             மாண்பயன் எய்தல் அரிது.
      Though lords of earth unearned possessions
gain,
      The slothful ones no yield of good obtain.
           It is a rare thing for the idle, even when
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possessed of the
      riches of kings who ruled over the whole earth,
to derive any
      great benefit from it.
б
       607. இடிபுரிக்து எள்ளுஞ்சொல் கேட்பர்
மடிபுரிக்<u>கு</u>
             மாண்ட உருற்றி அவர்.
      Who hug their sloth, nor noble works
               Shall hear reproofs and words of
attempt,
just contempt.
           Those who through idleness, and do not
engage themselves
       in dignified exertion, will subject themselves
to rebukes and
      reproaches.
       608. மடிமை குடிமைக்கண் தங்கின்தன்
ஒன்னுர்க்கு
              அடிமை புகுத்தி விடும்.
                         162
                                               MANLY
TTRUKKURAL
EFFORT
If sloth a dwelling find mid noble family,
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If idleness take up its abode in a king of high birth, it will make him a slave of his enemies. 8

Bondsmen to them that hate them shall they be.

609. குடியாண்மை யுள்வக்த குற்றம் ஒருவன் மடியாண்மை மாற்றக் கெடும். Who changes slothful habits saves

Himself from all that household rule depraves. When a man puts away idleness, the reproach which has come upon himself and his family will

disappear. 610. மடியிலா மன்னவன் எய்தும் அடியளுக்தான்

தாஅய தெல்லாம் <u>ஒருங்கு</u>. The king whose life from sluggishness is rid, Shall

rule o'er all by foot of mighty god bestrid. The king who never gives way to idleness will obtain entire

possession of (the whole earth) passed over by Him whomeasured (the worlds) with His foot.

10

# கூஉ. ஆள்விண உடைமை Ch. 62. Manly Effort

611. அருமை உடைத்தென்று அசாவாமை வேண்டும்

Say not, ''Tis hard,' in weak, desponding hour, For strenuous effort gives prevailing power. Yield not to the feebleness which says, "this is too

பெருமை முயற்சி தரும்.

difficult to be done"; labour will give the greatness (of mind) which is necessary (to do it). 163

ஆள் வினே

கொக்கு றள் உடைமை 612. வினேக்கண் வினேகெடல் ஓம்பல் வினேக்குறை

தூர்ந்தாரின் தீர்ந்தன்று உலகு. In action be thou 'ware of act's defeat:

The world leaves those who work leave incomplete! Take care not to give up exertion in the midst of a

work; the world will abandon those who abandon their unfinished work.

613. தாளாண்மை என்னும் தகைமைக்கண் தங்கிற்றே வேளாண்மை என்னுஞ் செருக்கு. In strenuous effort doth reside

The power of helping others: noble pride!

The lustre of munificence will dwell only with the dignity of laboriousness or efforts. 8 614. தாளாண்மை இல்லாதான் வேளாண்மை வாளாண்மை போலக் கெடும்.

Beneficent intent in men by whom no strenuous work
is wrought,

பேடிகை

Like battle-axe in sexless being's hand availeth nought.

The liberality of him, who does not labour, will

fail, liks the manliness of a hermaphrodite, who has a sword in ite hand.

4

615.

துன்பம் துடைத்தான்றும் தூண். Whose heart delighteth not in pleasure, but in action

இன்பம் விழையான் விணேவிழைவான் தன்கேளிர்

finds delight,

He wipes away his kinsmen's grief and stands
of their might.

the pillar

He who desires not pleasure, but desires labour,

164 TIRUKKURAL

EFFORT

their sorrows.

MANLY

616. முயற்கி திருவின் யாக்கும் முயற்றின்மை இன்மை புகுத்தி விடும். Effort brings fortune's sure increase, Its absence brings to nothingness.

will be a pillar to sustain his relations, wiping away

Labour will produce wealth; idleness will bring poverty. 6 617. மடியுளாள் மாமுகடி என்ப மடியிலான்

தாளுளாள் தாமரையி ஞன். In sluggishness is seen misfortune's lurid form, the wise

declare;
Where man unslothful toils, she of the lotus

there !

flower is

They say that the black Mudevi (the goddess of adversity)
dwells with laziness, and the Latchmi (the

goddess of prosperity) dwells with the labour of the industrious.

618. பொறியின்மை யார்க்கும் பழியன்று அறிவறிக்து ஆள்வினே இன்மை பழி.

'Tis no reproach though unpropitious fate should ban;

But not to do man's work is foul disgrace to man!

Adverse fate is no disgrace to any one; to be without exertion and without knowing what should be known, is

disgrace.

619. தெய்வத்தான் ஆகாது எனினும் முயற்சிதன் மெய்வருத்தக் கூலி தரும். Though fate divine should make your labour vain;

Effort its labour's sure reward will gain.

165

# திருக்குறன்

9

இடுக்கண் அழியாமை

Although it be said that, through fate, it cannot be attained, yet labour, with bodily exertion, will yield its reward.

தாழாது உருற்று பவர். Who strive with undismayed, unfaltering mind,

At length shall leave opposing fate behind.

620. ஊழையும் உப்பக்கம் காண்பர் உஃவின்றித்

They who labour on, without fear and without fainting will see even fate (put) behind their back.

#### கூடை. இடுக்கண் அழியாமை Ch. 63. Hopefulness in Trouble

621. இடுக்கண் வருங்கால் நகுக அதணே அடுத்தூர்வது அஃதொப்பது இல். Smile, with patient, hopeful heart, in troublous hour; Meet and so vanquish grief; nothing hath equal power.

If troubles come, laugh; there is nothing like that, to press upon and drive away sorrow.

1
622. வெள்ளத் தணேய இடும்பை அறிவுடையான்

உள்ளத்தின் உள்ளக் கெடும். Though sorrow, like a flood, comes rolling on, When wise men's mind regards it,—it is gone!

A flood of troubles will be overcome by the (courageous) thought which the minds of the wise will entertain, even in sorrow.
2

623. இடும்பைக்கு இடும்பை படுப்பர் இடும்பைக்கு இடும்பை படாஅ தவர். 166

16

TROUBLE

TIRUKKURAL HOPEFULNESS IN

Who griefs confront with meek, ungrieving heart,

From them griefs, put to grief, depart.

They give sorrow to sorrow, who in sorrow do

**8** *624*. ம⊕த்தவா யெல்லாம் பகடன்னுன் உற்ற

not suffer sorrow.

5.

இடுக்கண் இடர்ப்பாடு உடைத்து. Like bullock struggle on through each obstructed way; From such an one will troubles, troubled, roll away.

Troubles will vanish (i.e., will be troubled) before the man who (struggles against difficulties) as a buffalo (drawing a cart) through deep mire.

625. அடுக்கி வரினும் அழிவிலான் உற்ற இடுக்கண் இடுக்கட் படும். When griefs press on, but fail to crush the

patient heart,
Then griefs defeated, put to grief, depart.

The troubles of that man will be troubled (and disappear).

who, however thickly they may come upon him, does not abandon (his purpose).

626. அற்றேமென்று அல்லற் படுபவோ பெற்றேமென்று ஒம்புதல் தேற்ரு தவர்.

Who boasted not of wealth, nor gave it all their heart, Will not bemoan the loss, when prosperous days depart.

destitute," who, (in their prosperity), give not way to (undue desire) to

Will those men ever cry out in sorrow, "we are

keep their wealth. 6 627. இலக்கம் உடம்பிடும்பைக் கென்று கலக்கத்தைக்

கையாருக் கொள்ளாதாம் மேல்.

167

இடுக்கண் அழியாமை

திருக்கு **ற**ள் 'Man's frame is sorrow's targe,' the noble mind

reflects, Nor meets with troubled mind the sorrows it expects. The great will not regard trouble as trouble,

knowing that

the body is the butt of trouble.

628. இன்பம் விழையான் இடும்பை இயல்பென்பான் துன்பம் உறுதல் இலன்.

He seeks not joy, to sorrow man is born, he knows; Such man will walk unharmed by touch of human woes.

That man never experiences sorrow, who does not seek for pleasure, and who considers distress to be natural (to man).

629. இன்பத்துள் இன்பம் விழையாதான் துன்பத்துள் துன்பம் உறுதல் இலன்.

Mid joys he yields not heart to joys' control, Mid sorrows, sorrow cannot touch his soul.

He does not suffer sorrow in sorrow, who does not look for pleasure in pleasure.

630. இன்னுமை இன்பம் எனக்கொளின் ஆகுந்தன் ஒன்னுர் விழையுஞ் சிறப்பு.

Who pain as pleasure takes, he shall acquire The bliss to which his foes in vain aspire.

The elevation, which even his enemies will esteem, will

be gained by him, who regards pain as pleasure. 10

அரசியல் முற்றும் The End of the section on 'Royalty.

The End of Rev. Drew's translation.

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THE OFFICE OF MINISTER OF TIRUKKURAL

# அமைச்சியல் — MINISTERS OF STATE

கூசு. அமைச்சு

Ch. 64. The Office of Minister of State

631. கருவியும் காலமும் செய்கையும் செய்யும் அருவினேயும் மாண்டது அமைச்சு.

A minister is he who grasps, with wisdom large, Means, time, work's mode, and functions rare he must

discharge.

\*The minister is one who can make an excellent

choice of means, time, manner of execution, and the (itself).

difficult undertaking

1 632. வன்கண் குடிகாத்தல் கற்றறிதல் ஆள்விண்டோடு

ஐந்த<u>ுட</u>ன் மாண்டது அமைச்சு.

A minister must greatness own of guardian power,

determined mind,

Learn'd wisdom, manly effort with the former five

combined.

The minister is one who in addition to the aforesaid five things excels in the possession of firmness, protection of subjects, clearness by learning, and perseverance.

688. பிரித்தலும் பேணிக் கொளலும் பிரிந்தார்ப் பொருத்தலும் வல்லது அமைச்சு.

A minister is he whose power can foes divide,
Attach more firmly friends, of severed ones can
heal the

breaches wide.

திருக்குறன் அமைச்சு 634. தெரிதலும் தேர்ந்து செயலும் ஒரு தஃவயாச் சொல்லலும் வல்லது அமைச்சு. A minister has power to see the methods help

\* Translation in prose by Rev. John Lazarus.

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The minister is one who can effect discord (among foes), maintain the good-will of his friends and restore to friendship

those who have seceded (from him).

afford,

To ponder long, then utter calm conclusive word.

The minister is one who is able to comprehend

(the whole nature of an undertaking), execute it in the best manner possible, and offer assuring advice (in time of necessity).

635. அறனறிக்து ஆன்றமைக்த சொல்லான்எஞ் ஞான்றுக் திறனறிக்தான் தேர்ச்சித் தூணே. The man who virtue knows, has use of wise and pleasant

words,
With plans for every season apt, in counsel aid affords.

understanding the (duties) of the latter, is, by his special learning, able to tender the fullest advice, and at all times conversant with the best method (of performing actions). 636. மதிநட்பம் நூலோடு உடையார்க்கு அதிநட்பம் யாஉளு முன்நிற் பவை. When native subtilty combines with sound scholastic lore. 'Tis subtilty surpassing all, which nothing stands before. What (contrivances) are there so acute as to resist those who possess natural acuteness in addition to learning? 687. செயற்கை அறிந்தக் கடைத்தும் உலகத்<u>த</u>ு இய**ற்கை அறி**ந்து செயல். Though knowing all that books can teach, 'tis truest tact To follow common sense of men in act. 170 TIRUKKURAL POWER IN SPERCH

He is the best helper (of the king) who

methods (of performing an act), understand the ways of the world and act accordingly. 638. அறிகொன்று அறியான் எனினும் உறு தி உழையிருந்தான் கூறல் கடன். Tis duty of the man in place aloud to say The very truth, though unwise king may cast his words away. Although the king be utterly ignorant, it is the duty of the minister to give (him) sound advice. 8 639. பழுதெண்ணும் மந்திரியின் பக்கத்துள் தெவ்வோர் எழுபது கோடி உறும். A minister who by king's side plots evil things Worse woes than countless foemen brings. Far better are seventy crores of enemies (for a king) than a minister at his side who intends (his) ruin. 9 640. முறைப்படச் சூழ்ந்தும் முடிவிலவே செய்**வ**ர் திறப்பாடு இலாஅ தவர். For gain of end desired just counsel nought avails

To minister, when tact in execution fails.

Though you are acquainted with the (theoretical)

சூட்டு. சொல்வன்மை Ch. 65. Power in Speech 641. நாகலம் என்னும் கலனுடைமை அக்கலம் யாகலத்து உள்ளது உம் அன்று. 171

they may have contrived aright.

10

Those ministers who are destitute of (executive) ability will fail to carry out their projects, although

A tongue that rightly speaks the right is greatest gain. It stands alone midst goodly things that men

**திருக்குறன்** சொல்வன்மை

obtain.

The possession of that goodness which is called the goodness of speech is (even to others) better than any other goodness.

1 642. ஆக்கமுங் கேடும் அதனுல் வருதலால் காத்தோம்பல் சொல்லின்கண் சோர்வு. Since gain and loss in life on speech depend, From Since (both) wealth and evil result ministers should most carefully guard from (their) speech,

careless slip in speech thyself defend.

themselves against faultiness therein.

2 643. கேட்டார்ப் பிணிக்குக் தகையவாய்க் கேளாரும் வேட்ப மொழிவதாஞ் சொல். 'Tis speech that spell-bound holds the listening

ear, While those who have not heard desire to hear.

The (minister's) speech is that which seeks (to express) elements as bind his friends (to himself) and is so delivered as to make even his enemies desire (his

so delivered as to make even his enemies desire (his friendship). 3 644. தறனறிக்து சொல்லுக சொல்ல அறனும் பொருளும் அதனினூஉங்கு இல்.

Speak words adapted well to various hearers' state; No higher virtue lives, no gain more surely great.

Understand the qualities (of your hearers) and (then) make your speech; for superior to it, there is neither virtue nor wealth.

645. சொல்லுக சொல்லேப் பிறிதோர்சொல் அச்சொல்லே வெல்லுஞ்சொல் இன்மை அறிந்து.

TIRUKKURAL

# 172

POWER IN

பி றர்சொல்

SPEECH Speak out your speech, when once 'tis past dispute

That none can utter speech that shall your speech refute.

Deliver your speech, after assuring yourself that no counter speech can defeat your own. 5

646. வேட்பத்தாஞ் சொல்லிப் பயன்கோடல்

மாட்சியின் மாசற்றுர் கோள். Charming each hearer's ear, of others' words to seize the

sense. Is method wise of men of spotless excellence.

It is the opinion of those who are free from defects in diplomacy that the minister should speak so as to make his hearers desire (to hear more), and grasp the meaning of what he hears himself. 6 647. சொலல்வல்லன் சோர்விலன் அஞ்சான் அவணே இகல்வெல்லல் யார்க்கும் அரிது. Mighty in word, of unforgetful mind, of fearless speech. Tis hard for hostile power such man to overreach. It is impossible for any one to conquer him by intrigue who possesses power of speech, and is neither faulty nor timid 648. விரைந்து தொழில்கேட்கும் ஞாலம் நிரந்தினிது சொல்லுதல் வல்லார்ப் பெறின்.

When men of mighty speech the weighty theme propound.

It there be those who can speak on various subjects in their proper order and in a pleasing manner, the world would readily accept them.

173

Swiftly the listening world will gather round.

Я

649. பலசொல்லக் காமுறுவர் மன்றமா சற்ற கிலசோல்லல் தேற்கு தவர். Who have not skill ten faultless words to utter plain, Their tongues will itch with thousand words men's ears to pain. They will desire to utter many words, who do not know how to speak a few faultless ones.

not know how to speak a few faultless ones.

9

650. இணருழ்த்தும் காளு மலரனேயர் கற்றது
உணர விரித்துரையா தார்.

Like scentless flower in blooming garland bound

Are men who can't their lore acquired to others' ears
expound.
Those who are unable to set forth their acquirements (before others) are like flowers blossoming without fragrance.

<sup>10</sup> கூகூ. விணேத்தூய்மை Ch. 66. Purity in Action

651. துணோலம் ஆக்கம் தருஉம் வினோலம்

in a cluster and yet

The good external help confers is worldly gain; By action good men every needed gift obtain.

வேண்டிய எல்லாம் தரும்.

The efficacy of support will yield (only) wealth; (but) the efficacy of action will yield all that is

desired. 652. என்றும் ஒருவுதல் வேண்டும் புகமுொடு രഞ്ഞി பயவா ബിൽസ്.

From action evermore thyself restrain Of glory and of good that yields no gain.

174

Ministers should at all times avoid acts which, in

TIRUKKURAL

ACTION

PURITY IN

2 653. ஓஓதல் வேண்டும் ஒளிமாழ்கும் செய்வினே

addition to fame, yield no benefit (for the future).

ஆஅதும் என்று மவர். Who tell themselves that nobler things shall yet be won, All deeds that dim the light of glory must they shun.

Those who say, "we will become (better)," should avoid the performance of acts that would destroy (their fame). 654. இடுக்கட் படினும் இளிவந்த செய்யார் நடுக்கற்ற காட்சி யவர். Though troubles press, no shameful deed they do. Whose eyes the ever-during vision view. Those who have infallible judgment though threatened with peril will not do acts which have brought disgrace (on former ministers). 655. எற்றென்று இரங்குவ செய்யற்க செய்வானேல் மற்றன்ன செய்யாமை நன்று.

Do nought that soul repenting must deplore,
If thou hast sinned, 'tis well if thou dost sin no
more.

Let a minister never do acts of which he would have to grieve saying, "What is this I have done"; (but) should he do (them), it were good that he grieved not.

656. ஈன்றுள் பசிகாண்பான் ஆயினுஞ் செய்யற்க

சான்றோர் பழிக்கும் விணே.

Though her that bore thee hung'ring thou deed behold, no

Do thou, that men of perfect soul have crime decreed.

175

திரு**க்கு றள்** வி*னே த்தூ*ய்மை

Though a minister may see his mother starve, let him do no act which the wise would (treat with contempt).

657. பழிமஃஸ்து எய்திய ஆக்கத்தின் சான்றோர் கழிகல் குரவே தஃஸ. Than store of wealth guilt-laden souls obtain, The

sorest poverty of perfect soul is richer gain.

Far more excellent is the extreme poverty of the wise than wealth obtained by heaping up of sinful deeds.

658. கடிக்த கடிக்தொரார் செய்தார்க்கு அவைதாம் முடிக்தாலும் பீழை தரும்.

To those who hate reproof and do forbidden thing,

What prospers now, in after days shall anguish bring.

The actions of those, who have not desisted

from doing deeds forbidden (by the great), will, even if they succeed, cause them sorrow.

659. அழக்கொண்ட எல்லாம் அழப்போம் இழப்பினும் பிற்பயக்கும் கற்பா லவை. What 's gained through tears with tears shall go;

From loss good deeds entail harvests of blessings grow.

All that has been obtained with tears (to the

victim) will depart with tears (to himself); but what has been obtained by fair means, though with loss at first, will afterwards yield fruit.

கலத்துள்கீர் பெய்திரீஇ யற்று. In pot of clay unburnt he water pours and would retain, Who seeks by wrong the realm in wealth and safety to

660. சலத்தால் பொருள்செய்தே மார்த்தல் பசுமட்

4 107 /

maintain.

10

press, if

(For a minister) to protect (his king) with wealth obtained by foul means is like preserving a vessel of wet clay by filling it with water.

## கூஎ. வினேத்திட்பம் Ch. 67. Power in Action

661. விணேத்திட்பம் என்பது ஒருவன் மனத்திட்பம் மற்றைய எல்லாம் பிற. What men call 'power in action' know for '

power of
mind';
Externe to man all other aids you find.

Externe to man all other aids you find.

Firmness in action is (simply) one's firmness of mind; all other (abilities) are not of this nature.

662. ஊ ஞெரால் உற்றபின் ஒல்காமை இவ்விரண்டின் ஆறென்பர் ஆய்க்தவர் கோள். 'Each hindrance shun,' 'unyielding onward

obstacle be there,' These two define your way, so those that search out truth declare. Not to perform a ruinous act, and not to be discouraged by the ruinous termination of an act, are the two maxims which, the wise say, form the principles of those who have investigated the subject. 2 663. கடைக்கொட்கச் செய்தக்க தாண்மை இடைக்கொட்கின் எற்ரு விழுமக் தரும். Man's fitting work is known but by success achieved; In midst the plan revealed brings ruin ne'er to be retrieved. 177 12 *திருக்கு றள்* வினே த்திட் பம் So to perform an act as to publish it (only) at its termina- tion is (true) manliness; for to announce it 3 664. சொல்லுதல் யார்க்கும் எனிய அரியவாம் சொல்லிய வண்ணம் செயல். Easy to every man the speech that shows the way

before hand, will cause irremediable sorrow.

Hard thing to shape one's life by words they say!

To say (how an act is to be performed) is
(indeed) easy for any one; but far difficult it is to do

according to what has been said.

4

வேந்தன்கண் ஊறெய்தி உள்ளப் படும். The power in act of men renowned and great, With king acceptance finds and fame through all the state.

.665. வீறெய்த மாண்டார் விணேத்திட்பம்

The firmness in action of those who have become great by the excellence (of their counsel) will, by attaining its fulfilment in the person of the king, be esteemed (by all). 5 .666. எண்ணிய எண்ணியாங்கு எய்துப எண்ணியார் இண்ணிய ராகப் பெறின்.

Whate'er men think, ev'n as they think, may men obtain, If those who think can steadfastness of will retain. If those who have planned (an undertaking) possess firmness (in executing it), they will obtain what they have desired even as they have desired it. 6 667. உருவுகண்டு எள்ளாமை வேண்டும் அச்சாணி அன்னுர் உடைத்து. உருள்பெரு**ர்தேர்க்கு** 178 TIRUKKURAL THE METHOD OF ACTING Despise not men of modest bearing; Look not at form, but what men are: For some there live, high functions sharing, Like linch-pin of the mighty car! Let none be despised for (their) size; (for) the

668. கலங்காது கண்ட வினேக்கண் துளங்காது தூக்கம் கடிந்து செயல். What clearly eye discerns as right, with steadfast will, And mind unslumbering, that should man fulfil. An act that has been firmly resolved on must be as firmly carried out without delay. 8 669. துன்பம் உறவரினும் செய்க துணிவாற்றி இன்பம் பயக்கும் விணே. Though toil and trouble face thee, firm resolve hold fast, And do the deeds that pleasure yield at last. Though it should cause increasing sorrow (at the outset), do with firmness the act that yields bliss (in the end). 670. எவு த்திட்பம் எய்தியக் கண் ஹும் விணேத்திட்பம் வேண்டாரை வேண்டாது உலகு. The world desires not men of every power possessed, Who power in act desire not,—crown of all the rest. The great will not esteem those who esteem not

world has those who resemble the linch-pin of the big

rolling car.

firmness of action, whatever other abilities the latter may possess. 10

# கூஅ. விண்டுசயல்வகை Ch. 68. The Method of Acting

671. சூழ்ச்சி முடிவு தாணிவெய்தல் அத்தாணிவு

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கிருக்கு மள்

தாழ்ச்சியுள் தங்குதல் தீது.

இதோடுசயல்வகை

Resolve is counsel's end. If resolutions halt In
weak delays, still unfulfilled, 'tis grievous fault.

Consultation ends in forming a resolution (to act); (but) delay in the execution of that resolve is an evil.

672. தூங்குக தூங்கிச் செயற்பால தூங்கற்க தூங்காது செய்யும் வினே. Slumber when sleepy work 's in hand: beware

Slumber when sleepy work 's in hand: beware
Thou slumber not when action calls for sleepless
care!
Sleep over such (actions) as may be slept

over; (but) never over such as may not be slept over.

673. ஓல் லும்வா யெல்லாம் வினே கன்றே ஓல்லாக்கால்

செல் ஸம்வாய் கோக்கிச் செயல். When way is clear, prompt let your action be:

When not, watch till some open path you see.

Whenever it is possible (to overcome your enemy) the act (of fighting) is certainly good; if not, endeavour to employ some more successful method. 8

**674. விகோபகை என்றிரண்டின் எச்சம் நிகூயிங்கா**ல் தீயெச்சம் போலத் தெறும்.

With work or foe, when you neglect some little thing, If you reflect, like smouldering fire, 'twill ruin bring.

When duly considered, the incomplete execution of an undertaking and hostility will grow and destroy one like the (unextinguished) remnant of a fire.

675. பொருள்கருவி காலம் வினேயிட்டுருடு ஐந்தும் இருள்தோ எண்ணிச் செயல்.

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TIRUKKURAL

THE METHOD OF

Treasure and instrument and time and deed and place of act:

These five, till every doubt remove, think o'er with care

exact.

Do an act after a due consideration of the

(following) five, viz., money, means, time, execution and place. 5
676. முடிவும் இடையூறம் முற்றியாங்கு எய்தும்

படுபயனும் பார்த்துச் செயல்.
Accomplishment, the hindrances, large profits
won By effort: these compare,—then let the work

be done!

An act is to be performed after considering the exertion required, the obstacles to be encountered, and the great profit

to be gained (on its completion). 6 677. செய்விசோ செய்வான் செயல்முறை அவ்விசோ உள்ள மிவான் உள்ளம் கொளல்.

Who would succeed must thus begin: first let him ask

The thoughts of them who throughly know the task.

The method of performance for one who has begun an act it to ascertain the mind of him who knows the secret thereof. 7

678. விசூரையால் விசூரயாக்கிக் கோடல் நசூரைகவுள் யாசூரையால் யாசூரையாத் தற்று.

By one thing done you reach a second work's accompli-

shment; So furious elephant to snare its fellow brute is

sent.

To make one undertaking the means of accomplishing another (similar to it) is like making one rutting elephant the means of capturing another.

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திருக்கு றள்

தூ த

679. நட்டார்க்கு நல்ல செயலின் விரைந்ததே ஒட்டாரை ஒட்டிக் கொளல். Than kindly acts to friends more urgent thing to do, Is making foes to cling as friends attached to you.

One should rather hasten to secure the alliance of

the foes (of lone's foes) rather than perform good friends.

offices to one's

680. உறைசிறியார் உள்நடுங்கல் அஞ்சிக் குறைபெறின் கொள்வர் பெரியார்ப் பணிந்து.

The men of lesser realm, fearing the people's inward

dread,

Accepting granted terms, to mightier ruler bow the head.

Ministers of small states, afraid of their people being frightened, will yield to and acknowledge their

superior foes,

if the latter offer them a chance of reconciliation.

### சுள்கு**. ஆடி**து

### Ch. 69. The Envov

681. அன்புடைமை ஆன்ற குடிப்பிறத்தல் வேர்தவாம் பெண்பேடைமை தாதுரைப்பான் பண்பு.

Benevolence, high birth, the courtesy kings love

:- These qualities the envoy of a king approve. The qualifications of an ambassador are affection (for his relations), a fitting birth, and the pleasing to royalty.

682. அன்பறிவு ஆராய்ர்த சொல்வன்மை *தா துரைப்பார்க்கு* இன்றி யமையாத மூன்று.

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TIRUKKURAL

ENAOA

possession of attributes

THE

Love, knowledge, power of chosen words, three things.

Should he possess who speaks the words of kings.

other sovereigns) are the three sine qua non qualifications of an ambassador. 683. நூலாருள் நூல்வல்லன் ஆகுதல் வேலாருள் வென்றி விணேயுரைப்பான் பண்பு. Mighty in lore amongst the learned must be be, Midst jav'lin-bearing kings who speaks the words of victory. To be powerful in politics among those who are learned (in ethics) is the character of him who speaks to lance-bearing kings on matters of triumph (to his own sovereign). 684. அறிவுரு ஆராய்ந்த கல்விஇம் மூன்றன் செறிவடையான் செல்க வினேக்கு. Sense, goodly grace, and knowledge exquisite, Who hath these three for envoy's task is fit. He may go on a mission (to foreign rulers) who has combined in him all these three, viz., (natural) sense, an attractive bearing and well-tried learning. 685. தொகச்சொல்லித் தோவாத நீக்கி நகச்சொல்லி நன்றி பயப்பதாம் <u>தாது</u>. In terms concise, avoiding wrathful speech, who utters

Love (to his sovereign), knowledge (of his affairs), and a discriminating power of speech (before

He is an ambassador who (in the presence of foreign rulers) speaks briefly, avoids harshness, talks so as to make them smile, and thus brings good (to his own sovereign). 5 183 *திருக்கு ற*ள். தூ து *686*. **கற்றுக்க**ண் அஞ்சான் செலச்சொல்லிக் காலத்தால் தக்கது அறிவதாம் தாது. An envoy meet is he, well-learned, of fearless eye, Who speaks right home, prepared for each emergency.

An envoy he who gains advantage for his lord.

pleasant word,

He is an ambassador who having studied (politics), talks impressively, is not afraid of angry looks, and knows (to employ) the art suited to the time.

687. கடனறிக்து காலம் கருதி இடனறிக்து எண்ணி உரைப்பான் தஃல. He is the best who knows what 's due, the time well, The place selects, then ponders long ere he his errand

tell.

He is chief (among ambassadors) who understands the proper decorum (before foreign

princes), seeks the (proper) occasion, knows the

(most suitable) place, and delivers his message after (due) consideration. 7

Integrity, resources, soul determined, truthfulness; Who rightly speaks his message must these marks possess.

The qualifications of him who faithfully

வாய்மை வழியுரைப்பான் பண்பு.

The qualifications of him who faithfully delivers his (sovereign's) message are purity, the support (of foreign ministers), and boldness, with truthfulness in addition to the (aforesaid) three. 8

689. விடுமாற்றம் வேக்தர்க்கு உரைப்பான்

வடுமாற்றம் வாய்சோரா வன்க ணவன்.

considered

deliver his message).

CONDUCT . . . PRESENCE OF

His faltering lips must utter no unworthy thing, Who stands, with steady eye, to speak the mandates of his king.

He alone is fit to communicate (his sovereign's) reply, who possesses the firmness not to utter even inadvertently what may reflect discredit (on the latter).

690. இறுத் பயப்பினும் எஞ்சாது இறைவற்கு உறுதி பயப்பதாம் தாது. Death to the faithful one his embassy may bring;

Death to the faithful one his embassy may bring;
To envoy gains assured advantage for his king.

He is the ambassador who fearlessly seeks his
sovereign's good though it should cost him his life (to

எo. மன்னரைச் சேர்ந்தொழுகல் Ch. 70. Conduct in the Presence of the

King 691. அகலாது அணுகாது திக்காய்வார் போல்க இகல்வேந்தர்ச் சேர்ந்தொழுகு வார். Who warm them at the fire draw not too near, nor keep too much aloof; Thus let them act who dwell beneath of warlike

kings
the palace-roof.

Ministers who serve under fickle-minded monarchs should, like those who warm themselves at the fire, be neither (too) far, nor (too) near.

692. மன்னர் விழைப விழையாமை மன்னரால் மன்னிய ஆக்கர் தரும். 185

திருக்கு றன் சேர்க்தொழுகல் To those who prize not state that kings are wont to

prize, The king himself abundant wealth supplies.

For ministers not to covet the things desired
by their kings will through the kings themselves yield
them everlasting wealth.

2 *69*3. போற்றின் அரியவை போற்றல் கடுத்த**பி**ன் தேற்றுதல் யார்க்கும் அரிது. Who would walk warily, let him of greater faults beware; To clear suspicions once aroused is an achievement rare.

Ministers who would save themselves should

avoid (the commission of) serious errors; for if the king's suspicion is once roused, no one can remove it. 3 694. செவிச்சொல்லும் சேர்ந்த நகையும் அளித்தொழுகல் ஆன்ற பெரியா ரகத்து.

All whispered words and interchange of smiles repress, In presence of the men who kingly power possess.

While in the presence of the sovereign,

ministers should neither whisper to nor smile at others.

*69*5. **எப்பொருளும்** ஓரார் தொடரார்மற் றப்பொரு**கோ** 

படக்கால் கேட்க மறை. Seek not, ask not, the secret of the king to hear; But if he lets the matter forth, give ear! (When the king is engaged) in secret counsel (with

But if he lets the matter forth, give ear!

(When the king is engaged) in secret counsel (with others), ministers should neither over-hear anything whatever nor pry

into it with inquisitive questions, but (wait to) listen when it

is divulged (by the king himself). 696. குறிப்பறிக்து காலம் கருதி வெறுப்பில வேண்டுப வேட்பச் சொலல்.

TIRUKKURAL THE KING

5

CONDUCT ... PRESENCE OF

Knowing the signs, waiting for fitting time, with

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courteous care.

Things not displeasing, needful things, declare. Knowing the (king's) disposition, and seeking the right time, (the minister) should in a pleasing manner suggest

things such as are desirable and not disgreeable. 697. வேட்பன சொல்லி வினேயில எஞ்ஞான்றும்

கேட்பினும் சொல்லா விடல். Speak pleasant things, but never utter idle word; Not though by monarch's ears with pleasure heard.

Ministers should (always) give agreeable advice but on no occassion recommend useless actions,

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But reverence the glory kingly state doth bring.
     Ministers should behave in accordance with the
(Divine)
 light in the persons of kings and not despise them
saying.
 "He is our junior (in age) and
connected with our family!" 8
  699. கொளப்பட்டேம் என்றெண்ணிக் கொள்ளா த
செய்யார்
       துளக்கற்ற காட்சி யவர்.
 'We've gained his grace, boots nought what
graceless
      acts we do,'
 So deem not sages who the changeless vision
view.
     Those whose judgment is firm will not do
what is
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698. இஃபைர் இனமுறையர் என்றிகழார் ின்ற

Say not, 'He 's young, my kinsman,' despising

ஒளியோடு ஒழுகப் படும்.

though requested (to do so).

thus your

king;

disagreeable (to the sovereign) saying (within themselves),

"We are esteemed by the king."

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கேமுதகைமை கேடு தரும். Who think 'We're ancient friends,' and do unseemly

things;
To these familiarity sure ruin brings.

The (foolish) claim with which a minister does unbecoming acts because of his (long) familiarity ensure his ruin.

(with the king) will

எக. குறிப்பறிதல் Ch. 71. The Knowledge of

10

Ch. 71. The Knowledge of Indications

701. கூருமை கோக்கிக் குறிப்பறிவான் எஞ்ஞான்றும் மாருகீர் வையக்கு அணி. Who knows the sign, and reads unuttered thought, the

gem is he Of earth round traversod by the changeless sea.

The minister who by looking (at the king)

understands his mind without being told (of it), will be a perpetual ornament to the world which is surrounded by a never-drying sea.

702. ஐயப் படாஅது அகத்தது உணர்வாஃனத் தெய்வத்தோ டொப்பக் கொளல். Undoubting, who the minds of men can scan, As deity regard that gifted man.

He is to be esteemed a god who is able to ascertain without a doubt what is within (one's mind).

703. குறிப்பிற் குறிப்புணர் வாரை உறுப்பிறுள் யாது கொடுத்தும் கொளல்.

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THE KNOWLEDGE OF TIRUKKURAL INDICATIONS

Who by the sign the signs interprets plain, Give any member up his aid to gain.

The king should even give whatever (is asked) of his belongings and secure him who by the indications

(of his own mind) is able to read those of another.

8 704. குறித்தது குருமைக் கொள்வாரோ டேக்க உறுப்போ ரண்யரால் வேறு. Who reads what's shown by signs, though

words
unspoken be,
In form may seem as other men, in function
nobler far
is he.

Those who understand one's thoughts without being informed (thereof) and those who do not may (indeed) resemble one another bodily; still are they different (mentally).

4
705. குறிப்பிற் குறிப்புணரா வாயின் உறுப்பினுள்

என்ன பயத்தவோ கண். By sign who knows not signs to comprehend, what gain, 'Mid all his members, from his eyes does he obtain? Of what use are the eyes amongst one's members,

706. அடுத்தது காட்டும் பளிங்குபோல் கெஞ்சம் கடுத்தது காட்டும் முகம். As forms around in crystal mirrored clear we find, The face will show what 's throbbing in the mind. As the mirror reflects what is near so does the face show what is uppermost in the mind. 6 707. முகத்தின் முதுக்குறைந்தது உண்டோ உவப்பி னும் காயினும் தான்முக் துறும். 189

if they cannot by their own indications divine those of

திருக்கு றள் குறிப்பறிதல்

another?

5

Than speaking countenance hath aught more skill?

prescient Rejoice or burn with rage, 'tis the first

herald still!

Is there anything so full of knowledge as the face

(No.) it precedes the mind, whether (the latter is) pleased or vexed. 7
708. முகம்கோக்கி கிற்க அமையும் அகம்கோக்கி உற்ற துணர்வார்ப் பெறின்.
To see the face is quite enough, in presence brought,
When men can look within and know the

thought.

If the king gets those who by looking into his mind can understand (and remove) what has occurred (to him), it is enough that he stand looking

709. பகைமையும் கேண்மையும் கண்ணுரைக்கும் கண்ணின் வகைமை உணர்வார்ப் பெறின். The eye speaks out the hate or friendly soul of man;

at their face.

To those who know the eye's swift varying moods to scan.

If a king gets ministers who can read the movements of

the eye, the eyes (of foreign kings) will (themselves) reveal

(to him) their hatred or friendship.

710. நுண்ணியம் என்பார் அளக்குங்கோல் காணுங்கால்

கண்ணால்லது இல்ஃ பிற.

The men of keen discerning soul no other test apply

(When you their secret ask) than man's revealing eye. The measuring-rod of those (ministers) who say "we are

acute" will on inquiry be found to be their

(own) eyes and

nothing else.

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THE KNOWLEDGE...COUNCIL CHAMBER

எஉ. அவை அறிதல் Ch. 72. The Knowledge of the

#### Council Chamber

711. அவையறிந்து ஆராய்ந்து சொல்லுக் சொல்லின் தொகையறிந்த தூய்மை யவர்.

Men pure in heart, who know of words the varied force, Should to their audience known adapt their well-arranged

discourse.

Let the pure who know the arrangement of words speak with deliberation after ascertaining (the

words speak with deliberation after ascertaining (the nature of) the court (then assembled).

1
712. இடைதெரிந்து நன்குணர்ந்து சொல்லுக

சொல்லின் நடைதெரிந்த நன்மை யவர்.

Good men to whom the arts of eloquence are known,

Should seek occasion meet, and say what well they 've made their own.

Let the good who know the uses of words speak with a clear knowledge after ascertaining the time (suited to the

court). 2 713. அவையறியார் சொல்லல்மேற் கொள்பவர் வகையறியார் வல்லதூஉம் இல். Unversed in councils, who essays to speak, Knows not the way of suasive words,—and all is

weak.

Those who undertake to speak without knowing the (nature of the) court are ignorant of the quality of words as

well as devoid of the power (of learning). 3 714. ஒளியார்முன் ஒள்ளிய ராதல் வெளியார்முன் வான்சுதை வண்ணம் கொளல்.

191

*-മൂ* ഞഖ

Before the bright ones shine as doth the light!

Before the dull ones be as purest stucco white!

Ministers should be lights in the assembly of the

enlight tened, but assume the pure whiteness of mortar (ignorance) in that of fools.

செரல்லின்

715. கன்றென்ற வற்றுள்ளும் கன்றே முதுவருள் முக்து கிளவாச் செறிவு. Midst all good things the best is modest grace, That speaks not first before the elders' face.

The modesty by which one does not rush forward and speak in (an assembly of) superiors is the best among all (one's) good qualities.

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716. ஆற்றின் கிலேதளர்க் தற்றே வியன்புலம் ஏற்றுணர்வார் மூன்னர் இழுக்கு.

As in the way one tottering falls, is slip before The men whose minds are filled with varied lore.

(For a minister) to blunder in the presence of those who have acquired a vast store of learning and know (the value thereof) is like a good man stumbling (and falling away) from the path (of virtue).

The learning of the learned sage shines bright To those whose faultless skill can value it aright.

The learning of those who have read and understood (much) will shine in the assembly of those who faultlessly examine (the nature of) words.

717. கற்றறிக்தார் கல்வி விளங்கும் கசடறச் சொல்தெரிதல் வல்லா ரகத்து.

#### TIRUKKURAL COUNCIL

## NOT TO DREAD THE

718. உணர்வ துடையார்முன் சொல்லல் வளர்வதன் பாத்தியுள் கீர்சொரிக் தற்று.

To speak where understanding hearers you obtain, Is sprinkling water on the fields of growing grain

Lecturing to those who have the ability to understand (for themselves) is like watering a bed of plants that are growing (of themselves).

719. புல்லவையுள் பொச்சாக்தும் சொல்லற்க கல்லவையுள்

நன்கு *செலச்சொல்லு வார்*.

In councils of the good, who speak good things with penetrating power,
In councils of the mean, let them say nought, e'en

in oblivious hour.

Those who are able to speak good things

impressively in an assembly of the good should not even forgetfully speak them in that of the low. 720. அங்கணைத்துள் உக்க அமிழ்தற்றுல் தங்கணைத்தர் அல்லார்முன் கோட்டி கொளல். Ambrosia in the sewer spilt, is word Spoken in presence of the alien herd. To utter (a good word) in the assembly of those who are of an inferior rank is like dropping nectar on 10 the ground.

#### எங். அவை அஞ்சாமை Ch. 73. Not to dread the Council

# 721. வகையறிந்து வல்லவை வாய்சோரார் சொல்லின் தொகையறிந்த தூய்மை யவர்.

193 13

திருக்குறன் அவை அஞ்சாமை

Men, pure in heart, who know of words the varied force, The mighty council's moods

discern, nor fail in their discourse.

having first ascertained the nature (of the court) will not (through fear) falter in their speech before that powerful body. 722. கற்முருள் கற்மூர் எனப்படுவர் கற்மூர்முன் கற்ற செலச்சொல்லு வார். Who what they 've learned, in penetrating words have learned to say, Before the learn'd, among the learn'd most learn'd are they. Those who can agreeably set forth their acquirements before the learned will be regarded as the most learned among the learned. 723. பகையகத்துச் சாவார் எளியர் அரியர் அவையகத்து அஞ்சா தவர். Many encountering death in face of foe will hold their ground: Who speak undaunted in the council hall are rarely found. Many indeed may (fearlessly) die in the

The pure who know the classification of words

மிக்காருள் மிக்க கொளல். What you have learned, in penetrating words speak out before The learn'd; but learn what men more learn'd can teach you more. 194TIRUKKURAL NOT TO DREAD THE COUNCIL (Ministers) should agreeably set forth their acquirements before the learned and acquire more (knowledge) from their superiors (in learning). 725. ஆற்றின் அளவறிந்து கற்க அவையஞ்சா மாற்றம் கொடுத்தற் பொருட்டு. By rule, to dialectic art your mind apply, That in the council fearless you may make an apt

presence of (their) foes; (but) few are those who are fearless in the assembly (of the learned).

724. கற்ளுர்முன் கற்ற செலச்சொல்லித் தாம்கற்ற

8

In order to reply fearlessly before a foreign court, (ministers) should learn logic according to the rules (of grammar). 726. வாளொடென் வன்கண்ணர் அல்லார்க்கு **நாலொடெ**ன் நுண்ணவை அஞ்ச பேவர்க்கு. To those who lack the hero's eye what can the avail? sword Or science what, to those before the council keen who quail? What have they to do with a sword who are not valiant, or they with learning who are afraid of an intelligent assembly? 6 727. பகையேகத்துப் பேடிகை ஒள்வாள் அவையகத்து அஞ்சே மேவன்கற்ற நூல். As shining sword before the foe which 'sexless bears, being Is science learned by him the council's face who fears. The learning of him who is diffident before an assembly is like the shining sword of an hermaphrodite

reply.

195 திருக்குறள் அவை அஞ் சாமை Though many things they 've learned, yet

the presence of his foes.

கன்கு **செலச்**சொல்லா தார்.

728. பல்லவை கற்றும் பயமிலரே கல்லவையுள்

in

7

useless are

8

thev all.

council
hall.
Those who cannot agreeably speak good things before a good assembly are indeed unprofitable persons in spite of all their various acquirements.

To men who cannot well and strongly speak in

729. கல்லா தவரின் கடையென்ப கற்றறிக்கும் நல்லார் அவையஞ்சு வார். Who, though they 've learned, before the council good men quake, Than men unlearn'd a lower place must take.

nan men unlearn d a lower place must take.

They who, though they have learned and understood, are yet afraid of the assembly of the good, are said to be inferior (even) to the illiterate.

730. உளு**ெரனி**னும் இல்லாரொடு ஒப்பர் கள ன்அஞ்சிக்

கற்ற செலச்சொல்லா தார்.

Who what they 've learned, in penetrating words know

not to say,

of the

The council fearing, though they live, as dead are they.

Those who through fear of the assembly are unable to set forth their learning in an interesting manner, though alive, are yet like the dead.

அமைச்சியல் முற்றும்

The End of the section on 'Ministers of State.'

# 3. அங்கவியல் — THE ESSENTIALS OF A STATE

#### எசு. நாடு Ch. 74. The Land

731. தள்ளா விளேயுளும் தக்காரும் தாழ்விலாச் செல்வரும் சேர்வது நாடு.

Where spreads fertility unfailing, where resides a band Of virtuous men, and those of ample wealth, call that a

'land.'

A kingdom is that in which (those who carry on) a complete cultivation, virtuous persons, and merchants with inexhaustible wealth, dwell together.

732. பெரும்பொருளால் பெட்டக்க தாகி அருங்கேட்டால் ஆற்ற விளேவது நாடு.

That is a 'land' which men desire for wealth's abundant

இறைவற்கு இறையொருங்கு கேர்வது காடு. When burthens press, it bears; yet, with unfailing hand, To king due tribute pays: that is the 'land'. A kingdom is that which can bear any burden that may be pressed on it (from adjoining kingdoms) and (yet) pay the full tribute to its sovereign. 3 734. உறுபசியும் ஓவாப் பிணியும் செறுபகையும் சேரா தியல்வது நாடு. 197 *திருக்கு றள்*` நாடு That is a 'land' whose peaceful annals know, Nor famine fierce, nor wasting plague, nor ravage

Yielding rich increase, where calamities are rare.

A kingdom is that which is desired for its immense wealth, and which grows greatly in prosperity,

733. பொறையொருங்கு மேல்வருங்கால் தாங்கி

share.

2

being free from destructive causes.

A kingdom is that which continues to be free from excessive starvation, irremediable epidemics, destructive foes. and 4 735. பல்குழுவும் பாழ்செய்யும் உட்பகையும் வேர்தலேக்கும் கொல்குறும்பும் இல்லது காடு. From factions free, and desolating civil strife, and band, Of lurking murderers that king afflict, that is the 'land.' A kingdom is that which is without various (irregular) associations, destructive internal enemies, and murderous savages who (sometimes) harass the sovereign. 5 736. கேடறியாக் கெட்ட விடத்தும் வளங்குள்ளு நாடென்ப நாட்டில் தஃ. Chief of all lands is that, where nought disturbs its peace: Or, if invaders come, still yields its rich increase. The learned say that the best kingdom is that which knows no evil (from its foes), and, if injured (at all), suffers no diminution in its fruitfulness.

of the

foe.

737. இருபுன லும் வாய்க்க மஃவயும் வருபுன லும் வல்லரணும் நாட்டிற்கு உறுப்பு. Waters from rains and springs, a mountain near, and

waters thence;
These make a land, with fortress' sure defence.

The constituents of a kingdom are the two waters (from above and below), well situated hills

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and an indestructible fort.

7

FORTIFICATION

அணியென்ப நாட்டிற்கில் வைக்து. A country's jewels are these five: unfailing health, Fertility, and joy, a sure defence, and wealth.

738. பிணியின்மை செல்வம் விளேவின்பம் ஏமம்

wealth.

Freedom from epidemics, wealth, produce,
protection (to subjects); these five,
happiness, and ornaments of a kingdom.

739. நாடென்ப நாடா வளத்தன நாடலல நாட வளந்தரு நாடு.

That is a *land* that yields increase unsought, That is no *land* whose gifts with toil are bought.

The learned say that those are kingdoms whose wealth is not laboured for, and those not, whose through labour.

wealth is only obtained

the learned say, are the

9

740. ஆங்கமை வெய்தியக் கண்ணும் பயமின்றே வேக்தமை வில்லாத காடு.

Though blest with all these varied gifts' increase, A land gains nought that is not with its king at peace.

Although in possession of all the above mentioned excellences, these are indeed of no use to a country, in the absence of harmony between the sovereign and the subjects. 10

# Ch. 75. The Fortification 741. ஆற்று பவர்க்கும் அரண்பொருள் அஞ்சித்தற் போற்று பவர்க்கும் பொருள். 199

அரண்

**திருக்கு நீ**ள்

A fort is wealth to those who act against their foes;
Is wealth to them who, fearing, guard themselves from

Woes.

A fort is an object of importance to those who march (against their foes) as well as to those who through fear (of pursuers) would seek it for shelter.

1 742. மணிகீரும் மண் ணும் மல்யும் அணிகிழற் கொடும் உடையது அரண்.

A fort is that which owns a fount of waters crystal clear, An open space, a hill, and shade of beauteous forest near.

beauteous forest near.

A fort is that which has ever-lasting water, plains, mountains and cool shady forests.

743. உயர்வகலம் திண்மை அருமைஇர் நாள்கின் அமைவரண் என்றுரைக்கும் நூல். Height, breadth, strength, difficult access: Science declares a fort must these possess. The learned say that a fortress is an enclosure having these four (qualities) viz., height, breadth, strength and inaccessibility. 3 744. சிறுகாப்பிற் பேரிடத்த தாகி உறுபகை ஊக்கம் அழிப்பது அரண்.

A fort must need but slight defence, yet ample be, Defying all the foeman's energy.

A fort is that which has an extensive space within, but only small places to be guarded, and such as can destroy the courage of besieging foes.

745. **கொளற்கரிதா**ய்க் கொண்டகூழ்த் அகத்தார் நிலேக்கௌி தாம் நீர<u>து</u> அரண்.

> 200 THE

FORTIFICATION

TIRUKKURAL

தாகி

Impregnable, containing ample stores of food, A fort, for those within, must be a warlike station good.

A fort is that which cannot be

captured, which abounds in suitable provisions, and affords a position of easy defence to its inmates

746. எல்லாப் பொருளும் உடைத்தாய் இடத்துதவும் கல்லாள் உடையது அரண். A fort, with all munitions amply stored,

In time of need should good reserves afford.

A fort is that which has all (needful) things, and excellent heroes that can help it against destruction (by foes).

747. முற்றியும் முற்று தெறிந்தும் அறைப்படுத்தும் பற்றற் கரியது அரண்.

A fort should be impregnable to foes who gird it round,

Or aim there darts from far, or mine beneath the

ground.

A fort is that which cannot be captured by blockading,

assaulting, or undermining it.

748. முற்றுற்றி முற்றி யவரையும் பற்றுற்றிப் பற்றியார் வெவ்வது அரண்.

Howe'er the circling foe may strive access to win.

A fort should give the victory to those who

guard within. That is a fort whose inmates are able to overcome,

without

losing their ground, even abler men who have 8 besieged it.

749. முனோமுகத்து மாற்றலர் சாய வினேமுகத்து வீறெய்தி மாண்டது அரண்.

At outset of the strife a fort should foes dismay; And greatness gain by deeds in every glorious

day.

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பொருள்

*திருக்கு* **ற**ள் செயல்வகை

A fort is that which derives excellence from the

enemies in the battlefield. 9 750. என்மோட்சித் தாகியக் கண்ணும் வின்மோட்சி இல்லார்கண் இல்லது அரண்.

stratagems made (by its inmates) to defeat their

Howe'er majestic castled walls may rise,
To craven souls no fortress strength supplies.
Although a fort may possess all (the above-said)
excellencies, it is, as it were without these, if its

inmates possess not the excellency of action.
10
வக்க. பொருள் செயல்வகை
Ch. 76. Way of Accumulating

### Wealth 751. பொருளல் லவரைப் பொருளாகச் செய்யும் பொருளல்லது இல்ஃல பொருள்.

Nothing exists, save wealth, that can Change man of nought to worthy man. Besides wealth there is nothing that can change

Besides wealth there is nothing that can change people of no importance into those of (some) importance.

752. இல்லாரை எல்லாரும் எள்ளுவர் செல்வரை எல்லாரும் செய்வர் சிறப்பு. Those who have nought all will despise;

All raise the wealthy to the skies.

Wealth, the lamp unfailing, speeds to every land, Dispersing darkness at its lord's command.

All despise the poor; (but) all praise the rich.

753. பொருளென்னும் பொய்யா விளக்கம்

எண்ணிய தேயத்துச் சென்று.

2

4

இருள றுக்கும்

TIRUKKURAL WAY OF ACCUMULATING WEALTH

desired (by its owner) and destroys the darkness (of enmity therein). 3
754. அறன்சனும் இன்பமும் சனும் இறனறிக்து தின்றி வக்த பொருள்.
Their wealth, who blameless means can use aright,

The imperishable light of wealth goes into regions

Is source of virtue and of choice delight.

The wealth acquired with a knowledge of the proper means and without foul practices will yield virtue and happiness.

755. அருளொடும் அன்பொடும் வாராப் பொருளாக்கம்

# Let man cast off from his embrace. (Kings) should rather avoid than seek the accumulation of wealth which does not flow in with mercy and love.

புல்லார் புருள விடல்.

Wealth gained by loss of love and grace,

756. உறுபொருளும் உல்கு பொருளும்தன் ஒன்னூர்த் தெறுபொருளும் வேக்தன் பொருள். Wealth that falls to him as heir, wealth from the

kingdom's dues,

The spoils of slaughtered foes: these are
the royal
revenues.
Unclaimed wealth, wealth acquired by taxes,

and wealth
(got) by conquest of foes are (all) the wealth of the king. 6
757. அருளென்றும் அன்பீன் குழவி

பொரு**ளென் னு**ம் செல்வச் செவிலியால் உண்டு.

'Tis love that kindliness as offspring bears;
And wealth as bounteous nurse the infant rears.

hand.

8

The child mercy which is borne by love grows under the care of the rich nurse of wealth.

758. குன்றேறி யானே ப்போர் கண்டற்ருல் தன்கைத்தொன்று உண்டாகச் செய்வான் வினே.

As one to view the strife of elephants who takes his stand, On hill he's climbed, is he who works with money in his

An undertaking of one who has wealth in one's hands is like viewing an elephant-fight from a hill-top.

759. செய்க பொருளேச் செறுநர் செருக்கறுக்கும் எ**ஃகதனிற் கூ**ரியது இல். Make money! Foeman's insolence o'ergrown

To lop away no keener steel is known. Accumulate wealth; it will destroy the

arrogance of (your) foes; there is no weapon sharper than it.

ஏனே இரண்டும் ஒருங்கு. Who plenteous store of glorious wealth have gained, By them the other two are easily obtained. To those who have honestly acquired an abundance of riches, the other two, (virtue and pleasure), are things easy (of acquisition). எஎ. படை மாட்சி Ch. 77. The Excellence of an Army 761. உறுப்பமைந்து ஊறஞ்சா வெல்படை வேந்தன் வெறுக்கையு கொல்லாம் தவே. 204 TIRUKKURAL EXCELLENCE  $\mathbf{OF}$ AN ARMY A conquering host, complete in all its limbs, that fears no

ஒண்பொருள் காழ்ப்ப இயற்றியார்க்கு

760. ஒ. எண்பொருள்

wound.

Mid treasures of the king is chiefest found. The army which is complete in (its) parts and conquers without fear of wounds is the chief wealth of the king. 762. உலேவிடத்து ஊறஞ்சா வன்கண் தொ**லேவிடத்துத்** தொல்படைக் கல்லால் அரிது. In adverse hour, to face undaunted might of

conquering foe, Is bravery that only veteran host can show. Ancient army can alone have the valour which

makes it stand by its king at the time of defeat, fearless of wounds and unmindful of its reduced strength.

763. ஓவித்தக்கால் என்னும் உவரி எலிப்பகை நாகம் உயிர்ப்பக் கெடும்.

battle cry;

Though, like the sea, the angry mice send

forth their

What then? The dragon breathes upon them,

and they

die!

will perish at the mere breath of the cobra. 3 764. அழிவின்று அறைபோகா தாகி வழிவர்த வன்கணை துவே படை. That is a host, by no defeats, by no desertions shamed. For old hereditary courage famed. That indeed is an army which has stood firm of old without suffering destruction or deserting (to the enemy). 4 205

படை மா**ட்சி** 

What if (a host of) hostile rats roar like the

sea? They

திருக்குறன்

ஆற்ற லதவே படை. That is a 'host' that joins its ranks, and mightily withstands.

765. கூற்றுடன்று மேல்வரினும் கூடி எதிர்கிற்கும்

stands,
Though death with sudden wrath should fall

bands.

That indeed is an army which is capable of offering a united resistance, even if Yama advances against it with fury. 5

766. மறமானம் மாண்ட வழிச்செலவு தேற்றம் எனநான்கே ஏமம் படைக்கு.

Valour with honour, sure advance in glory's path, with confidence;

To warlike host these four are sure defence.

Valour, honour, following in the excellent-footsteps (of its predecessors) and trust-worthiness: these four alone constitute

the safeguard of an army. 767. தார்தாங்கிச் செல்வது தானே தஃவைந்த போர்தாங்கும் தன்மை யறிந்து. 6

A valiant army bears the onslaught, onward goes,

Well taught with marshalled ranks to meet their coming

foes.

upon its

That is an army which knowing the art of warding off an

impending struggle, can bear against the dust-van (of force). a hostile 7 768. அடற்றகையும் ஆற்றலும் இல்லெனினும் தா வே

Though not in war offensive or defensive skilled

படைத்தகையால் பாடு பெறும்.

An army gains applause when well equipped and drilled.

206 MILITARY TIRUKKURAL

SPIRIT Though destitute of courage to fight and

strength (to endure), an army may yet gain renown by the splendour of its appearance.

8 769. சிறுமையும் செல்லாத் துனியும் வறுமையும் இல்லாயின் வெல்லும் படை.

Where weakness, clinging fear and poverty

Are not, the host will gain the victory. An army can triumph (over its foes) if it is free from diminution, irremediable aversion and poverty. 9
770. கிஃபைக்கள் சால உடைத்தெனினும் தாணே தஃபைக்கள் இல்வழி இல்.
Though men abound, all ready for the war,

No army is where no fit leaders are.

Though an army may contain a large number of permanent

soldiers, it cannot last if it has no generals.

## எஅ. படைச் செருக்கு Ch. 78. Military Spirit 771. என்னேமுன் நில்லன்மின் தெவ்விர் பலர்என்னே

முன்கின்று கல்கின் றவர். Ye foes! stand not before my lord! for many a one Who did my lord withstand, now stands in stone!

O my foes, stand not before my leader; (for) many are those who did so but afterwards stood (in the shape of) statues.

772. கான முயலெய்த அம்பினில் பானே

#### 207

திருக்கு றன்

படைச் செருக்கு

Who aims at elephant, though dart should fail, has

greater praise

Than he who woodland hare with winged arrow slays.

It is more pleasant to hold the dart that has

missed an elephant than that which has hit a hare in the forest.

773. பேராண்மை என்ப தறுகண்ஒன் றுற்றக்கால் ஊராண்மை மற்றதன் எஃகு. Fierceness in hour of strife heroic greatness

Fierceness in hour of strife heroic greatness shows; Its edge is kindness to our suffering foes.

The learned say that fierceness (in contest with a foe) is indeed great valour; but to become a benefactor in case of accident (to a foe) is the extreme (limit) of that valour.

774. கைவேல் களிற்ஞெடு போக்கி வருபவன் மெய்வேல் பறியா நகும். At elephant he hurls the dart in hand; for weapon pressed, He laughs and plucks the javelin from his wounded breast. The hero who after casting the lance in his

hand on an elephant, comes (in search of another) will pluck the one (that sticks) in his body and laugh (exultingly).

அழித்திமைப்பின் ஓட்டன்றோ வன்க ணவர்க்கு. To hero fearless must it not defeat appear,

775. விழித்தகண் வேல்கொண் டெறிய

spear. Is it not a defeat to the valiant to wink and

If he but wink his eye when foeman hurls his

destroy their

ferocious look when a lance is cast at them (by their foe)? 5 776. விழுப்புண் படாதநாள் எல்லாம் வழுக்கினுள் வைக்கும்தன் நாளே எடுத்து.

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TIRUKKURAL

MILITARY

The heroes, counting up their days, set down as vain Each day when they no glorious wound sustain.

The hero will reckon among wasted days all

those on which he had not received severe wounds.

777. சுழலும் இசைவேண்டி வேண்டா உயிரார் கழல்யாப்புக் காரிகை நீர்த்து. Who seek for world-wide fame, regardless of their

life, The glorious clasp adorns, sign of heroic strife.

The fastening of ankle-ring by those who desire
a worldwide renown and not (the safety of) their lives is
like adorning (themselves).

778. உறின்உயிர் அஞ்சா மறவர் இறைவன் செறினும்சீர் குன்றல் இலர்.

Fearless they rush where'er 'the tide of battle rolls'; The king's reproof damps not the ardour of their eager souls.

The heroes who are not afraid of losing their

life in a contest will not cool their ardour, even if the king prohibits (their fighting).

779. இழைத்தது இகவாமைச் சாவாரை யாரே பிழைத்தது ஒறுக்கிற் பவர். Who cover they are and visita them with see

Who says they err, and visits them with scorn, Who die and faithful guard the vow they 've sworn?

Who would reproach with failure those who seal their oath with their death?

9 780. புரந்தார்கண் நீர்மல்கச் சாகிற்பின் சாக்காடு இரந்துகோள் தக்கது உடைத்து. 209

க்குறள்

14. தைசை

நட்பு

If monarch's eyes o'erflow with tears for hero slain, Who would not beg such boon of glorious death to gain?

If (heroes) can so die as to fill with tears the eyes

of their rulers, such a death deserves to be obtained even by begging. 10

61'45. [BL\_L]

# Ch. 79. Friendship

781. செயற்காய் யாவுள நட்பின் அதுபோல் வினேக்கரிய யாஉள காப்பு.

What so hard for men to gain as friendship true? What so sure defence 'gainst all that foe can do? What things are there so difficult to acquire as

friendship? What guards are there so difficult to break through by the efforts (of one's foes)?

782. கிறைகீர கீரவர் கேண்மை பிறைமதிப் பின் கீர பேதையார் நட்பு. Friendship with men fulfilled of good

Waxes like the crescent moon; Friendship with men of foolish mood,

> Like the full orb, waneth soon. The friendship of the wise waxes like the new

> > that of fools wanes like the full moon.

783. நவில்தொறும் நூல்நயம் போலும் பயில்தொறும் பண்புடை யாளர் தொடர்பு. Learned scroll the more you ponder.

Sweeter grows the mental food;

moon; (but)

So the heart by use grows fonder, Bound in friendship with the good.

# 210

#### TIRUKKURAL FRIENDSHIP

Like learning, the friendship of the noble, the more it is cultivated, the more delightful does it become. 3 784. ககுதற் பொருட்டன்று கட்டல் மிகுதிக்கண் மேற்சென்று இடித்தற் பொருட்டு.

Nor for laughter only friendship all the pleasant day,
But for strokes of sharp reproving, when from stray.

stray.
right you
Friendship is to be practised not for the purpose of

purpose of laughing but for that of being beforehand in giving one another sharp rebukes in case of transgression.

785. புணர்ச்சி பழகுதல் வேண்டா உணர்ச்சிதான்

**கட்பாம் கிழமை தரும்.** Not association constant, not affection's token bind; 'Tis the unison of feeling friends unites of kindred mind. Living together and holding frequent intercourse are not necessary (for friendship); (mutual) understanding can alone create a claim for it. 5 786. முகாக நட்பது நட்பன்று நெஞ்சத்து அக்கை நட்பது நட்பு. Not the face's smile of welcome shows the friend sincere,

But the heart's rejoicing gladness when the friend is near.

The love that dwells (merely) in the smiles of the face is not friendship; (but) that which dwells deep in the

smiles of the heart is true frienship. 6 787. அழிவி எவைகீக்கி ஆறுப்த்து அழிவின்கண் அல்லல் உழப்பதாம் கட்பு. keeps: In troublous time, it weeps with him who weeps. 211

Friendship from ruin saves, in way of virtue

# கட்பாராய் <u>த</u>ல்

<del>திருக்கு றள்</del>

(True) friendship turns aside from evil (ways), makes (him) walk in the (good) way, and, in case of his sorrow (with him). loss it shares

788. உடுக்கை இழந்தவன் கைபோல ஆங்கே இடுக்கண் களேவதாம் நட்பு. As hand of him whose vesture slips away,

Friendship at once the coming grief will stay. (True) friendship hastens to the rescue of the afflicted (as readily) as the hand of one whose is loosened (before an assembly). garment

789. நட்பிற்கு வீற்றிருக்கை யாதெனில் கொட்பின்றி ஒல் ஆம்வாய் ஊன்றும் நிலே.

And where is friendship's royal seat? In stable mind,

find. Friendship may be said to be on its throne when it possesses the power of supporting one at all times and under all circumstances, (in the practice of virtue and wealth). 790. இணயர் இவரெமக்கு இன்னம்யாம் என்று புணேயினும் புல்லென்னும் நட்பு. Mean is the friendship that men blazon forth, 'He 's thus to me' and 'such to him my worth.' Though friends may praise one another saying, " He is so intimate with us, and we so much (with him)"; (still) such friendship will appear mean. 10 அo. நட்பாராய்தல் Ch. 80. Investigation in forming Friendships

Where friend in every time of need support may

# 791: நாடாது நட்டவிற்கேடிவ்வே நட்டபின் வீடில்லே நட்பாள் பவர்க்கு.

TIRUKKURAL FRIENDSHIPS

INVESTIGATION IN FORMING

212

To make an untried man your friend is ruin sure;
For friendship formed unbroken must endure.

As those who are of a friendly nature will not forsake (a friend) after once loving (him), there is no evil so great as contracting a frienship without due inquiry.

1
792. ஆய்க்தாய்க்து கொள்ளாதான் கேண்மை கடைமுறை தான்சாம் துயரம் தரும்.
Alliance with the man you have not proved and proved again,

In length of days will give you mortal pain.

The friendship contracted by him who has not made repeated inquiry will in the end grieve (him) to death.

2
793. குணதும் குடிமையும் குற்றமும் குன்று இன னும் அறிக்கியாக்க கட்பு.

Temper, descent, defects, associations free
From blame: know these, then let the man be
friend to
thee.

Make friendship (with one) after ascertaining (his)

794. குடிப்பிறந்து தன்கட் பழிநாணு வாணக் கொடுத்தும் கொளல்வேண்டும் நட்பு. Who, born of noble race, from guilt would shrink with

character, birth, defects, and the whole of one's

relations.

4

கட்பாராய் த**ல்** 

shame,
Pay any price, so you as friend that man may claim.

The friendship of one who belongs to a (good) family and is afraid of (being charged with) guilt, is worth even purchasing.

213 கொக்க மள்

795. அழச்சொல்லி அல்லது இடித்து வழக்கறிய வல்லார்கட்பு ஆய்க்து கொளல். Make them your chosen friends whose words

repentance With power prescription's path to

Even in ruin there is some good; (for) it is a rod by which one may measure fully (the affection of one's) relations. 797. ஊ தியம் என்பது ஒருவற்குப் பேதையார் கேண்மை ஓரீ இவிடல். 'Tis gain to any man, the sages say, Friendship of fools to put away. It is indeed a gain for one to renounce the friendship of fools. 798. உள்ளற்க உள்ளம் சிறுகுவ கொள்ளற்க அல்லற்கண் ஆற்றறுப்பார் நட்பு. Think not the thoughts that dwarf the soul; nor

You should examine and secure the friendship of those who can speak so as to make you weep over a crime (before its commission) or rebuke you severely (after you have done it) and are able to teach you (the

796. கேட்டினும் உண்டோர் உறுதி கினேஞரை

கீட்டி அளப்பதோர் கோல்.

'Tis staff that measures out one's friends.

Ruin itself one blessing lends:

show, while evil they reprove.

ways of) the world.

take

For friends the men who friends in time of grief forsake.

Do not think of things that discourage your

Do not think of things that discourage your mind, nor contract friendship with those who would forsake

contract friendship with those who would forsake you in adversity.

214

TIRUKKURAL FAMILIARITY

799. இகடுங்காலேக் கைவிடுவார் கேண்மை அடுங்காலே உள்ளினும் உள்ளம் சுடும். Of friends deserting us on ruin's brink, 'Tis torture e'en in life's last hour to think.

The very thought of the friendship of deserted one at the approach of adversity will at the time of death.

those who have

burn one's mind

800. மருவுக மாசற்ரூர் கேண்மைஒன் நீத்தும் ஒருவுக ஒப்பிலார் நட்பு. ling to the friendship of the spotless ones;

Cling to the friendship of the spotless ones; whate'er

you pay, Renounce alliance with the men of evil way.

agree (with the world).

Continue to enjoy the friendship of the pure; (but)
renounce even with a gift, the friendship of those

who do not

10

# அக. பழைமை

## Ch. 81. Familiarity

801. பழைமை எனப்படுவது யாடுதனின் யாதும் கிழமையைக் கீழ்க்திடா கட்பு. Familiarity is friendship's silent pact,

That puts restraint on no familiar act.

Intimate friendship is that which cannot in the least be injured by (things done through the) right intimacy).

1 802. நட்பிற் குறுப்புக் கெழுதகைமை மற்றதற்கு உப்பாதல் சான்றேர் கடன்.

# 215

(of long-standing

திருக்கு றள் பழைமை Familiar freedom friendship's very frame supplies;

To be its savour sweet is duty of the wise.

The constituents of friendship are (things done through) the right of intimacy; to be pleased with such a right is the duty of the wise.

803. பழகிய கட்பெவன் செய்யும் கெழுதகைமை செய்தாங்கு அமையாக் கடை. When to familiar acts men kind response refuse,

What fruit from ancient friendship's use?

Of what avail is long-standing friendship, if friends do not admit as their own actions done through the right of intimacy?

804. விழைதகையான் வேண்டி யிருப்பர் கெழுதகையாற் கேளாது கட்டார் செயின். When friends unbidden do familiar acts with loving heart, Friends take the kindly deed in friendly part. If friends, through the right of friendship, do (anything) without being asked, the wise will be

pleased with them on account of its desirability. 4 805. பேதைமை ஒன்றே பெருங்கிழமை என்றுணர்க கோதக்க நட்டார் செயின். Not folly merely, but familiar carelessness, Esteem it, when your friends cause you distress. If friends should perform what is painful, understand that it is owing not only to ignorance, but

also to the strong claims of intimacy. 5 806. எல்லேக்கண் நின்றுர் துறவார் தொலேவிடத்தும் தொல்லேக்கண் கின்ருர் தொடர்பு.

216

#### IRUKKURAL FAMILIARITY

Who stand

within the bounds quit

not. though loss impends,

Association with the old familiar friends. Those who stand within the limits (of true friendship) will not even in adversity give up the intimacy of longstanding friends. 6 807. அழிவந்த செய்யினும் அன்பருர் அன்பின் வழிவந்த கேண்மை யவர். True friends, well versed in loving ways, Cease not to love, when friend their love betrays. Those Who have (long) stood in the path of affection will not give it up even if their friends cause (them) their ruin. 7 808. கேளிழுக்கம் கேளாக் கெழுதகைமை வல்லார்க்கு நாளி முக்கம் நட்டார் செயின்.

disgrace who will not hear, The day his friend offends will day of grace to him appear.

strength of friendship rare of friend's

To those who understand that by which they should not listen to (tales about) the faults of their friends, that is a (profitable) day on which the latter may commit a

8

fault.

809. கெடாஅ வழிவந்த கேண்மையார் கேண்மை விடாஅர் விழையும் உலகு.

Friendship of old and faithful friends,

Who ne'er forsake, the world commends. They will be loved by the world, who have not

forsaken the friendship of those with whom they have kept an unbroken long-standing intimacy. up

217

திருக்குறள் த கட்டி

**810. விழை**யார் விழையப் படுப பழையார்கண் பண்பின் தஃப்பிரியா தார். Ill-wishers even wish them well, who guard, For

10

ancient friends, their wonted kind regard. Even enemies will love those who have never changed in their affection to their long-standing friends.

அஉ. கீ நட்பு Ch. 82. Evil Friendship 811. பருகுவார் போலினும் பண்பிலார் கேண்மை பெருகலிற் குன்றல் இனிது. Though evil men should all-absorbing friendship show, Their love had better die away than grow.

The decrease of friendship with those who look as if they would eat you up (through excess of love) while they are really destitute of goodness is far better than its

increase. 1 812. உறின்நட்டு அறின்ஒருஉம் ஒப்பிலார் கேண்மை பெறினும் இழப்பினும் என்.

What though you gain or lose friendship of men of alien

heart,

Who when you thrive are friends, and when you fail

depart?

Of what avail is it to get or lose the friendship of those who love when there is gain and leave when there is none? 2

818. உறுவது சீர்தூக்கும் நட்பும் பெறுவது கொள்வாரும் கள்வரும் கேர். These are alike: the friends who ponder friendship's gain, Those who accept whate'er you give, and all the plunder-

ing train.

TIRUKKURAL

Friends who calculate the profits (of their friendship), prostitutes who are bent on obtaining their gains, and thieves are (all) of the same character.

தமரின் தனிமை தலே.
A steed untrained will leave you in the tug of war
Then friends like that to dwell alone is better far

814. அமரகத்து ஆற்றறுக்கும் கல்லாமா அன்னு**ர்** 

; Than friends like that to dwell alone is better far.

Solitude is more to be desired than the society
of those who resemble the untrained horses which
throw down (their riders) in the fields of battle.
4.

எய்தலின் எய்தாமை நன்று.
'Tis better not to gain than gain the friendship
profitless Of men of little minds, whose succour
fails when dangers
press.

815. செய்தேமஞ் சாராச் சிறியவர் புன்கேண்மை

It is far better to avoid than to contract the evil friendship of the base who cannot protect (their friends) even when appointed to do so. 5
816. பேதை பெருங்கெழிஇ கட்டின் அறிவுடையார்

ஏ தென்மை கோடி உறும். Better ten million times incur the wise man's

hate, Than form with foolish men a friendship intimate.

The hatred of the wise is ten-million times more

than the excessive intimacy of the fool.

219

திருக்கு **ற**ள்

817. **ககைவகை**ய ராகிய கட்பின் பகைவரால் பத்தடுத்த கோடி உறும்.

profitable

From foes ten million fold a greater good you gain, Than friendship yields that's formed with laughers vain.

What comes from enemies is a hundred million times more profitable than what comes from 818. ஒல்லும் கருமம் உடற்று பவர்கேண்மை சொல்லாடார் சோர வீடல். Those men who make a grievous toil of what

the friendship of those who cause only laughter.

they do On your behalf, their friendship silently eschew.

Gradually abandon without revealing (beforehand) the friendship of those who pretend

inability to carry out what they (really) could do.

8

819. கனவினும் இன்னதை மன்னே வினேவேறு
சொல்வேறு பட்டார் தொடர்பு.
E'en in a dream the intercourse is bitterness With men whose deeds are other than their words profess.

profess.
The friendship of those whose actions do not agree with their words will distress (one) even in (one's) dreams.
9
820. என்றத்தும் குறுகுதல் ஓம்பல் மணேக்கெழீஇ மன்றில் பழிப்பார் தொடர்பு.
In anywise maintain not intercourse with those, Who in the house are friends, in hall are

slandering foes.

ridicule you in public.
10
220
TIRUKKURAL UNREAL

Avoid even the least approach to a contraction

ship with those who would love you in private but

of friend-

FRIENDSHIP

occasion find,

அங். கூடா நட்பு Ch. 83. Unreal Friendship 821. சீரிடம் காணின் எறிதற்குப் பட்டடை நேரா கிரக்கவர் கட்பு.

Anvil where thou shalt smitten be, when men

Is friendship's form without consenting mind.

The friendship of those who behave like friends without inward affection is a weapon that may be thrown when a favourable opportunity presents itself.

822. இனம்போன்று இனமல்லார் கேண்மை மகளிர் மனம்போல வேறு படும். Friendship of those who seem our kin, but are not women. 823. பலகல்ல கற்றக் கடைத்தும் மனகல்லர் ஆகுதல் மாணுர்க்கு அரிது. To heartfelt goodness men ignoble hardly may attain, Although abundant stores of goodly lore they gain. Though (one's) enemies may have mastered many good books, it will be impossible for them to become truly loving at heart. 3 824. முகத்தின் இனிய நகாஅ அகத்தின்னு வஞ்சரை அஞ்சப் படும். 221

'Tis fitting you should dread dissemblers' guile, Whose hearts are bitter while their faces smile.

கூடா நட்பு

Will change from hour to hour like woman's

The friendship of those who seem to be friends while they are not, will change like the love of

really

mind.

*திருக்கு மன்* 

kind.

One should fear the deceitful who smile sweetly with their face but never love with their heart.

825. மனத்தின் அமையா தவரை எணேத்தொன்றும் சொல்லிணுல் தேறற்பாற்று அன்று. When minds are not in unison, 'tis never just, In

any words men speak to put your trust.

In nothing whatever is it proper to rely on the words of those who do not love with their heart.

ஒட்டார்சொல் ஒல்**ஃ உணரப்** படும். Though many goodly words they speak in

826. நட்டார்போல் நல்லவை சொல்லி ஹம்

friendly tone,

The words of foes will speedily be known.

Though (one's) foes may utter good things as though they were friends, one will at once understand (their evil) import. 6

827. சொல்வணக்கம் ஒன்னர்கண் கொள்ளற்க

வில்வணக்கம் தீங்கு குறித்தமை யான்.

To pliant speech from hostile lips give thou no ear: 'Tis pliant bow that shows the deadly peril near

Since the bending of the bow bespeaks evil,

one should not accept (as good) the humiliating speeches of one's foes.

828. தொழுதகை யுள்ளும் படையொடுங்கும் ஒன்னுர் அழுதகண் ணீரும் அனேத்து.

In hands that worship weapon often hidden lies Such are the tears that fall from foeman's eyes.

222

TIRUKKURAL

FOLLY

A weapon may be hid in the very hands with which (one's) foes adore (him); (and) the tears they same nature. shed are of the 8

829. மிகச்செய்து தம்எள்ளு வாரை நகச்செய்து நட்பினுள் சாப்புல்லற் பாற்று.

'Tis just, when men make much of you, and then despise, To make them smile, and slay in friendship's guise.

It is the duty of kings to affect great love but make it die (inwardly), as regard those foes who shew them great friendship but despise them (in their heart).

830. பகைகட்பாம் காலம் வருங்கால் முககட்டு அககட்பு ஒரிஇ விடல். When time shall come that foes as friends appear,

When time shall come that foes as friends appear Then thou, to hide a hostile heart, a smiling face may'st

wear.

When one's foes begin to affect friendship, one should love them with one's looks, and, cherishing no heart, give up (even the former).

10

அசு. பேதைமை

## Ch. 84. Folly 831. பேதைமை என்பதொன்று யாதெனின்

ஏ தங்கொண்டு

which (makes

திருக்கு **றன்** 

ஊ தியம் போக விடல்.

What one thing merits folly's special name?

Letting gain go, loss for one's own to claim!

Folly is one (of the chief defects); it is that
one) incur loss and forego gain.

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832. பேதைமையு எெல்லாம் பேதைமை காதன்மை கையல்ல தன்கட் செயல் 'Mid follies chiefest folly is to fix your love

பேதைமை

On deeds which to your station unbefitting prove.

The greatest folly is that which leads one to take

delight in doing what is forbidden. 2 833. நாணுமை நாடாமை நாரின்மை யாதொன்றும் பேணுமை பேதை தொழில்.

Ashamed of nothing, searching nothing out, of loveless

heart,

Nought cherishing, 'tis thus the fool will play his part.

Shamelessness, indifference (to what must be sought after), harshness, and aversion for every thing (that ought to be desired) are the qualities of the fool.

3 834. ஓதி உணர்க்தும் பிறர்க்குரைத்தும் தானடங்காப் பேதையின் பேதையார் இல்.

The sacred law he reads and learns, to other men

expounds,—
Himself obeys not: where can greater fool be found?

There are no greater fools than he who, though he has read and understood (a great deal) and even taught it to others, does not walk according to his own 835. ஒருமைச் செயலாற்றும் பேதை எழுமையும் தான்புக் கழுந்தும் அளறு.

The fool will merit hell in one brief life on earth, In which he entering sinks through sevenfold round of

birth.

224

TIRUKKUBAL FOLLY

with chains.

teaching.

A fool can procure in a single birth a hell into which he may enter and suffer through all the seven births.

836. பொய்படும் ஒன்ரே புனேபூணும் கையறியாப் பேதை விணமேற் கொளின். When fool some task attempts with uninstructed pains, It fails: nor that alone, himself he binds

If the fool, who knows not how to act undertakes a work, he will (certainly) fail. (But) is it all? He will even adorn himself with fetters.

837. ஏதிலார் ஆரத் தமர்பசிப்பர் பேதை பெருஞ்செல்வம் உற்றக் கடை.

When fools are blessed with fortune's bounteous store, Their foes feed full, their friends are prey to hunger sore.

If a fool happens to get an immense fortune, his neighbours will enjoy it while his relations starve.

838. மையல் ஒருவன் களித்தற்றுல் பேதைதன் கையொன்று உடைமை பெறின்.

When folly's hand grasps wealth's increase, 'twill be As when a mad man raves in drunken glee.

A fool happening to possess something is like the intoxi-cation of one who is (already) giddy.

839. பெரிதினிது பேதையார் கேண்மை பிரிவின்கண் பீழை தருவதொன்று இல்.

Friendship of fools is very pleasant thing;

Parting with them will leave behind no sting.

The friendship between fools is exceedingly delightful

(to each other); for at parting there will be nothing them pain. to cause 9

225

புல்ல நிவாண்மை

குழாஅத்துப் பேதை புகல். Like him who seeks his couch with unwashed

15

<del>தி</del>ருக்கு றள்

learned is

feet, Is fool whose foot intrudes where wise men meet.

840. குறாஅக்கால் பள்ளியுள் வைத்தற்றுல் சான்றோர்

The appearance of a fool in an assembly of the like placing (one's) unwashed feet on a bed.

10 அரு. புல்லறிவாண்மை Ch. 85. Ignorance

841. அறிவின்மை இன்மையுள் இன்மை பிறிதின்மை

இன்மையா வையாது உலகு.

Want of knowledge, 'mid all wants the sorest want we

deem ;

Want of other things the world will not as want esteem.

The want of wisdom is the greatest of all wants; but that of wealth the world will not regard as such.

842. அறிவிலான் கெஞ்சுவந்து ஈதல் பிறிதுயாதும்

இல்லே பெறுவான் தவம்.
The gift of foolish man, with willing heart

nought bestowed, is

But blessing by receiver's penance bought.

(The cause of) a fool cheerfully giving (something) is

nothing else but the receiver's merit (in a former birth). 2

843. அறிவிலார் தாம்தம்மைப் பீழிக்கும் பீழை செறுவார்க்கும் செய்தல் அரிது.

With keener anguish foolish men their own hearts wring, Than aught that even malice of their foes can bring.

## 226

# TIRUKKURAL **IGNORANCE**

The suffering that fools inflict upon themselves is hardly possible even to foes.

844. வெண்மை எனப்படுவது யாதெனின் ஒண்மை உடையம்யாம் என்னும் செருக்கு. What is stupidity? The arrogance that cries.

Behold, we claim the glory of the wise.' What is called want of wisdom is the vanity which says, "We are wise." 4

845. கல்லாத மேற்கொண்டு ஒழுகல் கசடற வல்லதூடம் ஐயம் தரும்.

If men what they have never learned assume to know, Upon their real learning's power a doubt 'twill throw. Fools pretending to know what has not been

read (by them) will rouse suspicion even as to what they have thoroughly mastered. ñ

846. அற்றம் மறைத்தலோ புல்லறிவே தம்வயின் குற்றம் மறையா வழி. Fools are they who their nakedness conceal, And

yet their faults unveiled reveal. Even to cover one's nakedness would be folly,

if (one's)

faults were not covered (by forsaking them). 6

பெருமிறை தானே தனக்கு. From out his soul who lets the mystic teachings

847. அருமறை சோரும் அறிவிலான் செய்யும்

die. Entails upon himself abiding misery.

The fool who neglects precious counsel does, of his own accord, a great injury to himself.

848. ஏவவும் செய்கலான் தான்தேருன் அவ்வுயிர் போஒம் அளவுமோர் நோய்.

Advised, he heeds not; of himself knows nothing wise; This man's whole life is all one plague until he dies.

The fool will not perform (his duties) even when advised nor ascertain them himself; such a soul is a burden (to the earth) till it departs (from the body).

849. காணுதான் காட்டுவான் தான்காணுன் காணுதான் கண்டாளும் தான்கண்ட வாறு. That man is blind to eyes that will not

see who
knowledge shows;---

knowledge shows;---The blind man still in his blind fashion knows.

One who would teach a fool will (simply) betray his folly; and the fool would (still) think himself "wise in his own conceit."

850. உலகத்தார் உண்டென்பது இல்லென்பான்

வையத்து அலகையா வைக்கப் படும்.

Who what the world affirms as false proclaim, O'er all the earth receive a demon's name.

He who denies the existence of what the world believes in will be regarded as a demon on earth. 10

### அகு. இகல் Ch. 86. Hostility

851. இகலென்ப எல்லா உயிர்க்கும் பகலென்னும் பண்பின்மை பாரிக்கும் கோய்.

Hostility disunion's plague will bring, That evil quality, to every living thing.

228

#### TIBUKKUBAL

HOSTILITY

The disease which fosters the evil of disunion among all creatures is termed hatred by the wise.

852. பகல்கருதிப் பற்ரு செயினும் இகல்கருதி இன்ணுசெய் யாமை திலை. despite, 'Tis best no enmity to plan, nor evil deeds requite.

Though disagreeable things may be done from (a feeling of) disunion, it is far better that nothing

Though men disunion plan, and do thee much

painful be done from (that of) hatred.

2

853. இகலென்னும் எவ்வரோய் கீக்கின் தவலில்லாத் தாவில் விளக்கம் தரும்.

If enmity, that grievous plague, you shun,
Endless undving praises shall be won

Endless undying praises shall be won.
To rid one-self of the distressing disease of hatred will bestow (on one) a never-decreasing imperishable fame.

854. இன்பத்துள் இன்பம் பயக்கும் இகலென்னும் துன்பத்துள் துன்பம் கேடின்.

Joy of joys abundant grows,
When malice dies, that woe of woes.
If hatred which is the greatest misery is
destroyed, it will yield the greatest delight.

855. இகலெதிர் சாய்க்தொழுக வல்லாரை யாரே மிகலூக்கும் தன்மை யவர். If men from enmity can keep their spirits fr

If men from enmity can keep their spirits free, Who over them shall gain the victory? 229

856. இக்கின் மிக்கினிது என்பவன் வாழ்க்கை தவலும் கெடலும் நணித்து.
The life of those who cherished enmity hold dear,
To grievous fault and utter death is near.

Who indeed would think of conquering those who naturally shrink back from hatred?

5

Failure and ruin are not far from him who says it is sweet to excel in hatred.
6
857. மிகல்மேவல் மெய்ப்பொருள் காணூர் இகல்மேவல்

The very truth that greatness gives their eyes can never see,

Who only know to work men woe, fulfilled of

இன்னு அறிவி னவர்.

enmity.

Those whose judgment brings misery through its connection with hatred cannot understand the

858. இகனிற்கு எதிர்சாய்தல் ஆக்கம் அதனோ

மிக<u>ல</u>ரக்கின் ஊக்குமாம் கேடு.

'Tis gain to turn the soul from enmity; Ruin reigns where this hath mastery.

triumphant nature of truth.

Shrinking back from hatred will yield wealth; indulging in its increase will hasten ruin.

மிகல்காணும் கேடு தரற்கு. Men think not hostile thought in fortune's

859. இகல்காணன் ஆக்கம் வருங்கால் அதனே

favouring hour.

They cherish enmity when in misfortune's

power. At the approach of wealth one will not think of

(but) to secure one's ruin, one will look to its increase.

230

hatred;

### 860. இக்லாளும் இன்னுத எல்லாம் நகலாளும் நன்னயம் என்னும் செருக்கு.

From enmity do all afflictive evils flow; But friendliness doth wealth of kindly good bestow.

861. வலியார்க்கு மாறேற்றல் ஓம்புக ஓம்பா

frav.

ŀ

All calamities are caused by hatred; but by the delight (of friendship) is caused the great wealth of good 10 virtues.

# அஎ. பகைமாட்சி Ch. 87. The Might of Hatred

மெலியார்மேல் மேக பகை. With stronger than thyself, turn from the strife away; With weaker shun not, rather court the

Avoid offering resistance to the strong : (but) never fail to cherish enmity towards the weak.

862. அன்பிலன் ஆன்ற துணோயிலன் தான்துவ்வான் என்பெரியும் ஏதிலான் துப்பு.

How can he bear his foeman's enmity? How can he who is unloving, destitute of powerful aids, and himself without strength overcome the might of his foe? 2 863. அஞ்சும் அறியான் அமைவிலன் சகலான் தஞ்சம் எளியன் பகைக்கு. A craven thing! knows nought, accords with none, gives nought away; To wrath of any foe he falls an easy prey. In the estimation of foes miserably weak is he, who is timid, ignorant, unsociable and niggardly. 231 திருக்கு **ற**ள்

No kinsman's love, no strength of friends has he;

பகைமாட்சி 864. நீங்கான் வெகுளி நிறையிலன் எஞ்ஞான்றும் யாங்கணும் யார்க்கும் எளிது. His wrath still blazes, every secret told; each day

This man's in every place to every foe an easy prey.

He who neither refrains from anger nor keeps his secrets will at all times and in all places be easily conquered by all. 4
865. வழிகோக்கான் வாய்ப்பன செய்யான்

பெழிகோக்கான் பண்பிலன் பற்றுர்க்கு இனிது.

No way of right he scans, no precepts bind, no crimes

affright,
No grace of good he owns; such man's his foes'

delight.

(A) pleasing (object) to his foes is he who

reads not moral works, does nothing that is enjoined by them, cares not for reproach and is not possessed of good qualities.

5

866. காளுச் சினத்தான் கழிபெருங் காமத்தான் பேணுமை பேணப் படும். Blind in his rage, his lustful passions rage and swell; If such a man mislikes you, like it well.

Highly to be desired is the hatred of him whose anger is blind, and whose lust increases beyond measure.

867. கொடுத்தும் கொளல்வேண்டும் மன்ற அடுத்திருந்து மாணுத செய்வான் பகை. the man
draws nigh;
His hate—'tis cheap at any price—be sure to buy!

It is indeed necessary to obtain even by

Unseemly are his deeds, yet, proffering aid,

purchase the hatred of him who having begun (a work) does what is not conducive (to its accomplishment).

OF HATE 868. குண்னில்றுய்க் குற்றம் பலவாயின் மாற்ருர்க்கு இளனில்றும் ஏமாப்பு உடைத்து.

No gracious gifts he owns, faults many cloud his fame; His foes rejoice, for none with him will

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KNOWING THE QUALITY

kindred claim.

He will become friendless who is without (any good) qualities, and whose faults are many;

help to (his) foes.

(such a character) is a

869. செறுவார்க்குச் சேணிகவா இன்பம் அறிவிலா

அஞ்சும் பகைவர்ப் பெறின். The joy of victory is never far removed from those Who 've luck to meet with ignorant and

timid foes. There will be no end of lofty delights to the victorious, if their foes are (both) ignorant and timid.

870. கல்லான் வெகுளும் சிறுபொருள் எஞ்ஞான்றும் ஒல்லானே ஒல்லாது ஒளி. The task of angry war with men unlearned in

virtue's lore

Who will not meet, glory shall meet him never

more.

The light (of fame) will never be gained by him who gains not the trifling reputation of having fought an unlearned (foe).

10

### அஅ. பகைத்திறம் தெரிதல் Ch. 88. Knowing the Quality of Hate

871. பகைஎன்னும் பண்பி லதனே ஒருவன்

ககையேயும் வேண்டற்பாற்று அன்று.
For Hate, that ill-conditioned thing, not e'en in jest.

Let any evil longing rule your breast.

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திரு**க்கு ற**ள் பகைத்திறம் தெரி தல்

The evil of hatred is not of a nature to be desired even in sport.
by one 872. அல்லே ருழவர் பகைகொளினும்

கொள்ள ற்க சொல்லே ருழவர் பகை.

Although you hate incur of those whose ploughs are bows, Make not the men whose ploughs are words your foes!

Though you may incur the hatred of warriors whose ploughs are bows, incur not that of are words.

ministers whose ploughs

2 873. ஏமுற் றவரினும் ஏழை தமியஞப்ப் பல்லார் பகைகொள் பவன். Than men of mind diseased, a wretch more forlorn, utterly Is he who stands alone, object of many He who, being alone, incurs foeman's scorn. infatuated than even mad men. the hatred of many is more 3 874. பகைநட்பாக் கொண்டொழுகும் பண்புடை யாளன் தகைமைக்கண் தங்கிற்று உலகு. The world secure on his dexterity depends, Whose worthy rule can change his foes to friends. The world abides in the greatness of that good-natured man who behaves so as to turn hatred into friendship. 875. தன் துணே இன்றுல் பகைஇரண்டால் தான் ஒருவன் இன் து*ணோயாக் கொள்க*வெற்றின் ஒன்று.

Without ally, who fights with twofold enemy o'ermatched,

Must render one of these a friend attached.

He who is alone and helpless while his foes are two should

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TIRUKKURAL KNOWING THE QUALITY OF HATE

876. தேறினும் தேறு விடினும் அழிவின்கண்

தேறுன் பகாஅன் விடல். Whether you trust or not, in time of sore distress, Questions of diff'rence or agreement cease to press.

Though (one's foe is) aware or not of one's misfortune, one should act so as neither to join nor separate (from him). 6 877. கோவற்க கொக்தது அறியார்க்கு மேவற்க மென்மை பகைவ ரகத்து.

877. கோவற்க கொந்தது அறியார்க்கு மேவற்க மென்மை பகைவ ரகத்து. To those who know them not, complain not of your woes; Nor to your foeman's eyes infirmities disclose.

Relate not your suffering even to friends who are ignorant of it, nor refer to your weakness in the presence

878. வகையறிர்து தற்செய்து தற்காப்ப மாயும் பகைவர்கண் பட்ட செருக்கு.

Know thou the way, then do thy part, thyself defend; Thus shall the pride of those that hate thee have an end.

The joy of one's focs will be destroyed if one guards oneself by knowing the way (of acting) and securing assistance.

879. இன்தாக முன்மரம் கொல்க களேயுகர் கைகொல்லும் காழ்த்த விடத்து. Destroy the thorn, while tender point can work thee no

offence;
Matured by time, 'twill pierce the hand that plucks it
thence.

A thorny tree should be felled while young, (for) when it is grown it will destroy the hand of the feller.

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of your foes. 7

8

9

880. உயிர்ப்ப உளரல்லர் மன்ற செயிர்ப்பவர் செம்மல் சிதைக்கலா தார். But breathe upon them, and they surely die, Who

fail to tame the pride of angry enemy.

Those who do not destroy the pride of those who hate (them) will certainly not exist even to breathe.

அக். உட்பகை Ch. 89. Enmity within

881. கிழல்கீரும் இன்னு த இன்னு தமர்கீரும் இன்னுவாம் இன்னு செயின். Water and shade, if they unwholesome prove, you pain;

will bring And qualities of friends, who treacherous act, will be your bane.

agreeable, (if) they

Shade and water are not pleasant, (if) they cause disease; so are the qualities of (one's) relations not cause pain.

1 882. வாள்போல் பகைவரை அஞ்சற்க அஞ்சுக கேள்போல் பகைவர் தொடர்பு. Dread not the foes that as drawn swords appear;
Friendship of foes, who seem like kinsmen, fear!
Fear not foes (who say they would cut) like

a sword;

(but) fear the friendship of foes (who seemingly relations.

act) like

2

மட்பகையின் மாணத் தெறும். Of In

883. உட்பகை அஞ்சித்தற் காக்க உணவிடத்து

hidden hate beware, and guard thy life; troublous time 'twill deeper wound than potter's knife.

THUKKURAL 236

ENMITY WITHIN

Fear internal enmity and guard yourself; (if not) it will destroy (you) in an evil hour, as surely as the tool which cuts the potter's clay.

3 884. மனமாணு உட்பகை தோன்றின் இனமாணு If secret enmities arise that minds pervert,
Then even kin unkind will work thee grievous hurt.

The secret enmity of a person whose mind is unreformed will lead to many evils causing disaffection among (one's) relations.

4

885. உறல்முறையான் உட்பகை தோன்றின் இறல்முறையான் தம் பலவுக் தரும்.
Amid one's relatives if hidden hate arise,
'Twill hurt inflict in deadly wise.

ஏதேம் பலவுக் தரும்.

family, it will lead to many a fatal crime. 5 886. ஒன்றுமை ஒன்றியார் கட்படின் எஞ்ஞான்றும் பொன்றுமை ஒன்றல் அரிது. If discord finds a place midst those who dwelt at one

If there appears internal hatred in a (king's)

before,
'Tis ever hard to keep destruction from the door.

If hatred arises among (one's) own people, it
will be hardly possible (for one) to escape death.
6

887. செப்பின் புணர்ச்சிபோல் கூடி ஹும் கூடாதே உட்பகை உற்ற குடி. As cooket with its cover though in one they

As casket with its cover, though in one they live alway, No union to the house where hate concealed

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் 888. அரம்பொருத பொன்போலத் தேயும்

hath sway.

திரு**க்குறள்** மையாமை

concealed hath

Never indeed will a family subject to internal hatred unite (really) though it may present an apparent union like that of a casket and its lid.

பெரியாரைப் பி

உரம்பொருது உட்பகை உற்ற குடி. As gold with which the file contends is worn away. So strength of house declines where hate

sway.

A family subject to internal hatred will wear
out and lose its strength like iron that has been filed

889. எட்பக வன்ன சிறுமைத்தே ஆயினும் உட்பகை உள்ளதாம் கேடு. Though slight as shred of 'seasame' seed it be,

8

away.

10

Destruction lurks in hidden enmity.

Although internal hatred be as small as the

fragment of the sesamum (seed), still does destruction dwell in it. 9

890. உடம்பாடு இலாதவர் வாழ்க்கை குடங்கருள் பாம்போடு உடனுறைக் தற்று. Domestic life with those who don't agree,

Is dwelling in a shed with snake for company.

Living with those who do not agree (with one) is like dwelling with a cobra (in the same) hut.

கூಂ. பெரியாரைப் பிழையாமை

### Ch. 90. Not Offending the Great 891. ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றல் இகழாமை போற்றுவார் போற்றலு சொல்லாம் தஃல.

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TIRUKKURAL.

NOT OFFENDING

THE GREAT

The chiefest care of those who guard themselves from ill, Is not to slight the powers of those who work their

Not to disregard the power of those who can carry out (their wishes) is more important than all the watchfulness of those who goard (themselves against

mighty will.

அடல்வேண் டின்

evil). 1 892. பெரியாரைப் பேணுது ஒழுகின் பெரியாரால் பேரா இடும்பை தரும். If men will lead their lives reckless of great men's

will, Such life, through great men's powers, perpetual ill.
will bring
To behave without respect for the great
(rulers) will make them do (us) irremediable evils.
2 893. கெடல்வேண்டின் கேளாது செய்க

ஆற்ற பவர்கண் இழுக்கு. Who ruin covet, let them shut their ears, and do despite To those who, where they list, to ruin have the might.

If a person desires ruin, let him not listen to the righteous dictates of law, but commit crimes against those who are able to slay (other sovereigns).

3 - **894**. கூ**ற்**றத்தைக் கையால் விளித்தற்*ளு*ல் ஆற்**றுவார்**க்கு

ஆற்று தார் இன்னு செயல். When powerless men 'gainst men of power will evil

deeds essay,
'Tis beck'ning with the hand for Death to seize
them for

its prey.

The weak doing evil to the strong is like beckening Yama to come (and destroy them).

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திருக்**கு ற**ள்

4

பெரியாரைப்

பிழையாமை

வேக்கு செறப்பட் டவர். Who dare the fiery wrath of monarchs dread,

வெக்துப்பின்

Where'er they flee, are numbered with the dead.

Those who have incurred the wrath of a cruel and mighty potentate will not prosper wherever they may go.

5 896. எரியால் சுடப்படினும் உய்வுண்டாம் உய்யார் பெரியார்ப் பிழைத்தொழுகு வார். Though in the conflagration caught, he may

thence; escape from He 'scapes not who in life to great ones gives offence.

Though burnt by a fire (from a forest), one may perhaps live; (but) never will be live who has shown disrespect to the great (devotees).

6 897. வகைமாண்ட வாழ்க்கையும் வாள்பொருளும் என்னும் தகைமாண்ட தக்கார் செறின். Though every royal gift, and stores of wealth

தகைமாண்ட தக்கார் செறின்.
Though every royal gift, and stores of wealth
your life
should crown,
What are they, if the worthy men of mighty
virtue

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great, what will become of his government with its
splendid auxiliaries and (all) its untold wealth?
 898. குன்றன்னுர் குன்ற மதிப்பின் குடியொடு
      நின்றன்றுரை மாய்வர் நிலத்து.
If they, whose virtues like a mountain rise.
are light
     esteemed :
They die from earth who, with their
households, ever-
     during seemed.
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TIRUKKURAL
                                   BEING LED BY
      (the) hill-like (devotees)
                                      resolve
                                               on
destruction, those who seemed to be everlasting will
be destroyed root and branch from the earth.
8
 899. ஏர்திய கொள்கையார் சிறின் இடைமுரிர்து
      வேர்தனும் வேர்து கெடும்.
When blazes forth the wrath of men of lofty
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If a king incurs the wrath of the righteous

frown?

If those of exalted vows burst in a rage, even (Indra) the King will suffer a sudden loss and be entirely ruined.

900. இறந்தமைந்த சார்புடைய ராயினும் உய்யார்

Kings even fall from high estate and perish in the

fame,

flame.

வினேவியையார்

அறக்கமைக்க சோர் செறின்.
Though all-surpassing wealth of aid they boast,
If men in glorious virtue great are wrath, they 're
lost.
Though in possession of numerous auxiliaries,

noble whose penance is boundless.

they will perish who are exposed to the wrath of the

#### கூக. பெண்வழிச் சேறல் Ch. 91. Being led by Women 901. மணேவிழையார் மாண்பயன் எம்தார்

வேண்டாப் பொருளும் அது. Who give their soul to love of wife acquire not

nobler gain;

Who give their soul to strenuous deeds such

disdain.

Those who lust after their wives will not attain the excellence of virtue; and it is just this that is not desired by those who are bent on acquiring wealth.

1

பெண்வழிச்

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name, His wealth will clothe him with

903. இல்லாள்கண் தாழ்ந்த இயல்பின்மை

meaner joys

திருக்குறன்

சேறல்

himself.

902. பேணுது பெண்விழைவான் ஆக்கம் பெரியதோர் காணுக் காணுத் தரும். Who gives himself to love of wife, careless of noble

o'erwhelming shame.

The wealth of him who, regardless (of his manliness), devotes himself to his wife's feminine nature will cause great shame (to all men) and to

எஞ்ஞான் றும் கல்லாருள் காணுத் தரும். Who to his wife submits, his strange, unmanly mood Will daily bring him shame among the good. The frailty that stoops to a wife will always make (her husband) feel ashamed among the good.

904. மணோயாளே அஞ்சும் மறுமையி லாளன் வினோயாண்மை வீறெய்தல் இன்று.

No glory crowns e'en manly actions wrought By him who dreads his wife, nor gives the other world a

thought.

The undertaking of one, who fears his wife and is therefore destitute of (bliss), will never be applauded.

4

905. இல்லாள் அஞ்சுவான் அஞ்சுமற் றெஞ்ஞான்றும் கல்லார்க்கு கல்ல செயல். Who quakes before his wife will ever tremble too,

Good deeds to men of good deserts to do.

He that fears has wife will always be afraid of doing good deeds (even) to the good.

5 206. இமையாரின் வாழினும் பாடிலரே இல்லாள் அமையார்கோள் அஞ்சு பவர்.

housewife's slender

6

Though, like the demi-gods, in bliss they dwell from harm. Those have no dignity who fear the

wife.

arm.

They that fear will be destitute of the gods.

the bamboo-like shoulders of their wives manliness though they may flourish like

907.

பெண்ணேவல் செய்தொழுகும் ஆண்மையின் நாணுடைப் பெண்ணே பெருமை உடைத்து. The dignity of modest womanhood excels His manliness, obedient to a woman's law who dwells.

Even shame-faced womanhood is more to be esteemed than the shameless manhood that performs 908. கட்டார் குறைமுடியார் நன்ளுற்ளுர் பெட்டாங்கு ஒழுகு பவர். நன்னுதலாள்

கன்னுதலாள் Who to the will of her with beauteous brow

their lives Aid not their friends in need, nor acts of charity perform.

Those who yield to the wishes of their wives will neither relieve the wants of (their) friends deeds.

nor perform virtuous <sup>909</sup>. அறவி*கோயு*ம் ஆன்ற 8 பொருளும்பிறவி**க்**னையும்

பொருளும் பூறவினேயும் பெண்ஏவல் செய்வார்கண் இல். No virtuous deed, no seemly wealth, no pleasure, rests With them who live obedient to their wives' behests.

With them who live obedient to their wives' behests.

From those who obey the commands of their be expected neither deeds of virtue, nor those of (even) those of pleasure.

wives are to

the behests of a

conform,

திரு**க்கு ற**ள் வரை வின்மகளிர்

எஞ்ஞான் றும்

10

wealth, nor

910. எண்சேர்ந்த கெஞ்சத் திடனுடையார்க்கு

பெண்சேர்க்தாம் பேதைமை இல். Where pleasures of the mind, that dwell in

realms of thought, abound,

Folly, that springs from overweening woman's love, is

never found.

wife will never be found in those who possess a

The foolishness that results from devotion to a

reflecting mind and a prosperity (flowing) therefrom. கூட, வரைவின்மகளிர்

Ch. 92. Wanton Women 911. அன்பின் விழையார் பொருள்விழையும்

ஆய்தொடியார் இன்சொல் இழுக்குத் தரும். Those that choice armlets wear, who seek not thee with love. But seek thy wealth, their pleasant words will ruin prove. The sweet words of elegant braceleted (prostitutes) who desire (a man) not from affection but from avarice, will cause sorrow.

912. பயன்தூக்கிப் பண்புரைக்கும் பண்பின் மகளிர் நயன்தாக்கி நள்ளா விடில். Who weigh the gain, and utter virtuous words

with vicious heart.

Weighing such women's worth, from their society depart. One must ascertain the character of the ill-natured women who after ascertaining the wealth (of a man)

speak (as if they were) good natured-ones, and avoid intercourse (with them). 2

244

WOMEN

TIRUKKÜRAL

WANTON

913. பொருட்பெண்டிர் பொய்ம்மை முயக்கம் இருட்டறையில் ஏதில் பிணந்தழீஇ யற்று. As one in darkened room, some stranger corpse inarms, Is he who seeks delight in mercenary

women's charms.

the wealth of

grace, abstain.

dark room. 3 914. பொருட்பொருளார் புன்னலம் தோயார் அருட்பொருள் ஆயும் அறிவி னவர். Their worthless charms, whose only weal is wealth

of gain, From touch of these the wise, who seek

The false embraces of wealth-loving women are like (hired men) embracing a strange corpse in a

The wise who seek the wealth of grace will not desire the base favours of those who regard wealth (and not pleasure) as (their) riches.
4
915. பொதுகலத்தார் புன்னலம் தோயார் மதிகலத்தின்

மாண்ட அறிவி னவர். From contact with their worthless charms, whose charms The men with sense of good and lofty wisdom blest will

flee.

Those whose knowledge is made excellent by their (natural) sense will not covet the trifling delights of those whose favours are common (to all).

to all are free,

turn away.

5

916. தந்நலம் பாரிப்பார் தோயார் தகைசெருக்கிப் புன்னலம் பாரிப்பார் தோன். From touch of those who worthless charms, with

wanton
arts, display,
The men who would their own true good

245

maintain will

திருக்குறள் வரைவின்மகளிச் Those who would spread (the fame of) their own

Those who would spread (the fame of) their own goodness will not desire the shoulders of those who rejoice in their accomplishments and bestow their

917. கிறை கெஞ்சம் இல்லவர் தோய்வர் பிறகெஞ்சிற் பேணிப் புணர்பவர் தோள். Who cherish alien thoughts while folding in their feigned embrace.

despicable favours (on all who pay).

These none approach save those devoid of virtue's grace.

Those who are destitute of a perfectly

(reformed) mind will covet the shoulders of those who embrace (them) while their hearts covet other things. 7
918. ஆயும் அறிவினர் அல்லார்க்கு அணங்கென்ப மாய மகளிர் மூயக்கு.

918. ஆயும் அறிவினர் அல்லார்க்கு அணங்கொக்கப் மாய மகளிர் முயக்கு. As demoness who lures to ruin, woman's treacherous love To men devoid of wisdom's

searching power will prove.

The wise say that to such as are destitute of discerning sense the embraces of faithless women are (as

ruinous as those of) the celestial female.

8

919. Amprilar in ampurit Guardinia Guar

பூரியாக்ள் ஆழும் அளறு. The wanton's tender arm, with gleaming jewels decked,

புரையிலாப்

Is hell, where sink degraded souls of men abject. The delicate shoulders of prostitutes with

excellent jewels are a hell into which are plunged the ignorant base. 920. இருமனப் பெண்டிரும் கள்**ளு**ம் கவறும்

9

திருகீக்கப் பட்டார் தொடர்பு. 246 NOT DRINKING PALM

TIRUKKURAL -WINE Women of double minds, strong drink, and dice:

to these giv'n o'er Are those on whom the light of Fortune shines no

more. Treacherous women, liquor, and gambling are the associates of such as have been forsaken by Fortune. 10

### கூடி. கள்ளுண்ணுமை Ch. 93. Not Drinking Palm-Wine

921. உட்கப் படாஅர் ஒளியிழப்பர் எஞ்ஞான்றும் கட்காதல் கொண்டொழுகு வார்.

Who love the palm's intoxicating juice, each day, No rev'rence they command, their glory fades away.

Those who always thirst after drink will neither inspire fear (in others) nor retain the light (of their fame).

1
922. உண்ண ந்க கள்ளே உணில் உண்க சான் (ோரான்

எண்ணப் படவேண்டா தார்.
Drink not inebriating draught. Let him count

well the Who drinks. By drinking, all good men's esteem is lost.

Let no liquor be drunk; if it is desired, let it be drunk by those who care not for esteem of the great. 2

923. சன்றுள் முகத்தேயும் இன்னதோல் என்மற்றுச் சான்றோர் முகத்துக் களி. The drunkard's joy is sorrow to his mother's eyes

; What must it be in presence of the truly wise?

Intoxication is painful even in the presence of

(one's) mother; what will it not then be in that of the wise?

3

247

கள்ளுண் ணுமை

924. நாண் என்னும் நல்லாள் புறங்கொடுக்கும் கள் சென்னும் - பேணுப் பெருங்குற்றத் தார்க்கு.

Shame, goodly maid, will turn her back for aye on them Who sin the drunkard's grievous sin, that all condemn.

all condemn.

The fair maid of modesty will turn her back on those who are guilty of the great and abominable

ness. crime of drunken-4 925. கையறி யாமை யுடைத்தே பொருள்கொடுத்து மெய்யறி யாமை கொளல்.

With gift of goods who self-oblivion buys, Is ignorant of all that man should prize.

To give money and purchase unconsciousness is the result

of one's ignorance of (one's own actions).

926. துஞ்சிஞர் செத்தாரின் வேறல்லர் எஞ்ஞான்றும் நஞ்சுண்பார் கள்ளுண் பவர்.

Sleepers are as the dead, no otherwise they seem;

Who drink intoxicating draughts, they poison quaff, we

deem.

They that sleep resemble the dead; (likewise) they that drink are no other than poison-eaters.

927. உள்ளொற்றி உள்ளூர் ககப்படுவர் எஞ்ஞான்றும்

கள்**ளொ**ற்றிக் கண்சாய் பவர்.

Who turn aside to drink, and droop their heavy eye, Shall be their townsmen's jest, when they the

fault espy.

Those who always intoxicate themselves by a private

(indulgence in) drink, will have their secrets detected and laughed at by their fellow-townsmen.

TIRUKKURAL GAMING

928. களித்தறியேன் என்பது கைவிடுக கெஞ்சத்து ஒளித்தது உம் ஆங்கே மிகும். No more in secret drink, and then deny thy hidden fraud; What in thy mind lies hid shall soon

hidden fraud; What in thy mind lies hid shall soon be known abroad.

Let (the drunkard) give up saying "I have never drunk"; (for) the moment (he drinks) he will simply

attempt to conceal. betray his former 8 929. களித்தானோக் காரணம் காட்டுதல் இழ்ரீர்க் குளித்தானுக் தீத்துரீஇ யற்று.

929. களித்தானேக் காரணம் காட்டுதல் கிழ்ரீர்க் குளித்தானேத் தித்துரிஇ யற்று. Like him who, lamp in hand, would seek one sunk

beneath the wave,

Is he who strives to sober drunken man with

grave. Reasoning with a drunkard is like going under water with a torch in search of a drowned man. 930. கள்ளுண்ணுப் போழ்தில் களித்தானேக் காணுங்கால் உள்ளான்கொல் உண்டதன் சோர்வு. When one, in sober interval, a drunken man espies,

reasonings

Does he not think, 'Such is my folly in my revelries '? When (a drunkard) who is sober sees one who

is not, it looks as if he remembered not the evil effects of his (own) drink .

Ch. 94. Gaming

931. வேண்டற்க வென்றிடினும் சூதினே வென்றதூடம் தாண்டிற்**பொ**ன் மீன்விழுங்கியெற்று.

குசு. தூது

#### திருக்குறள்

Seek not the gamester's play; though you should win.

Your gain is as the baited hook the fish takes in.

Though able to win, let not one desire

gambling; (for) even what is won is like a fish swallowing the iron in a fish-

hook.

932. ஒன்றெய்தி நூறிழக்கும் சூதர்க்கும் உண் டாங்கொல்

**கன்றெ**ய்தி வாழ்வதோர் ஆறு.

Is there for gamblers, too, that gaining one a hundred

lose, some wav

That they may good obtain, and see a prosperous day?

Is there indeed a means of livelihood that

can bestow
happiness on gamblers who gain one and lose a
hundred?
2

933. உருனாயம் ஓவா த கூறின் பொருளாயம் போஓப்ப் புறமே படும்.

If prince unceasing speak of nought but play, Treasure and revenue will pass from him away.

If the king is incessantly addicted to the rolling dice in the hope of gain, his wealth and the resources

take their departure and fall into other's hands.

934. **சிறுமை** பல*செய்து* சீரழிக்கும் சூதின் வறுமை தருவதொன்று இல்.

Gaming brings many woes, and ruins fair

renown;

thereof will

Nothing to want brings men so surely down.

There is nothing else that brings (us) poverty like

gambling
which causes many a misery and destroys (one's)

reputation. 4 935. கவறும் கழகமும் கையும் தருக்கி இவறியார் இல்லாகி யார்.

#### TIRUKKURAL GAMING

The dice, and gaming-hall, and gamester's art. they eager sought,

ħ

bewail.

Thirsting for gain—the men in other days who came to nought.

Penniless are those who by reason of their attachment would never forsake gambling, the gambling-place and the handling (of dice).

936. அகடாரார் அல்லல் உழப்பர்சூ தென்னும் முகடியால் மூடப்பட் டார். Gambling 's Misfortune's other name : o'er

whom she casts her veil. They suffer grievous want, and sorrows sore

Those who are swallowed by the Goddess (എട്ടേജി) called "gambling" will never have their hunger satisfied, but suffer the pangs of hell in the next world.

கழகத்தாக் கோலு புதின். Ancestral wealth and noble fame to ruin haste, If men in gambler's halls their precious moments waste. To waste time at the place of gambling will destroy inherited wealth and goodness of character.

937. பழகிய செல்வமும் பண்பும் கெடுக்கும்

938. பொருள் கெடுத்துப் பொய்மேற் கொளிஇ

அருள் கெடுத்*து* அல்லல் உழப்பிக்கும் சூது. Gambling wastes wealth, to falsehood bends

the soul; it drives away All grace, and leaves the man to utter misery a

prey.

Gambling destroys property, teaches falsehood, puts an end to benevolence, and brings in misery (here and hereafter). 8

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மருக்து

திருக்குறன் 939. உடைசெல்வம் ஊண் ஒளி கல்விஎன்று ஐந்தும் அடையாவாம் ஆயம் கொளின். Clothes, wealth, food, praise, and learning, all depart From him on gambler's gain who sets his

The habit of gambling prevents the attainment of these five:—clothing, wealth, food, fame and learning.

940. இழத்தொறாஉம் காதலிக்கும் சூதேபோல் துன்பம்

உழத்தொறாஉம் காதற்று உயிர். Howe'er he lose, the gambler's heart is ever in the play; E'en so the soul, despite its griefs, would live on earth

alway.

through it. 10

heart.

As the gambler loves (his vice) the more he does the soul love (the body) the more it suffers loses by it, so

கூரு. மருந்து Ch. 95. Medicine 941. மிதினும் குறையினும் கோய்செய்யும் நாலோர் வளிமுதலா எண்ணிய மூன்று. The learned books count three, with wind as these,

first; of As any one prevail, or fail, 'twill cause disease.

If (food and work are either) excessive or deficient, the three things enumerated by (medical) writers, flatulence, biliousness, and phlegm, will cause (one) disease.

அருந்தியது அற்றது போற்றி உணின். No need of medicine to heal your body's pain, If, what you ate before digested well, you eat again.

942. மருந்தென வேண்டாவாம் யாக்கைக்கு

TIRUKKURAL . MEDICINE 252

# No medicine is necessary for him who eats after assuring (himself) that what he has (already) eaten has been digested. 2

943. அற்ருல் அளவறிக்து உண்க அஃதுடம்பு பெற்ருன் கொடிதுய்க்கு மாறு.

Who has a body gained may long the gift retain, If, food digested well, in measure due he eat again.

If (one's food has been) digested let one eat with moderation; (for) that is the way to prolong the life of an embodied soul.

941. அற்றது அறிக்து கடைப்பிடித்து மாறல்ல தூய்க்க துவரப் பசித்து. Knowing the food digested well, when hunger prompteth

thee,
With constant care, the viands choose that well
agree.
(First) assure yourself that your food has been

digested, and never fail to eat, when very hungry, whatever is not disagreeable (to you).

ஊ றுபாடு இல்லே உயிர்க்கு. With self-denial take the well-selected meal; So shall thy frame no sudden sickness feel. There will be no disaster to one's life, if one

945. மாறுபாடு இல்லாத உண்டி மறுத்துண்ணின்

5 946. இழிவறிந்து உண்பான்கண் இன்பம்போல் நிற்கும் கழிபே ரிரையான்கண் நோய். On modest temperance as pleasures pure,

eats with moderation, food that is not disagreeable.

So pain attends the greedy epicure.

253

As pleasure dwells with him who eats

moderately, so disease (dwells) with the glutton who eats voraciously. 6 947. இயன வன்றித் தெரியான் பெரிதுண்ணின்

கோயள வின்றிப் படும். Who largely feeds, nor measure of the fire within

maintains,
That thoughtless man shall feel unmeasured pains.

He will be afflicted with numberless diseases, who eats immoderately, ignorant (of the rules of health).

948. கோய்காடி கோய்முதல் நாடி அதுதணிக்கும்

Let the physician enquire into the (nature of the) disease, its cause and its method of cure and it faithfully according to (medical rule). 8 949. உற்றுன் அளவும் பிணியளவும் காலமும் கற்ளுன் கருதிச் செயல். The habitudes of patient and disease, the crises of the ill: These must the learned leech think over well, then use his skill. The learned (physician) should ascertain the condition of his patient, the nature of his disease, and the season (of the year) and (then) proceed (with his treatment).

வாய்காடி வாய்ப்பச் செயல். Disease, its cause, what may abate the ill: Let leech examine these, then use his skill.

அப்பால்நாற் கூற்றே மருக்து. For patient, leech, and remedies, and him who waits by patient's side,

The art of medicine must fourfold code of laws

950. உற்றவன் தீர்ப்பான் மருக்குஉழைச்

செல்வானென் று

#### TIRUKKURAL NOBILITY

10

provide.

Medical science consists of four parts, viz., patient, physician, medicine and compounder; and each of these (again) contains four sub-divisions.

அங்கவியல் முற்றும் 'The End of the section on 'The Essentials of a State'.

## கூகூ. குடிமை

4. ஒழிபியல் — APPENDIX

கண். குடியம

## Ch. 96. Nobility 951. இற்பிறந்தார் கண் அல்ல து இல்ஃ இயல்பாகச்

செப்பரும் கானும் ஒருங்கு. Save in the scions of a noble house, you never find Instinctive sense of right and virtuous shame combined.

Consistency (of thought, word and deed) and fear

1 952 ஒழுக்கமும் வாய்மையும் காணும்இம் மூன்றும் இழுக்கார் குடிப்பிறக் தார். In these three things the men of noble birth fail

(of sin) are conjointly natural only to the high-born.

not: In virtuous deed, and truthful word, and chastened thought.

The high-born will never deviate from these

2 953. நகைசுகை இன்சொல் இகழாமை நான்கும் வகைசன்ப வாய்மைக் குடிக்கு. The smile, the gift, the pleasant word, unfailing

three: good manners, truthfulness and modesty.

courtesy: These are the signs, they say, of true nobility.

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40/2

A cheerful countenance, liberality, unreading disposition, these four are qualities of the truly high-born.

pleasant words, and an said to be the proper 3

954. அடுக்கிய கோடி பெறி னும் குடிப்பிறந்தார் குன்றுவ செய்தல் இலர். Millions on millions piled would never win

The men of noble race to soul-degrading sin.

Though blessed with immense wealth, the noble will never do anything unbecoming.

955. வழங்குவ துள்வீழ்ந்தக் கண்ணும் பழங்குடி

பண்டில் தஃப்பிரிதல் இன்று. Though stores for charity should fail within, the ancient

race

Will never lose its old ancestral grace.

Though their means fall off, those born in ancient families.

families,

will not lose their character (for liberality).

956. சலம்பற்றிச் சால்பில செய்யார்மா சற்ற குலம்பற்றி வாழ்தும்என் பார். fame,
unspotted Stooping to low deceit, commit no
shame.
deeds that gender
Those who seek to preserve the irreproachable

Whose minds are set to live as fits their sire's

honour of their families will not viciously do what is detrimental thereto. 957. குடிப்பிறந்தார் கண்வினங்கும் குற்றம் விசும்பின் மதிக்கண் மறுப்போல் உயர்ந்து.

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## TIRUKKURAL

LLITY

The faults of men of noble race are seen by every eye, As spots on her bright orb that walks suggest the evening sky.

The defects of the noble will be observed as clearly as the dark spots in the moon.

் 958. கலத்தின்கண் காரின்மை தோன்றின் அவ**ு**னக் குலத்தின்கண் ஐயப் படும்.

If lack of love appear in those who bear some goodly
name,

'Twill make men doubt the ancestry they claim.

If one of a good family betrays want of affection, his descent from it will be called in question.

959. நிலத்தில் **படந்தமை** கால்காட்டு**ம் காட்**டும் குலத்தில் **பிறந்தார்வா**ய்ச் சொல். Of soil the plants that spring thereout will

worth;
show the The words they speak declare the men
of noble birth.

As the sprout indicates the nature of the soil, (so) the speech of the noble indicates (that of one's birth). 9
960. கலம்வேண்டின் நாணுடைமை வேண்டும்

குலம்**வே**ண்டின் வேண்டுகை யார்க்கு**ம் பணிவு.** Who seek for good the grace of virtuou

Who seek for good the grace of virtuous shame must know:

Who seek for noble name to all must reverence

He who desires a good name must desire modesty; and hewho desires (the continuance of) a family greatness must be submissive to all.

257

மானம்

#### சூவு. பானம் Ch. 97. Honour 961. இன்றி யமையாச்சிறப்பின ஆயினும் குன்றே வருப விடல்.

Though linked to splendours man no otherwise

may gain, Reject each act that may thine honour's clearness stain.

Actions that would degrade (one's) family should not be done, though they may be so important that not doing them would end in death.

ն! 1

show.

17

962. சிரினும் சீரல்ல செய்யாரே சிரொடு பேராண்மை வேண்டு பவர். Who seek with glory to combine honour's untarnished fame, Do no inglorious deeds, though men accord them glory's name. Those who desire (to maintain their) honour, will surely do nothing dishonourable, even for the sake 2 of fame. 963. பெருக்கத்து வேண்டும் பணிதல் சிறிய சுருக்கத்து வேண்டும் உயர்வு.

Bow down thy soul, with increase blest, in happy hour; Lift up thy heart, when stript of all by fortune's power.

In great prosperity humility is becoming; dignity, in great

adversity. 964. தேஃபின் இழிக்த மயிரிக்கையர் மாக்தர் கிலேயின் இழிந்தக் கடை. Like hairs from off the head that fall to earth,

When fall'n from high estate are men of noble

3

#### TIRUKKURAL HONOUR

birth.

5

They who have fallen from their (high) position are like the hair which has fallen from the head.

965. குன்றின் அனோயாரும் குன்றுவர் குன்றுவ

குன்றி அனேய செயின். If meanness, slight as 'abrus' grain, by men be wrought, Though like a hill their high estate, they

sink to nought.

Even those who (are exalted) like a hill will be thought low, if they commit deeds that are debasing.

966. புகழ்இன்ருல் புத்தேள்நாட்டு உய்யாதால் என்மற்று இகழ்வார்பின் சென்று நிலே.

It yields no praise, nor to the land of gods throws wide

the gate:

Why follow men who scorn, and at their bidding

wait?

Of what good is it (for the high-born) to go and stand in vain before those who revile him? It only brings him loss of honour and exclusion from heaven.

967. ஓட்டார்பின் சென்றெருவன் வாழ்தலின் அந்நிலேயே

கெட்டான் எனப்படுதல் கன்று. Better 'twere said, 'He 's perished!' than to gain

The means to live, follwing in foeman's train.

It is better for a man to be said of him that he died in his usual state than that he eked out his life by following those who disgraced him.

968. மரு**ந்**தோமற்று ஊன்ஒம்பும் வாழ்க்கை பெருந்தகைமை பீடழிய வந்த இடத்து.

When high estate has lost its pride of honour meet, Is life, that nurses this poor flesh, as nectar sweet?

259

6

For the high-born to keep their body in life when their honour is gone will certainly not prove remedy against death. a. 8 969. மயிர்நீப்பின் வாழாக் கவேரிமா அன்னுர் **உயிர்கீப்பர் பானம் வரின்.** Like the wild ox that, of its tuft bereft, will pine away, Are those who, of their honour shorn, will quit the light of day. Those who give up (their) life when (their) honour is at stake are like the yak which kills itself at the loss of (even one of) its hairs. 970. இளிவெளின் வாழாத மானம் உடையார்

அளிதொழுது ஏத்தும் உலகு.
Who, when dishonour comes, refuse to live, their honoured memory
Will live in worship and applause of all the world for aye!
The world will (always) praise and adore the

fame of the honourable who would rather die than

கூஅ. பெருமை

## Ch. 98. Greatness 971. ஓளி ஒருவற்கு உள்ள வெறுக்கை இல

10

971. ஒளிஒருவற்கு உள்ள வெறுக்கை இளிஒருவற்கு அஃதிறந்து வாழ்தும் எனல்.

The light of life is mental energy; disgrace is his Who says, 'I'll lead a happy life devoid of this.'

One's light is the abundance of one's courage; one's darkness is the desire to live

. 260

destitute of such (a state of mind).

••

TIŖUKKURAL GREATNESS

suffer indignity.

972. பிறப்பொக்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும் சிறப்பொவ்வா செய்தொழில் வேற்றுமை யான். All men that live are one in circumstance of birth

All men that live are one in circumstance of birth;

Diversities of works give each his special worth.

All human beings agree as regards their birth but

differ as regards their characteristics, because of the different qualities of their actions.
2
973. மேலிருந்தும் மேலல்லார் மேலல்லர் கீழிருந்தும் கீழல்லார் கீழல் லவர்.

The men of lofty line, whose souls are mean, are never great:

great;
The men of lowly birth, when high of soul, are not of
low estate.

Though (raised) above, the base cannot become great; though (brought) low, the great cannot become base.

974. ஒருமை மகளிரே போலப் பெருமையும் தன்னேத்தான் கொண்டொழுகின் உண்டு. Like single-hearted women, greatness too, Exists while to itself itself is true.

Even greatness, like a woman's chastity, belongs

only to him who guards himself. 4 . 975. பெருமை உடையவர் ஆற்றவார் ஆற்றின்

975. பெருமை உடையவர் ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றின் அருமை உடைய செயல். The man endowed with greatness true,
Rare deeds in perfect wise will do.

(Though reduced) the great will be able to
perform, in the proper way, deeds difficult (for others to
do).

5

கிருக்குறன் பெருமை 276. சிறியார் உணர்ச்சியுள் இல்லே பெரியாரைப் பேணிக்கொள் வேம்என்னும் கோக்கு.

'As votaries of the truly great we will ourselves enroll,' Is thought that enters not the mind of men of little soul.

It is never in the nature of the base to seek the society of the great and partake of their nature.

977. இறப்பே புரிக்க தொழிற்கும் சிறப்புக்கான் சீரல் லவர்கட் படின். Whene'er distinction lights on some unworthy head, Then deeds of haughty insolence are bred.

Even nobility of birth, wealth and learning, if

978. பணியுமாம் என்றும் பெருமை சிறுமை அணியுமாம் தன்கு வியந்து. Greatness humbly bends, but littleness always Spreads out its plumes, and loads itself with praise. The great will always humble himself; but the mean will exalt himself in self-admiration.

pride. ever-increasing

8

979. பெருமை பெருமிதம் இன்மை சிறமை பெருமிதம் ஊர்ந்து விடல். Greatness is absence of conceit; meanness, we

deem, Riding on car of vanity supreme. Freedom from conceit is (the nature of true) greatness,

in (the possession of) the base, will (only) produce

(while) obstinacy therein is (that of) meanness. 980. அற்றம் மறைக்கும் பெருமை சிறுமைதான் குற்றமே கூறி விடும்.

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Greatness will hide a neighbour's shame; Meanness his faults to all the world proclaim.

The great hide the faults of others; the base only divulge them.

## கை. சான்ருண்மை Ch. 99. Perfectness

981. கடன்என்ப நல்லவை எல்லாம் கடன்அறிந்து சான்ருண்மை மேற்கொள் பவர்க்கு. All goodly things are duties to the men, they say, Who set themselves to walk in virtue's perfect way.

It is said that those who are conscious of their duty and behave with a perfect goodness will regard as natural all that is good.

982. குணாலம் சான்றோர் நலனே பிறாலம் எந்நலத்து உள்ளதா உம் அன்று. The good of inward excellence they claim,

The good of inward excellence they claim,

The perfect men; all other good is only good in

name.

The only delight of the perfect is that of their goodness; all other (sensual) delights are not to be

goodness; all other (sensual) delights are not to be included among any (true) delights.
2
983. அன்புநாண் ஓப்புரவு கண்ணேட்டம்

வாய்மையொடு ஐந்துசால்பு ஊன்றிய தூண். Love, modesty, beneficence, benignant grace, With truth, are pillars five of perfect virtue's resting-

place.
Affection, fear (of sin), benevolence, favour and truthfulness: these are the five pillars on which perfect goodness rests.

263

சான்*ருண்பை* 

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8

திருக்கு ற**ள்** 

984. கொல்லா நலத்தது கோன்மை பிறர்தீமை சொல்லா நலத்தது சால்பு.

The type of 'penitence' is virtuous good that nothing

Penance consists in the goodness that kills not, and perfection in the goodness that tells not others' faults. 985. ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றல் பணிதல் அதுசான்றோர் மாற்றுரை மாற்றும் படை. Submission is the might of men of mighty acts; the sage With that same weapon stills his foeman's

Stooping (to inferiors) is the strength of those who can accomplish (an undertaking); and that is the weapon with which the great avert their foes.

To speak no ill of other men is perfect virtue's praise.

slays;

rage.

ก

986. சால்பிற்குக் கட்டளே யாதெனில் தோல்வி தாஃபைல்லார் கண் ணும் கொளல். What is perfection's test? The equal mind,

To bear repulse from even meaner men resigned. The touch-stone of perfection is to receive a

defeat even at the hands of one's inferiors.

.987. இன்ணுசெய் தார்க்கும் இனியவே செய்யாக்கால் என்ன பயத்ததோ சால்பு.

Unless to men who work you ill you good repay?

Of what avail is perfect goodness if it cannot do pleasing

What fruit doth your perfection yield you, say !

988. இன்மை ஒருவற்கு இளிவன்று சால்பென்னும் திண்மைஉண் டாகப் பெறின்.

things even to those who have pained (it)?

264

### TIRUKKURAL COURTESY

To soul with perfect virtue's strength endued, Brings no disgrace the lack of every earthly good.

Poverty is no disgrace to one who abounds in good qualities.

8

989. ஊழி பெயரினும் தாம்பெயரார் சான்ருண்மைக்கு

ஆழி எனப்படு வார்.

Call them of perfect virtue's sea the shore, Who, though the fates should fail, fail not for

Those who are said to be the shore of the sea of perfection

will never change, though ages may change.

9

evermore.

990. சான்றவர் சான்ருண்மை குன்றின் இருஙிலக்தான் தாங்காது மன்னே பொறை.

The mighty earth its burthen to sustain must cease,

If perfect virtue of the perfect men decrease.

If there is a defeat in the character of the perfect, (even)

the great world cannot bear (its) burden.

10

#### கoo. பண்புடைமை Ch. 100. Courtesy

991. எண்பதத்தால் எய்தல் எளிதென்ப யார்மாட்டும் பண்புடைமை என்னும் வழக்கு. Who easy access give to every man, they say, Of kindly courtesy will learn with ease the way.

If one is easy of access to all, it will be easy for one to obtain the virtue called goodness.

1

992. அன்புடைமை ஆன்ற குடிப்பிறத்தல்
இவ்விரண்டும்

பண்படைமை என்னும் வழக்கு.

265

Benevolence and high-born dignity,

*திருக்குற*ள்

These two are beaten paths of courtesy.

Affectionateness and birth in a good family,
these two constitute what is called a proper behaviour
to all.

2
993. உறுப்பொத்தல் மக்களொப்பு அன்றுல்

வெறுத்தக்க பண்பொத்தல் ஒப்பதாம் ஒப்பு. Men are not one because their members seem alike to outward view; Similitude of kindred quality makes likeness true.

Resemblance of bodies is no resemblance of souls: true resemblance is the resemblance of qualities that attract 994. நம@ைடு கன்றி பெரிக்த பயனுடையார் பண்புபா ராட்டும் உலகு

Of men of fruitful life, who kindly benefits dispense. The world unites to praise the 'noble excellence.'

The world applauds the character of those whose useful-ness results from their equity and charity. 995. ககையுள்ளும் இன்னுது இகழ்ச்சி பகையுள்ளும்

பண்புள பாடறிவார் மாட்டு. Contempt is evil though in sport. They who

man's nature know,

E'en in their wrath, a courteous mind will show. Repreach is painful to one even in sport; those (therefore) who know the nature of others exhibit

5 996. பண்புடையார்ப் பட்டுண்டு உலகம்

(pleasing) qualities even when they are hated.

அதுஇன்றேல்

4

**மண்புக்கு மாய்வது ம**ன்.

266

#### TIRUKKURAL COURTESY

The world abides; for 'worthy' men its weight sustain. Were it not so, 'twould fall to dust again.

The (way of the) world subsists by contact with the good; if not, it would bury itself in the earth and perish. 6
997. அரம்போலும் கூர்மைய ரேனும் மரம்போல்வர்

மக்கட்பண்பு இல்லா தவர். Phongh sharp their wit as file as blocks the

Though sharp their wit as file, as blocks they must

remain,

Whose souls are void of 'courtesy humane.'

He who is destitute of (true) human qualities (only) resembles a tree, though he may possess the sharpness of a file.

friendship (for them) do only what is hateful. 8 999 நகல்வல்லர் அல்லார்க்கு மாயிரு ஞாலம் பகலும்பாற் பட்டன்று இருள். To him who knows not how to smile in kindly mirth, Darkness in daytime broods o'er all the vast and mighty earth. To those who cannot rejoice, the wide world is buried in darkness even in (broad) daylight. 9 1000. பண்டிலான் பெற்ற பெருஞ்செல்வம் நன்பால் கலந்திமை யால்திரிக் தற்று. 267 கன் **றியில்** செல்வம் திருக்குறள் Like sweet milk soured because in filthy vessel poured, Is ample wealth in churlish man's unopened coffers

Though men with all unfriendly acts and wrongs assail, 'Tis uttermost disgrace in 'courtesy' to fail.

It is wrong (for the wise) not to exhibit (good)

qualities even towards those who hearing no

stored.

The great wealth obtained by one who has no goodness will perish like pure milk spoilt by the vessel.
impurity of the

கoக. நன்றியில் செல்வம் Ch. 101. Wealth without

Benefaction 1001. வைத்தான்வாய் சான்ற பெரும்பொருள் அஃதுண்ணுன்

10

செத்தான் செயக்கிடந்தது இல்.

Who fills his house with ample store, enjoying none, Is dead. Nought with the useless heap is done.

He who does not enjoy the immense riches he has heaped up in his house, is (to be reckoned as) dead, (for) there is nothing achieved (by him).

1 1002. பொருளாளும் எல்லாமென்று சுபாது இவறும் மருளாளும் மாளுப் பிறப்பு.

Who giving nought, opines from wealth all springs,

brings.

He who knows that wealth yields every pleasure and yet is so blind as to lead a miserly life will be

blessing Degraded birth that doting miser's folly

1003. ஈட்டம் இவறி இசைவேண்டா ஆடவர் தோற்றம் ஙிலக்குப் பொறை. Who lust to heap up wealth, but glory hold not

2

dear, It burthens earth when on the stage of being they appear.

268

# TIRUKKURAL

WEALTH WITHOUT BENEFACTION

A burden to the earth are men bent on the acquisition of riches and not (true) fame. 8 1004. எச்சமென்று என்எண்ணுங் கொல்லோ ஒருவரால்

நச்சப் படா*அ* தவன். \_\_\_\_

born a demon.

Whom no one loves, when he shall pass away,

'What doth he look to leave behind, I pray?

What will the miser who is not liked (by any one), regard as his own (in the world to come)? 4 1005. கொடுப்பதாஉம் தும்ப்பதாஉம் இல்லார்க்கு அடுக்கிய

கோடிஉண் டாயினும் இல். Amid accumulated millions they are poor,

Who nothing give and nought enjoy of all they store.

Those who neither give (to others) nor enjoy (their property) are (truly) destitute, though possessing

riches. immense 1006. ஏதம் பெருஞ்செல்வம் தான்றுவ்வான் 5 தக்கார்க்கொன்று

சுதல் இயல்பிலா தான்.

Their ample wealth is misery to men of churlish heart, Who nought themselves enjoy, and nought to worthy

men impart.

He who enjoys not (his riches) nor relieves the wants of the worthy is a disease to his wealth.
6 1007. அற்ருர்க்கொன்று ஆற்ருதான் செல்வம்

பெற்றுள் தமியள்மூத் தற்று. Like woman fair in lonelihood who aged grows, To

wealth of him on needy men who nought bestows. 269

*கிருக்கு ம*ள் கா ணு**டை**மை The wealth of him who never bestows anything

பிக்கலம்

on the destitute is like a woman of beauty growing old without a husband. <sup>7</sup> 1008. நச்சப் படாதவன் செல்வம் நடுவூருள் நேச்சு மேரம்பழுத் தேற்று. When he whom no man loves exults in great

prosperity, Tis as when fruits in midmost of the town some poisonous tree. The wealth of him who is disliked (by all) is like the fruit-bearing of the etty tree in the midst of a

town. 1009. அன்பொரீஇத் தற்செற்று அறகோக்காது ஈட்டிய கண்பொருள் கொள்வார் பிறர். Who love abandon, self afflict, and virtue's way To heap up glittering wealth, their hoards shall others take. Strangers will inherit the riches that have been acquired without regard for friendship, comfort and

<sup>9</sup> 1010. சீருடைச் *செல்வர்* சிறு*துனி* மாரி வறங்கூர்க் தனோயது உடைத்து. Tis as when rain-cloud in the heaven grows dry,

When generous wealthy man endures brief poverty.

The short-lived poverty of those who are noble and rich is like the clouds becoming poor (for a while).

10

க0உ. நாணுடைமை Ch. 102. Shame 1011. கருமத்தால் நாணுதல் நாணுத் திருநுதல்

## கல்லவர் காணுப் பி*ற*. 270

TIRUKKURAL SHAME

forsake

charity.

To shrink abashed from evil deed is 'generous shame'; Other is that of bright-browed ones of virtuous fame.

True modesty is the fear of (evil) deeds; all other modesty is (simply) the bashfulness of virtuous maids. 1 1012. ஊ ஹுடை எச்சம் உயிர்க்குக்ஸ்லாம் வேறல்ல

நாணு**டை**மை மாக்தர் சிறப்பு.

Food, clothes, and other things alike all beings own; By sense of shame the excellence of men is known.

Food, clothing and the like are common to all men; but modesty is peculiar to the good.
2 1013. ஊக்கை கேறிக்க உயிரெல்லாம் காண்என்றும்

<sup>2</sup> 1013. ஊ**ுளக் குறித்த உயி** நெல்லாம் நாண்என்னும் நன்மை குறித்தது சால்பு.

All spirits homes of flesh as habitation claim, And perfect virtue ever dwells with shame.

As the body is the abode of the spirit, so the excellence of modesty is the abode of perfection.

1014. அணிஅன்ரு நாணுடைமை சான்ருோ்க்கு அஃதின்றேல்

பிணிஅன்ரு பீடு கடை.

And is not shame an ornament to men of dignity?

Without it step of stately pride is piteous thing to see.

Is not the modesty ornament of the noble? Without it,

their haughtiness would be a pain (to others).

1015. பிறர்பழியும் தம்பழியும் நாணுவார் நாணுக்கு உறைபதி என்னும் உலகு.

As home of virtuous shame by all the world the men are

known,

Who feel ashamed for others' guilt as for their own.

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திருக்குறள் நாணுடைமை who fears his own and other's guilt. 5 1016. நாண்வேலி கொள்ளாது மன்றே வியன்ஞாலம் பேணைவர் மேலா யவர். Unless the hedge of shame inviolate remain, For men of lofty soul the earth's vast realms no charms retain. The great make modesty their barrier (of defence) and not the wide world. 6 1017. நாணுல் உயிரைத் துறப்பர் உயிர்ப்பொருட்டால் நாண் துறவார் நாண் ஆள் பவர். The men of modest soul for shame would life an offering make, But ne'er abandon virtuous shame for life's dear sake. The modest would rather lose their life for the sake of modesty than lose modesty for the sake of life. 7 1018. பிறர்நாணத் தக்கது தான்நாணு முயின் அறம்நாணத் தக்கது உடைத்து. Thou know'st no shame, while all around

ashamed

The world regards as the abode of modesty him

Virtue will shrink away ashamed of thee!
Virtue is likely to forsake him who shamelessly
does what others are ashamed of.
8 1019. குலஞ்சுடும் கொள்கை பிழைப்பின் கலஞ்சுடும்

must be:

TIRUKKURAL

நாணின்மை கின்றக் கடை. 'Twill race consume if right observance fail; 'Twill every good consume if shamelessness prevail.

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Want of manners injures one's family; but want of modesty injures one's character. 9 1020. காண்அகத் தில்லார் இயக்கம் மரப்பாவை காணுல் உயிர்மருட்டி யற்று.

THE WAY OF MAINTAINING THE

FAMILY

'Tis as with strings a wooden puppet apes life's

functions, when
Those void of shame within hold intercourse with
men.

The actions of those who are without modesty at

heart are like those of a puppet moved by a string.

### க்டி. குடிகெயல்வகை Ch. 103. The Way of Maintaining the

Family 1021. கருமம் செயஒருவன் கை தூவேன் என்றைம்

பெருமையின் பீடுடையது இல்.

Who says 'I'll do my work, nor slack my hand,' His greatness, clothed with dignity supreme, shall stand.

There is no higher greatness than that of one saying, I will not cease in my effort (to raise my family). 1022. ஆள்வியேயும் ஆன்ற

அறிவும் எனஇரண்டின் சீள்விணேயால் கீளும் குடி.

The manly act and knowledge full, when these combine In deed prolonged, then lengthens out the race's line.

One's family is raised by untiring perseverance in both effort and wise contrivances.
2 1023. குடிசெய்வல் என்னும் ஒருவற்குத் தெய்வம் மடிதற்றுத் தான்முக் துறும்.

18 குடி செயல்வகை **திருக்கு**றள் The Deity will clothe itself and appear before

273

'I 'll make my race renowned,' if man shall say, With vest succinct the goddess leads the way.

him who resolves on raising his family. <sup>3</sup> 1024. சூழாமல் தானே முடிவெய்தும் தம்குடி**பை**த் தாழாது உளுற்று பவர்க்கு.

Who labours for his race with unremitting pain, Without a thought, spontaneously, his end will

gain. Those who are prompt in their efforts (to

better their family) need no deliberation, such efforts will of succeed. themselves

1025. குற்றம் இலனுய்க் குடிசெய்து வாழ்வானேச் சுற்றமாச் சுற்றும் உலகு.

With blameless life who seeks to build his race's

fame, The world shall circle him, and kindred claim.

People will eagerly seek the friendship of the

prosperous soul who has raised his family without foul means. 5 1026. கல்லாண்மை என்பது ஒருவற்குத் தான்பிறுந்த

இல்லாண்மை ஆக்கிக் கொளல். Of virtuous manliness the world accords the praise

To him who gives his powers, the house from which he

sprang to raise.

A man's true manliness consists in making

himself the head and benefactor of his family.
6 1027. அமரகத்து வன்கண்ணர் போலத் தமரகத்தும் ஆற்றுவார் மேற்றே பொறை.
The fearless hero bears the brunt amid the

warrior throng;
Amid his kindred so the burthen rests upon the

strong.

honour

குடும்பத்தைக்

Like heroes in the battle-field, the burden (of protection etc.) is

borne by those who are the most efficient in a family. 7 1028. குடிசெய்வார்க்கு இல்லே பருவம் மடிசெய்து மானம் கருதக் கெடும்.

Wait for no season, when you would your house uprear; Twill perish, if you wait supine, or hold your

dear.

As a family suffers by (one's) indolence and there is to be no season (good or bad) to those raise their family.

false dignity, who strive to

8

1029. இடும்பைக்கே கொள்கலங் கொல்லோ

குற்றம் மறைப்பான் உடம்பு. Is not his body vase that various sorrows fill, Who would his household screen from every ill? Is it only to suffering that his body is exposed who undertakes to preserve his family from evil?

1030. இடுக்கண்கால் கொன்றிட வீழும் அடுத்தூன்றும் நல்லாள் இலாத குடி. When trouble the foundation saps the house must

fall, If no strong hand be nigh to prop the tottering wall. If there are none to prop up and maintain a family (in

distress), it will fall at the stroke of the axe of misfortune.

க்ஷு. உழவு Ch. 104. Agriculture 1031. சுழன்றும்ஏர்ப் பின்னது உலகம் அதஞுல்

உழந்தும் உழவே தலே. 275 10

Howe'er they roam, the world must follow still the

plougher's team;

Though toilsome, culture of the ground as noblest toil

esteem.

Agriculture, though laborious, is the most excellent (form of labour); for people, though they go about (in search of various employments), have at last to resort to the farmer.

1082. உழுவார் உலகத்தார்க்கு ஆணிஅஃ தாற்றுது எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து.

The ploughers are the linch-pin of the world; they bear Them up who other works perform, too weak its toils to

share.

Agriculturists are (as it were) the linch-pin of the world, for they support all other workers who cannot till the soil. 2

1033. உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்மற் றெல்லாம் தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல் பவர். Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live;
The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they
give.
They alone live who live by agriculture; all

others lead

a cringing, dependent life.

3

1034. பலகுடை ரீழலும் தங்குடைக்கீழ்க் காண்பர்

அலகுடை கீழ வவர். O'er many a land they 'll see their monarch

reign,
Whose fields are shaded by the waving grain.

Patriotic farmers desire to bring all other states under the control of their own king.

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AGRICULTURE

TIRUKKURAL

1035. இரவார் இரப்பார்க்கொன்று ஈவர் கரவாது கைசெய்தூண் மாலே யவர். They nothing ask from others, but to askers give,

Who raise with their own hands the food on which they

Those whose nature is to live by manual labour will never beg but give something to those who beg. 5 1036. உழவிஞர் கைம்மடங்கின் இல்லே விழைவதாடம் விட்டேம் என்பார்க்கும் ரிலே.

For those who 've left what all men love no place is found,

When they with folded hands remain who till the ground.

If the farmer's hands are slackened, even the

ascetic state will fail. 6 1087. தொடிப்புழுத் கஃசா உணக்கின் பிடித்தெருவும் வேண்டாது சாலப் படும். Reduce your soil to that dry state

When ounce is quarter-ounce's weight; Without one handful of manure, Abundant crops you thus secure.

If the land is dried so as to reduce one pollulm of earth to a quarter, it will grow plentifully even of manure. without a handful 1038. ஏரினும் நன்றுல் எருஇடுதல்

கட்டபின் கீரினும் கன்றதன் காப்பு.

To cast manure is better than to plough: Weed well; to guard is more than watering now.

277 **திருக்கு ற**ன்

**கல்குரவு** Manuring is better than ploughing; after

weeding, watching is better than watering (it). 8 1039. செல்லான் கிழவன் இருப்பின் ஙிலம்புலந்து இல்லாளின் ஊடி விடும்.

When master from the field aloof hath stood;

Then land will sulk, like wife in angry mood. If the owner does not (personally) attend to his

cultivation, his land will behave like an angry wife and yield him no pleasure. 9 1040. இலமென்று அசைஇ இருப்பாரைக் காணின் ஙிலமென்னும் நல்லாள் நகும்.

Men seated idle pleading poverty. The maiden, Earth, will laugh at the sight of those who plead poverty and lead an idle life. 10

The earth, that kindly dame, will laugh to see,

## க்டு. நல்குரவு Ch. 105. Poverty 1041. இன்மையின் இன்றைத்து யாகதெனின் இன்மையின்

இன்மையே இன்னு <u>தது</u>. You ask what sharper pain than povery is known ; Nothing pains more than poverty, save poverty

alone.

There is nothing that afflicts (one) like poverty.

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1 1042. இன்மை எனஒரு பாவி மறுமையும் இம்மையும் இன்றி வரும்.

Malefactor matchless! poverty destroys This world's and the next world's joys.

MRUKKURAL

POVERTY

When cruel poverty comes on, it deprives one of both the present and future (bliss).
2 1043. தொல்வரவும் தோலும் கெடுக்கும் தொகையாக கல்குரவு என்னும் கசை.

Importunate desire, which poverty men name, Destroys both old descent and goodly fame.

Hankering poverty destroys at once the greatness of (one's) ancient descent and (the dignity of one's) speech. 8 1044. இற்பிறக்தார் கண்ணேயும் இன்மை இளிவக்க

சொற்பிறக்கும் சோர்வு தரும்.

From penury will spring, 'mid even those of noble race, Oblivion that gives birth to words that bring disgrace.

Even in those of high birth, poverty will

produce the fault of uttering mean words. 4 1045. நல்குரவு என்னும் இடும்பையுள் பல்குரைத் துன்பங்கள் சென்று படும். From poverty, that grievous woe,

Attendant sorrows plenteous grow.

The misery of poverty brings in its train many (more) miseries.

(more) miseries. 5 1046. கற்பொருள் நன்குணர்க்து சொல்லினும் நல்கூர் **ந்தா**ர் சொற்பொருள் சோர்வு படும். Though deepest sense, well understood, the poor

man's words convey, Their sense from memory of mankind will fade

away. The words of the poor are profitless, though they may be

sound in thought and clear in expression. 6

279 **திருக்கு றன்** 

1047. அறஞ்சாரா கல்குரவு ஈன்றதா யானும்

பிறன்போல கோக்கப் படும். From indigence devoid of virtue's grace, The mother e'en that bare, estranged, will turn

her face. He that is reduced to absolute poverty will as a stranger even by his own mother.

be regarded

## <sup>7</sup> *104*8. இன்றும் வருவது கொல்லோ

ெருநலும் கொன்றது போலும் கிரப்பு.

And will it come to day as yesterday,

The grief of want that eats my soul away?

Is the poverty that almost killed me yesterday, to today too?

meet 1049. கெருப்பினுள் தாஞ்சலும் ஆகும் இரப்பினுள் 8 யாதொன்றும் கண்பாடு அரிது.

poverty the eye knows no repose.

One may sleep in the midst of fire; but by no the midst of poverty.

Amid the flames sleep may men's eyelids close, In

means in 1050. துப்புரவு இல்லார் துவரத் துறவாமை 9 உப்பிற்கும் காடிக்கும் கூற்று. Unless the destitute will utterly themselves deny,

Unless the destitute will utterly themselves deny, They cause their neighbour's salt and vinegar to die.

The destitute poor, who do not renounce their bodies, only consume their neighbour's salt and water.

10

### க்கை. இரவு Ch. 106. Mendicancy

1051. இரக்க இரத்தக்கார்க் காணின் கரப்பின் அவர்பழி தம்பழி யன்று.

#### TIRUKKURAL MENDICANCY

When those you find from whom 'tis meet to ask,—for

aid apply;

Theirs is the sin, not yours, if they the gift deny. If you meet with those that may be begged of, you may beg; (but) if they withhold (their gift) it is not yours.

their blame and 1052. இன்பம் ஒருவற்கு இரத்தல்

இரந்தவை தான்பம் உருஅவரின்.

Even to ask an alms may pleasure give, If what you ask without annoyance you receive.

Even begging may be pleasant, if what is

begged for is obtained without grief (to him that begs). 2 1053. கரப்பிலா கெஞ்சின் கடனறிவார் முன்கின்று இரப்புமோ ரேஎர் உடைத்து. The men who nought deny, but know what

's due,
before their face
To stand as suppliants affords especial grace.

There is even a beauty in standing before and begging of those who are liberal in their gifts and understand their duty (to beggars).

8 1054. இரத்தலும் ஈதலே போலும் கரத்தல் கனவிலும் தேற்றுதார் மாட்டு.

Like giving alms, may even asking pleasant seem, From men who of denial never even dream. To beg of such as never think of withholding (their

to beg of such as never think of withholding (then charity) even in their dreams, is in fact the same as giving (it oneself). 4 1055. கரப்பிலார் வையகத்து உண்மையால் கண்ணின்று இரப்பவர் மேற்கொள் வது.

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say them nay, Men bear to stand before their eyes for help to pray. As there are in the world those that give without refusing, there are (also) those that prefer to beg by simply standing before them. 5 1056. கரப்பிடும்பை இல்லாரைக் காணின் கிரப்பிடும்பை எல்லாம் ஒருங்கு கெடும். If those you find from evil of 'denial' free, At once all plague of poverty will flee. All the evil of begging will be removed at the sight of those who are far from the evil of refusing. 6 1057. இகழ்க்கெள்ளாது சவாரைக் காணின் மகிழ்ந்துள்ளம் உள்ளுள் உவப்பது உடைத்து. If men are found who give and no harsh words of scorn employ. The minds of askers, through and through,

will thrill

with joy. Beggars rejoice exceedingly when they behold those who bestow (their alms) with kindness and

7 1058. இரப்பாரை இவ்லாயின் courtesv. ஈர்ங்கண்மா ஞாலம் மரப்பாவை சென்றுவக் தற்று.

If askers cease, the mighty earth, where cooling fountains flow.

Will be a stage where wooden puppets come and go.

If there were no beggars, (the actions done in) the cool

wide world would only resemble the movement of a puppet. 8

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TIRUKKURAL THE DREAD OF ME NDICANCY

1059. சுவார்கண் என்னுண்டாம் தோற்றம் இ**ரக்**துகோள் . மேவார் இலாஅக் கடை. When none are found to love the askers' role?
What (praise) would there be to givers (of alms),
if there were no beggars to ask for and receive (them).
9 1060. இரப்பான் வெகுளாமை வேண்டும்
கிரப்படும்பை
தானேயும் சாலும் கரி.
Askers refused from wrath must stand aloof; The
plague of poverty itself is ample proof.
He who begs ought not to be angry (at a refusal);

for even the misery of (his own) poverty should be a

What glory will there be to men of generous soul,

10 கரை. இரவச்சம் Ch. 107. The Dread of Mendicancy 1061. கரவாது உவர்தியும் கண்ணன்ளுர்

sufficient reason (for so doing).

கண்ணும் இரவாமை கோடி யுறும். Ten million-fold 'tis greater gain, asking no alms to live, Even from those, like eyes in worth, who nought

concealing gladly give.

Not to beg (at all) even from those excellent persons who cheerfully give without refusing, will do immense good.

1

1062. இரக்தும் உயிர்வாழ்தல் வேண்டின் பரக்து கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான். If he that shaped the world desires that men should

begging go,
Through life's long course, let him a
wanderer be and
perish so.

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**திருக்குறன்** 

away.3

இரவச்சம்

abegging and perish. 2 1063. இன்மை இடும்பை இரக்துதீர் வாமென்னும் வன்மையின் வன்பாட்டது இல். Nothing is harder than the hardness that will say, 4

The plague of penury by asking alms we'll drive

If the Creator of the world has decreed even

begging as a means of livelihood, may he too go

There is no greater folly than the boldness with which one seeks to remedy the evils of poverty

by begging (rather than by working). 3 1064. இடமெல்லாம் கொள்ளாத் தகைத்தே இடமில்லாக்

காலும் இரவொல்லாச் சால்பு.

Who ne'er consent to beg in utmost need, their worth Has excellence of greatness that transcends the earth.

Even the whole world cannot sufficiently praise the dignity that would not beg even in the midst of destitution. 4 1065. தெண்ணீர் அடுபுற்கை யாயினும் தாள்தந்தது

உண்ணேலி ஹாங்கினியது இல்.

Nothing is sweeter than to taste the toil-won cheer, Though mess of pottage as tasteless as the water clear.

Even thin gruel is ambrosia to him who has obtained it by labour.

5 1086. ஆவிற்கு சீரென்று இரப்பினும் நாவிற்கு இரவின் இளிவந்தது இல்.

E'en if a draught of water for a cow you ask, Nought 's so distasteful to the tongue as beggar's task. There is nothing more disgraceful to one's tongue than to use it in begging water even for a cow.

#### 284

#### TIRUKKURAL MENDICANCY

THE DREAD OF

1067. இரப்பன் இரப்பாரை எல்லாம் இரப்பின் கரப்பார் இரவன்மின் என்று. One thing I beg of beggars all, 'If beg ye may, Of

I beseech all beggars and say, "If you need to beg, never beg of those who give unwillingly."

7 1068. இரவென்னும் ஏமாப்பில் தோணி கரவென்னும் பார்தாக்கப் பக்கு விடும்.

The fragile bark of beggary
Wrecked on denial's rock will lie.

strikes on the rock of refusal. 8 1069. இரவுள்ள உள்ளம் உருகும் கரவுள்ள உள்ள தாஉம் இன்றிக் கெடும்.

The heart will melt away at thought of beggary;

The unsafe raft of begging will split when it

With thought of stern repulse 'twill perish utterly.

To think of (the evil of) begging is enough to make another to think of refusal is enough to

melt one's heart; but to think of refusal is enough to break it. 9 1070. கரப்பவர்க்கு யாங்கொளிக்குங் கொல்லோ இரப்பவர்

பாங்கொளக்குங் கொல்லோ இரப்பவா சொல்லாடப் போஓம் உயிர். E'en as he asks, the shamefaced asker dies : Where

shall his spirit hide who help denies?

Saying "No" to a beggar takes away his life; (but as that very word will kill the refuser) where then would the latter's life hide itself?

285

திருக்கு **றன்** 

10

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# கலஅ. கயமை

# Ch. 108. Baseness

1071. மக்களே போல்வர் கயவர் அவரன்ன ஓப்பாரி யாங்கண்டது இல்.

The base resemble men in outward form, I ween;

But counterpart exact to them I 've never seen.

The base resemble men perfectly (as regards form); and we have not seen such (exact) resemblance

species). (among any other 1072. கன்றறி வாரிற் கயவர் 1 திருவுடையர்

குஞ்சத்து அவலம் இலர்.

Than those of grateful heart the base must luckier be, Their minds from every anxious thought are free!

The low enjoy more felicity than those who know what is good, for the former are not troubled with good). anxiety (as to the 1078. தேவர் அண்யர் கயவர்

2 அவருந்தாம் மேவன செய்தொழுக லான்.

Do ever what they list to do!

The base resemble the gods; for the base act as they like.

The base are as the gods; they too

<sup>3</sup> 1074. அகப்பட்ட ஆவாரைக் காணின் அவரின்

When base men those behold of conduct vile, They straight surpass them, and exulting smile.

மிகப்பட்டுச் செம்மாக்கும் கீ*ற்*.

# 286

#### TIBUKKURAL BASENESS

The base feels proud when he sees persons whose acts are meaner than his own.

அவாஉண்டேல் உண்டாம் சிறிது. Fear is the base man's virtue; if that fail, Intense desire some little may avail.

1075. அச்சமே கீழ்களது ஆசாரம் எச்சம்

(The principle of) behaviour in the mean is chiefly fear; if not, hope of gain, to some extent. 5 1076. அறைபறை அன்னர் கயவர்தாம் கேட்ட மறைபிறர்க்கு உய்த்துரைக்க லான்.

The base are like the beaten drum; for, when they hear, The sound the secret out in every neighbour's ear.

The base are like a drum that is beaten, for they

6 1077. ஈர்ங்கை விதிரார் கயவர் கொடிறுடைக்கும் கூன்கையை ரல்லா தவர்க்கு.

unburden to others the secrets they have heard.

From off their moistened hands no clinging shake, grain they Unless to those with clenched fist their

iaws who break. The mean will not (even) shake off (what sticks

to) their hands (soon after a meal) to any but those who would break

their jaws with their clenched fists.

7 1078. சொல்லப் பயன்படுவர் சான்ருேர் கரும்புபோல் கொல்லப் பயன்படும் கீழ்.

The good to those will profit yield fair words who use; The base, like sugar-cane, will profit those who bruise.

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இருக்கு றன்

&U.Anti

The great bestow (their alms) as soon as they are informed; (but) the mean, like the sugar-cane, only

tortured to death.

when they are 1079. உடுப்பதூஉம் உண்பதூடம் 8

காணின் பிறர்மேல்

வடுக்காண வற்ருகும் கீழ்.

If neighbours clothed and fed he see, the base Is mighty man some hidden fault to trace?

The base will bring an evil (accusation) against others, as goon as he sees them (enjoying) good food and clothing.

9 1080. ஏற்றிற் குரியர் கயவரொன்று உற்றக்கால்

விற்றற்கு உரியர் விரைந்து.

For what is base man fit, if griefs assail?

Himself to offer, there and then, for sale!

The base will hasten to sell themselves as soon as a calamity has befallen them. For what else are they fitted? 10

ஒழிபியல் முற்றும் The End of the Appendix.

பொருட்பால் முற்றிற்று. The End of Book II on Wealth.

# <sub>ட</sub>. காமத்துப்பால்*—* LOVE

# 1. களவியல் — THE GANDHARVA MARRIAGE

கoகை. தகையணங்குறுத்தல் Ch. 109. Mental Disturbance caused

## by the Beauty of the Princess

1081. அணங்குகொல் ஆய்மயில் கொல்லோ கனங்குழை மாதர்கொல் மாலும்என் கெஞ்சு.

Goddess? or peafowl rare?

She whose ears rich jewels wear,

Is she a maid of human kind?

All wildered is my mind!

Is this jewelled female a celestial, a choice peahen, or a human being? My mind is perplexed.

1 <sub>108</sub>2. கோக்கிஞள் கோக்கெதிர் கோக்குதல் தா**க்கணங்**கு தாவுக்கொண் டன்னது உடைத்து.

She of the beaming eyes,

To my rash look her glance replies, As if the matchless goddess' hand

Led forth an armed band.

2

This female beauty returning my looks is like a celestial maiden coming with an army to contend

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19

against me.

திரு**க்கு ற**ள்

தகையணாங்கு **றுத்தல்** 

Death's form I formerly

Knew not; but now 'tis plain to me:

He comes in lovely maiden's guise,

With soul-subduing eyes.

I never knew before what is called Yama; I see it now; it is the eyes that carry on a great fight female qualities.

with (the help of) 1084. கணடார் உயிருண் ணும் தோற்றத்தால் பெண்ட**ைகப்** பேதைக்கு அமர்த்தன கண். In sweet simplicity, A woman's gracious form hath she; But yet those eyes, that drink my life, Are with the form at strife! These eyes that seem to kill those who look at them are as it were in hostilities with this feminine sumplicity. <sup>4</sup> 1085. கூற்றமோகண்ணே பிணோயோ மடவரல் கோக்கம்இம் மூன்றும் உடைத்து.

Or fawn's shy glance? All three appear
In form of maiden here.
Is it Yama, (a pair of) eyes or a hind?—Are not
all these

Is it death's dart? or eye's bright beams?

The light that on me gleams,

? 1086. கொடும்புருவம் கோடா மறைப்பின் நடுங்**கஞ**ர் செய்யல மன்இவள் கண்.

three in the looks of this maid?

If cruel eye-brow's bow,

Unbent, would veil those glances now;
The shafts that wound this trembling heart
Her eyes no more would dart.

Her eyes will cause (me) no trembling sorrow, if they are properly hidden by her cruel arched eye-brows.

1087. கடாஅக் களிற்றின்மேல் கட்படாம் மாதர் படாஅ முஸ்மேல் துகில்.

As veil o'er angry eyes
Of raging elephant that lies,
The silken cincture's folds invest
This maiden's panting breast.

The cloth that covers the firm bosom of this maiden is (like) that which covers the eyes of a rutting elephant.

1088. ஒண்ணு தற்கோஓ உடைந்ததே ஞாட்பினுள் நண்ணுரும் உட்கும்என் பீடு. Ah! woe is me! my might,

That awed my foemen in the fight, By lustre of that beaming brow Borne down, lies broken now! On her bright brow alone is destroyed even that

power of mine that used to terrify the most fearless foes in the

field. battle-8

1089. பிணேயேர் மடகோக்கும் காணும் உடையாட்கு அணிஎவனே ஏதில் தந்து. 291

Like tender fawn's her eye;

கிருக்கு றவ் குறிப்பறிதெல்

Clothed on is she with modesty;

What added beauty can be lent

By alien ornament?

Of what use are other jewels to her who is adorned with modesty, and the meek looks of a hind? 9 1090. உண்டார்கண் அல்லது அடுகளுக் காமம்போல் கண்டார் மகிழ்செய்தல் இன்று.

The palm-tree's fragrant wine,
To those who taste yields joys divine;
But love hath rare felicity

For those that only see!

Unlike boiled honey which yields delight only when it is drunk, love gives pleasure even when looked at.

## ககo. குறிப்பறிதல் Ch. 110. Recognition of the Signs (of Mutual Love) 1091. இருரேக்கு இவளுண்கண் உள்ளது ஒருகோக்கு

கோய்கோக்கொன் றக்கோய் மருக்து. A double witchery have glances of her liquid eye; One glance is glance that brings me pain; the

other heals again.

There are two looks in the dyed eyes of this (fair one); one causes pain, and the other is the cure

செம்பாகம் அன்று பெரிது.

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TIRUKKURAL RECOGNITION
OF...MUTUAL LOVE

1 1092. கண்களவு கொள்ளும்

OF...MUTUAL LOVE

சிறுகோக்கம் காமத்தில்

thereof.

bright, Is more than half of love's supreme delight.
A single stolen glance of her eyes is more than half the pleasure (of sexual embrace.)
2 1093. கோக்கினள் கோக்கி இறைஞ்சினள் அஃதவள் யாப்பி துள் அட்டிய கீர்.

The furtive glance, that gleams one instant

யாப்பினுள் அட்டிய கீர்.
She looked, and looking drooped her head:
On springing shoot of love 'tis water shed!
She has looked (at me) and stooped (her head);
and that (sign) waters as it were (the corn of) our love.
3 1094. யான்கோக்குங் காவே கிலன்கோக்கும்
கோக்காக்

தான்கோக்க மெல்ல ககும். I look on her: her eyes are on the ground the while; I look away: she looks on me with timid smile.

When I look she looks down; when I do not,

she looks and smiles gently. 4 1095. குறிக்கொண்டு கோக்காமை அல்லால் ஒருகண் கிறக்கணித்தாள் போல எகும். She seemed to see me not; but yet the maid Her

love, by smiling side-long glance, betrayed.

She not only avoids a direct look at me, but looks as it were with a half-closed eye and smiles.

5 1096. உருஅ தவர்போல் சொலினும் செருஅர்சொல் ஒல்பே உணரப் படும். Though with their lips affection they disown, Yet, when they hate us not, 'tis quickly known.

# **2**93

**திருக்கு றள்** 

கு*றிப்பறிதல்* ev were

Though they may speak harshly as if they were strangers, the words of the friendly are soon understood.

கோக்கும்

உருஅர்போன்று உற்ருர் குறிப்பு. The slighting words that anger feign, while

6 1097. செருஅச் சிறுசொல்லும் செற்றுர்போல்

eyes their
love reveal,

Are signs of those that love, but would their love

Little words that are harsh and looks that are hateful are (but) the expressions of lovers who wish to act like strangers.
7 1098. அசையியற்கு உண்டாண்டோர் ஏஎர்யான்

கோக்கப் பசையினள் பைய நகும்.

conceal.

I gaze, the tender maid relents the while;
And, oh the matchless grace of that soft smile!
When I look, the pitying maid looks in return

and smiles gently; and that is a comforting sign for me. 8 1099. ஏதிலார் போலப் பொதுகோக்கு கோக்குதல்

காதலார் கண்ணே யுள. The look indifferent, that would its love disguise, Is

only read aright by lovers' eyes.

Both the lovers are capable of looking at each other in an

ordinary way, as if they were perfect strangers.

1100. கண்டுணுடு கண்ணி‱ நோக்கொக்கின் வாய்ச்சொற்கள்

என்ன பயனும் இல. When eye to answering eye reveals the tale of

When eye to answering eye reveals the tale of

All words that lips can say must useless prove.

The words of the mouths are of no use
whatever, when
there is perfect agreement between the eyes (of lovers).

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ககக. புணர்ச்சி மகிழ்தல்

TIRUKKURAL EMBRACE

10

REJOICING IN THE

# Ch. 111. Rejoicing in the Embrace 1101. கண்டுகேட்டு உண்டுயிர்த்து உற்றறியும் ஐம்புலனும்

ஒண்டொடி கண்ணே உள. All joys that senses five—sight, hearing, taste,

smell,

touch—can give,
In this resplendent armlet-bearing damsel live!
The (simultaneous) enjoyment of the five senses

of sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch can only be found with bright braceleted (women).

11102. பிணிக்கு மருந்து பிறமன் அணியிழை

தன்ரோய்க்குத் தானே மருச்து. Disease and medicine antagonists we surely see; 1103. தாம்வீழ்வார் மென்ருள் துயிலின் இனிதுகொல் தாமரைக் கண்ணுன் உலகு. Than rest in her soft arms to whom the soul is giv'n, Is any sweeter joy in his, the Lotus-eyed-one's heaven? Can the lotus-eyed Vishnu's beaven be indeed as sweet to those who delight to sleep in the delicate arms of their beloved? 8 1104. கீங்கின் தெறு உம் குறுகுங்கால் தண்ணென்னும் தீயாண்டுப் பெற்றுன் இவள்.

This maid, to pain she gives, herself is remedy.

The remedy for a disease is always something different (from it); but for the disease caused by this

jewelled maid, she is norself the cure.

# **திருக்கு ற**ள்

புணர்ச்சி மகிழ்தல்

Withdraw, it burns; approach, it soothes the pain

295

Whence did the maid this wondrous fire obtain? From whence has she got this fire that burns when I withdraw and cools when I approach? 4 1105. வேட்ட பொழுதின் அவையைவை போதுமே தோட்டார் கதுப்பிஞன் தோன். In her embrace, whose locks with flowery wreaths are

bound,

Each varied form of joy the soul can wish is found.

The shoulders of her whose locks are adorned with flowers delight me as if they were the very sweets

I have desired (to get). <sup>5</sup> *1106*. உறு*தோறு உயிர் தளிர்ப்பத் தீண்டலால்* பே*தைக்*கு

அமிழ்தின் இயன்றன தோள். Ambrosia are the simple maiden's arms; when I

attain Their touch, my withered life puts forth its buds again!

The shoulders of this fair one are made of ambrosia, for they revive me with pleasure every time I

ambrosia, for they revive me with pleasure every time I embrace them. 6 1107. தம்மில் இருக்து தமதுபாத்து உண்டற்ருல்

As when one eats from household store, with kindly

Sharing his meal: such is this golden maid's embrace. The embraces of a gold-complexioned beautiful

grace

BE AUTY

finds.

female are as pleasant as to dwell in one'e own house and live

in charity). 7 1108. வீழும் இருவர்க்கு இனிதே வளியிடை போழப் படாஅ முயக்கு.

by one's own (earnings) after distributing (a portion of it

296 THE PRAISE OF HER TIRUKKURAL

Sweet is the strict embrace of those whom fond affection binds.

Where no dissevering breath of discord entrance

To ardent lovers sweet is the embrace that cannot be penetrated even by a breath of breeze.

8 1109. ஊடெல் உணேர்தல் புணார்தல் இவைகோமம்

கூடியார் பெற்ற பயன். The jealous variance, the healing of the strife, reunion

gained : These are the fruits from wedded love obtained.

Love quarrel, reconciliation and intercourse—these are the advantages reaped by those who marry for lust. <sup>9</sup> 1110. அறிதோறு அறியாமை கண்டற்*ரு*ல் காமம்

செறிதோறும் சேயிழை மாட்டு. The more men learn, the more their lack of

learning

they detect; 'Tis so when I approach the maid with gleaming

iewels decked.

As (one's) ignorance is discovered the more one learns, so does repeated intercourse with a well-adorned female (only

create a desire for more). கக்ட. நலம் புணந்துரைத்தல் Ch. 112. The Praise of her

Beauty 1111. நன்னீரை வாழி அனிச்சமே நின்னினும் மென்னீரள் யாம்வீழ் பவள்.

O flower of the sensitive plant! than thee More tender's the maiden beloved by me.

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

that over

## .

நலம் பு*டூன*ர்**துரைத்**தல்

May you flourish, O Anicham I you have a delicate nature. But my beloved is more delicate than you. 11112. மலர்காணின் மையாத்தி கெஞ்சே

இவள்கண் பலர்காணும் பூ.வொக்கும் என்று. You deemed, as you saw the flowers, her eyes

were as
flowers, my soul,
That many may see; it was surely some folly

you stole!
O my soul, fancying that flowers which are

seen by many can resemble her eyes, you become confused at the sight of them.

2 1113. முறிமேனி முத்தம் முறுவல் வெறிநாற்றம் வேலுண்கண் வேய்த்தோ ளவட்கு.

As tender shoot her frame; teeth, pearls;

around her odours blend; Darts are the eyes of her whose shoulders like the bambu bend. The complexion of this hamboo-shouldered one is that of a shoot; her teeth, are pearls: her dyed eyes, lances breath, fragrance; and her 1114. காணிற் குவள கவிழ்ந்து நிலன்நோக்கும் மாணிழை கண்ணெவ்வேம் என்று. The lotus, seeing her, with head demiss, the ground would eye, And say, 'With eyes of her, rich gems who wears, we

cannot vie.'

If the blue lotus could see, it would stoop and look at the ground saying, "I can never resemble the eyes of this excellent-

jewelled one." 4 1115. அனிச்சப்பூக் கால்களோயாள் பெய்தாள் நகப்பிற்கு

**ால்ல** படாசு பறை.

The flowers of the sensitive plant as a girdle around her

she placed;

The stems she forgot to nip off; they 'll weigh down the

delicate waist.

No merry drums will be beaten for the (tender) waist of her who has adorned herself with the anicham without having removed its stem.

5

1116. மதியும் மடக்தை முகதும் அறியா பதியிற் கலங்கிய மீன்.

The stars perplexed are rushing wildly

from their spheres;
For like another moon this maiden's face appears.

The stars have become confused in their places not being able to distinguish between the moon and the maid's countenance.

6 1117. அறுவாய் சிறைந்த அவிர்மதிக்குப் போல

மறுவுண்டோ மாதர் முகத்து.

In moon, that waxing waning shines, as spots appear, Are any spots discerned in face of maiden here?

Could there he spots in the face of this maid like those in the bright full moon?

1118. மாதர் முகம்போல் ஒளிவிட வல்ஃபையல் காதஃவை ாழி மதி.

Farewell, O moon! If that thine orb could shine Bright as her face, thou shouldst be love of mine.

If you can indeed shine like the face of women, flourish,

O moon, for then would you be worth loving?

1119. மலரன்ன கண்ணுள் முகமொத்தி யாயின் பலர்காணத் தோன்றல் மதி.

If as her face, whose eyes are flowers, thou wouldst have

charms for me,

Shine for my eyes alone, O moon, shine not for all to see! O moon, if you wish to resemble the face of

her whose eyes are like (these) flowers, do not appear by all. so as to be seen 1120. அளிச்சமும் அன்னத்தின்

காவியும் மாதர் அடிக்கு கெருஞ்சிப் பழம்.

The flower of the sensitive plant, and the down on the

swan's white breast,

As the thorn are harsh, by the delicate feet of this

maiden pressed. The anicham and the feathers of the swan are to the feet of females, like the fruit of the (thorny)
Neranji. 10
ககங். காதற் சிறப்புரைத்தல்
Ch. 113. Declaration of Love's special

Excellence I—He

1121. பாலொடு தேன்கலக் தற்றே பணிமொழி வாலெயிறு ஊறிய கீர்.

The dew on her white teeth, whose voice is soft and low, Is as when milk and honey mingled flow. The water which occes from the white teeth of

this soft speeched damsel is like a mixture of milk and honey.

TIBUKKURAL DECLARATION OF
LOVE'S...EXCELLENCE

1122. உடம்பொடு உயிரிடை என்னமற் நன்ன

மடக்தையொடு எம்மிடை கட்பு. Between this maid and me the friendship kind Is as the bonds that soul and body bind. The love between me and this damsel is like the union of body and soul.

2 1123. கருமணியிற் பாவாய்கீ போதாயாம் வீழும் திருநாதற்கு இல்ல இடம்.

For her with beauteous brow, the maid I love, there

place is none;
To give her image room, O pupil of mine eye,

begone!

O you image in the pupil (of my eye)! depart;

O you image in the pupil (of my eye)! depart; there is no room for (my) fair-browed beloved. 3 1124. வாழ்தல் உயிர்க்கண்ணன் ஆயிழை சாதல்

அதற்கன்னள் கீங்கு மிடத்து. Life is she to my very soul when she draws nigh;

Dissevered from the maid with jewels rare, I die!

My fair-jewelled one resembles the living soul
(when she is in union with me), the dying soul when

(when she is in union with me), the dying soul when she leaves me. 4 1125. உள்ளுவன் மன்யான் மறப்பறியேன் மறப்பறியேன் அள்ளமாக்கண்ணுள் குணம்.

I might recall, if I could once forget; but from my heart Her charms fade not, whose eyes gleam like the warrior's dart.

If I had forgotten her who has bright battling eyes, I would have remembered (thee); but I never forget her. (Thus says he to her maid).

5

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**திருக்குறன் காதற்** சிறப்புரைத்தல்

## II—She 1126. கண்ணுள்ளின் போகார் இமைப்பின் பருவரார்

நுண்ணியர்எங் காத லவர். My loved one's subtle form departs not from my eyes; I wink them not, lest I should pain him where he lies.

My lover would not depart from mine eyes; even if I wink, he would not suffer (from pain); he is so ethereal. 6 1127. கண்ணுள்ளார் காத வவராகக் கண்ணும்

எழுதேம் கரப்பாக்கு அறிக்து. My love doth ever in my eyes reside; I stain them not, fearing his form to hide. As my lover abides in my eyes, I will not even paint them, for he would (then) have to conceal himself.
7 1128. கெஞ்சத்தார் காத வவராக வெய்துண்டல் அஞ்சுதும் வேபாக்கு அறிக்து.

Within my heart my lover dwells; from food I turn That smacks of heat, lest he should feel it burn.

As my lover is in my heart, I am afraid of eating

(anything) hot, for I know it would pain him.

1129. இமைப்பின் கரப்பாக்கு அறிவல் அணே த்திற்கே ஏதிலர் என்னும்இவ் ஆர். I fear his form to hide, nor close my eyes:

'Her love estranged is gone!' the village cries.

I will not wink, knowing that if I did, my

hide himself; and for this reason, this town unloving.
says, he is

lover would

#### TIRUKKURAL RESERVE

THE ABANDONMENT OF

1130. உவ**ர்து**றைவர் உள்ளத்துள் என்றும் இகர்துறைவர்

ஏதிலர் என்றும்இவ் ஆர்.

Rejoicing in my very soul he ever lies; 'Her love estranged is gone far off!' the village cries.

My lover dwells in my heart with perpetual delight; but the town says he is unloving and (therefore) dwells afar. 10

ககசு. நாணுத் துறவுரைத்தல் Ch. 114. The Abandonment of Reserve

T--He

1131. காமம் உழந்து வருந்திஞர்க்கு ஏமம் மடலல்லது இல்லே வெலி.

To those who 've proved love's joy, and now afflicted

mourn,

Except the helpful 'horse of palm,' no other strength remains.

To those who after enjoyment of sexual pleasure suffer (for want of more), there is no help so efficient as

1 1132. கோளு உடம்பும் உயிரும் மடலேறும் நாணினே நீக்கி கிறுத்து. My body and my soul, that can no more endure, Will lay reserve aside, and mount the 'horse of

Will lay reserve aside, and mount the 'horse of palm'.

Having got rid of shame, the suffering body

Having got rid of shame, the suffering body and soul save themselves on the palmyra horse. 2 1133. நாணுடு நல்லாண்மை பண்டுடையேன்

**இன்றுடை**யேன் காமுற்ளுர் ஏறும் மடல்.

303 கிருக்கு றள் துறவுரைத்தல்

the palmyra horse.

)3 காணுத்

I once retained reserve and seemly manliness; To-day I nought possess but lovers' 'horse of palm.'

Modesty and manliness were once my own; now, my own is the palmyra horse that is ridden by the <sup>3</sup> 1134. காமக் கடும்புனல் lustful. உய்க்குமே காணுடு

நல்லாண்மை என்றும் புணு.

carried off by the strong current of lust.

eventide!

Love's rushing tide will sweep away the raft Of seemly manliness and shame combined. The raft of modesty and manliness, is, alas,

<sup>4</sup> 1135. தொடுஃக் குறுக்தொடி தக்தாள் மடலொடு மால் உழக்கும் துயர். The maid that slender armlets wears, like flowers

entwined.

Has brought me 'horse of palm,' and pangs of

She with the small garland-like bracelets has given me the palmyra horse and the sorrow that is endured at night. 5

1136. மடலூர்தல் யாமத்தும் உள்ளுவேன் மன்ற படல்ஒவ்லா பேதைக்கென் கண்.

Of climbing 'horse of palm' in midnight hour, I think;

My eyes know no repose for that same simple maid.

Mine eyes will not close in sleep on your mistress's

account; even at midnight will I think of palmyra horse.

mounting the

1137. கடலன்ன காமம் உழக்தும் மடலேருப் பெண்ணின் பெருக்தக்கது இல். 304 TIRUKKURAL THE ABANDONMENT RESERVE

There 's nought of greater worth than woman's longenduring soul,
Who, vexed by love like ocean waves, climbs

OF

Who, vexed by love like ocean waves, climbs not the

'horse of palm.'

There is nothing so noble as the womanly

nature that would not ride the palmyra horse, though plunged a sea of lust.

7

II—She

1138. கிறையரியர் மன்அளியர் என்னுது காமம்

மறையிறந்து மன்று படும். In virtue hard to move, yet very tender, too, are we; Love deems not so, would rend the veil,

and court

publicity!

Even the Lust (of women) trangresses its secrecy and

appears in public, forgetting that they are too chaste and liberal (to be overcome by it).

8
1139 அளிதிலார் எல்லாரும் என்றோன் காமம்

1139 அறிகிலார் எல்லாரும் என்றோன் காமம் மறுகின் மறுகும் மருண்டு. 'There's no one knows my heart,' so says my

'There 's no one knows my heart,' so says my love, And thus, in public ways, perturbed will rove.

My lust, feeling that it is not known by

in the streets (of this town). all, reels confused 9 1140. யாங்கண்ணின் காண நகுப அறிவில்லார்

யாம்பட்ட தாம்படா வாறு.

Before my eyes the foolish make a mock of me, Because they ne'er endured the pangs I now must drie.

Even strangers laugh (at us) so as to be seen by us, for they have not suffered.

20 திருக்குறள் அலர் அறிவுறுத்தல் ககரு. அலர் அறிவுறுத்தல் Ch. 115. The Announcement of the Rumour

1141. அலரேழ ஆருயிர் கிற்கும் அதனேப் பலரறியார் பாக்கியத் தால். By this same rumour's rise, my precious life stands fast; Good fortune grant the many know this not! My precious life is saved by the rise of rumour, and this, to my good luck no others are aware of. 1 1142. மலரன்ன கண்ணுள் அருமை அறியாது அலரெமக்கு ஈந்ததில் ஆர். The village hath to us this rumour giv'n, that

makes her
mine;

Unweeting all the rareness of the maid with flower-like

Not knowing the value of her whose eyes are like flowers this town has got up a rumour about

me. 2 1143. உருஅதோ ஊரறிக்த கௌவை அதஃனப்

பெரு அது பெற்றன்ன கீர்த்து.
The rumour spread within the town, is it not gain to me? It is as though that were obtained that may not be.

may not be.

Will I not get a rumour that is known to the (whole) town? For what I have not got is as if I had got it (already). 8 1144. கவ்வையால் கவ்விது காமம் அது இன்றேல்

தவ்வென்னும் தன்மை இழக்து. The rumour rising makes my love to rise ; My love would lose its power and languish otherwise.

# 306

TIRUKKURAL THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUMOUR

Rumour increases the violence of my passion; without it, it would grow weak and waste away.
4 1145. களித்தொறும் கள்ளுண்டல் வேட்டற்ளுல் காமம்
வெளிப்படுக் கோறும் இனிது.

The more man drinks, the more he ever drunk would be; The more my love 's revealed, the sweeter 'tis to me!

As drinking liquor is delightful (to one) whenever one is in mirth, so is lust delightful to me whenever it is the subject of rumour.

II—She

1146. கண்டது மன்னும் ஒருகாள் அலர்மன்னும் திங்களேப் பாம்புகொண் டற்று. Trans him but one single day: rumour spre

I saw him but one single day: rumour spreads soon

As darkness, when the dragon seizes on the moon.

It was but a single day that I looked on (my lover); but the rumour thereof has spread like the seizure of the moon by

the serpent. 6

1147. ஊரவர் கௌவை எருவாக அன்ணோசொல் **ரீராக ரீளும்**இர் கோய்.

My anguish grows apace: the town's report Manures it; my mother's word doth water it. This malady (of lust) is manured by the talk

of women and watered by the (harsh) words of my mother.

1148. இநம்யால் எரிநுதுப்பேம் என்றற்றுல் கௌவையால்

காமம் <u>நுத</u>ுப்பேம் எனல்.

With butter-oil extinguish fire! 'Twill prove Harder by scandal to extinguish love.

following him). 10

To say that one could extinguish passion by rumour is like extinguishing fire with ghee.

8 1149. அலர்காண ஒல்வதோ அஞ்சலோம்பு என்றுர் பலர்காண நீத்தக் கடை.

When he who said 'Fear not!' hath left me blamed,

While many shrink, can I from rumour hide ashamed?

When the departure of him who said "fear not" has put me to shame before others, why need I be ashamed of scandal.

9 1150. தாம்வேண்டின் நல்குவர் காதலர் யாம்வேண்டும் கௌவை எடுக்கும்இவ் வூர்.

If we desire, who loves will grant what we require;
This town sends forth the rumour we deisre!

The rumour I desire is raised by the town (itself); and my lover would if desired consent (to my

### களவியல் முற்றும்

The End of the section on 'The Gandharva Marriage'.

# 2. கற்பியல் — WEDDED LOVE கககூ. பிரிவாற்குமை

# Ch. 116. Separation unendurable 1151. செல்லாமை உண்டேல் எனக்குரை மற்றுகின்

வல்வரவு வாழ்வார்க்கு உரை. If you will say, 'I leave thee not,' then tell me so ; Of quick return tell those that can survive this woe.

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TIRUKKURAL SEPARATION
UNENDURABLE

If it is not departure, tell me; but if it is your speedy return, tell it to those who would be alive then. 1 1152. இன்கண் உடைத்தவர் பார்வல் பிரிவஞ்சும் புன்கண் உடைத்தால் புணர்வு.
It once was perfect joy to look upon his face; But

now the fear of parting saddens each embrace.

His very look was once pleasing; but (now)
even intercourse is painful through fear of separation.

2 1153. அரிதரோ தேற்றம் அறிவுடையார் கண்ணும் பிரிவோ ரிடத்துண்மை யான். To trust henceforth is hard, if ever he depart,

E'en he, who knows his promise and my breaking heart.

As even the lover who understands (everything)

8 1154. அளித்தஞ்சல் என்றவர் கீப்பின் தெளித்தசொல் தேறியார்க்கு உண்டோ தவறு. If he depart, who fondly said, 'Fear not,' what blame 's

may at times depart, confidence is hardly possible.

By those who trusted to his reassuring word?

If he who bestowed his love and said "fear not" should depart, will it be the fault of those who believed in (his) assuring words?

4 1155. ஐம்பின் அமைந்தார் பிரிவோம்பல் மற்றவர்

நீங்கின் அரிதால் புணர்வு. If you would guard my life, from going him restrain Who fills my life! If he depart, hardly we meet again.

#### *திருக்கு ற*ள் பிரிவாற்ருமை

If you would save (my life), delay the departure of my destined (husband); for if he departs, intercourse will become impossible.

5

1156. பிரிவுரைக்கும் வன்கண்ண ரோயின் அரிதவர் நல்குவர் என்னும் நசை.

To cherish longing hope that he should ever gracious be.

Is hard, when he could stand, and of departure speak

to me.

If he is so cruel as to mention his departure (to me), the

hope that he would bestow (his love) must be given up.

**1157. துறைவன் துற**ந்தமை தூற்ருக**ொ**ல் முன்கை இறைஇறவா கின்ற வக்கா.

The bracelet slipping from my wrist announced

before

Departure of the Prince that rules the ocean shore.

Do not the rings that begin to slide down

my fingers
forebode the separation of my lord?

. 1158. இன்னதே இனன்இல்ஊர் வாழ்தல் அதனினும் இன்னதே இனியார்ப் பிரிவு.

Tis sad to sojourn in the town where no kind dwell;

Tis sadder still to bid a friend beloved farewell.

Painful is it to live in a friendless town; but far more

painful is it to part from one's lover.

1159. தொடிற்குடின் அல்லது காமகோப் போல விடிற்குடல் ஆற்றுமோ தி. Fire burns the hands that touch; but smart of love

Will burn in hearts that far away remove.

#### 310

## COMPLAININGS

of love, can it also burn when removed ? 9 1160. அரிதாற்றி அல்லல்கோய் கீக்கிப் பிரிவாற்றிப் பின்இருந்து வாழ்வார் பலர். Sorrow's sadness meek sustaining,

Fire burns when touched; but, like the sickness

Driving sore distress away, Separation uncomplaining

Many bear the livelong day!

(As if there were) many indeed that can consent to the impossible, kill their pain, endure

separation and yet continue to live afterwards.
10

据表示。 以上访问的影 對牙膨迷的

Ch. 117. Complainings

### 1161. மறைப்பேன்மன் யானிஃதோ **நோயை** இறைப்பவர்க்கு

ஊற்று சீர் போல மிகும்.

ever-springing wells.

I would my pain conceal, but see! it surging swells. As streams to those that draw from

I would hide this pain from others: but it (only) swells like a spring to those who drain it.

I cannot hide this pain of mine, yet shame restrains When I would tell it out to him who caused my pains.

I cannot conceal this pain, nor can I relate it without shame to him who has caused it.

2 1163. காமமும் நாணும் உயிர்காவாத் தூங்கும்என்

1 1162. கரத்தலும் ஆற்றேன்இக் கோயைகோய்

உரைத்தலும் நாணுத் தரும்.

கோனு உடம்பி னகத்து.

செய்தார்க்கு

*திருக்கு றன்* 

திரங்கல்

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படர்மெவிக்

My soul, like porter's pole, within my wearied frame, Sustains a two-fold burthen poised, of love and shame.

(Both) lust and shame, with my soul for their shoulder pole balance themselves on a body that cannot bear them. 3 1164. காமக்கடல்மன்னும் உண்டே அதுரீந்தும் ஏமப் புக்ணமன்னும் இல்.

A sea of love, 'tis true, I see stretched out before,

shore.

There is indeed a flood of lust; but there is no raft of safety to cross it with.

But not the trusty bark that wafts to yonder

4

5

1165. துப்பின் எவனுவர் மற்கொல் துயர்வரவு கட்பினுள் ஆற்று பவர். Who work us woe in friendship's trustful hour.

What will they prove when angry tempests lower?

He who can produce sorrow from friendship, what can he not bring forth out of enmity?

1166. இன்பம் கடல்மற்றுக் காமம் அஃதடுங்கால் துன்பம் அதனிற் பெரிது. A happy love 's a sea of joy; but mightier sorrows roll From unpropitious love athwart the troubled soul. The pleasure of lust is (as great as) the sea; but the pain of lust is far greater.

6 1167. காமக் கடும்புனல் கீர்திக் கரைகாணேன் யாமத்தும் யானே உளேன். I swim the cruel tide of love, and can no shore descry, In watches of the night, too, 'mid the waters, only I!

#### -~

EYES CONSUMED WITH

I have swam across the terrible flood of lust, but

TIRUKKURAL

still I live.

அளித்திரா என்னல்லது இல்ஸே துணே. All living souls in slumber soft she steeps; But me alone kind night for her companion keeps

have not seen its shore; even at midnight I am alone;

7 1168. மன்னுயி ரெல்லாம் துயிற்றி

The night which graciously lulls to sleep all living creatures, has me alone for her companion 8 1169. கொடியார் கொடுமையின் தாம்கொடிய இக்கான்

கெடிய கழியும் இரா. More cruel than the cruelty of him, the cruel one, In these sad times are lengthening hours of night

I watch alone.

The long nights of these days are far more cruel

than the heartless one who is torturing me. 9 1170. உள்ளம்போன்று உள்வழிச் செல்கிற்பின் வெள்ளகீர்

கீந்தல மன்னோன் கண்.

When eye of mine would as my soul go forth to him, It knows not how through floods of its own

tears to swim.

Could mine eyes travel like my thoughts to the abode (of my absent lord), they would not swim in this

flood of tears. 10 ககஅ. கண்ணிதுப்பழிதல் Ch. 118. Eyes consumed with Grief 1171. கண்தாம் கலுழ்வ தெவன்கொலோ

தண்டாரோப் தாம்காட்ட யாம்கண் டது. They showed me him, and then my endless pain

They showed me him, and then my endless pain I saw: why then should weeping eyes complain?

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திருக்**குறள்** விதுப்பழிதல் Kain

As this incurable malady has been caused by my eyes which showed (him) to me, why should they now weep for (him). 1 1172. தெரிந்துணரோ நோக்கிய உண்கண் பரிந்துணரோப் பைதல் உழைப்பது எவன்.

How glancing eyes, that rash unweeting looked that day, With sorrow measureless are wasting now away!

The dyed eyes that (then) looked without

The dyed eyes that (then) looked without foresight, why should they now endure sorrow, without feeling sharply (their own fault).
2 1173. கதுமெனத் தாம்கோக்கித் தாமே கலுமும்

The eyes that threw such eager glances round erewhile Are weeping now. Such folly surely claims a smile!

They themselves looked eagerly (on him) and

இதுக்கத் தக்கது உடைத்து.

now they weep. Is not this to be laughed at?

3 1174. பெயலாற்று கீருலக்த உண்கண் உயலாற்று உய்வில்கோய் என்கண் கிறுத்து. Those eyes have wept till all the fount of tears is dry, That brought upon me pain that knows no remedy.

These painted eyes have caused me a lasting mortal disease, and now they can weep no more, the tears having dried up

tears naving cried up 4 1175. படலாற்று பைதல் உழக்கும் கடலாற்றுக் காமகோம் செய்தஎன் கண். The eye that wrought me move than sea could hold of woes.

Is suffering pangs that banish all repose.

TIRUKKURAL. GRIEF

#### 314

EYES CONSUMED WITH

Mine eyes have caused me a lust that is greater than the sea and (they themselves) endure the torture of sleeplessness. 5 1176. ஓஓ இனிதே எமக்கிக்கோம் செய்தகண் தாஅம் இதற்பட் டது.
Oho! how sweet a thing to see! the eye

That wrought this pain, in the same gulf doth lie.

The eyes that have given me this disease have themselves been seized with this (suffering). Oh! I am much delighted. 6 1177. Appt suppt so a circle suppt.

விழைக்குழைக்கு வேண்டி யவர்க்கண்ட கண். Aching, aching, let those exhaust their stream, That melting, melting, that day gazed on him. on him, may they suffer so much as to dry up the fountain of their tears. 7 1178. பேணுதை படெட்டார் உளைர்மன்சீனு மற்றவர்க்

The eyes that became tender and gazed intently

காணுது அமைவில் கண். Who loved me once, unloving now doth here

remain; Not seeing him, my eye no rest can gain. He is indeed here who loved me with his lips but not with his heart but mine eyes suffer from not seeing him. 8 1179. வாராக்கால் துஞ்சா

ஆரஞர் உற்றன கண்.

வரின் துஞ்சா ஆயிடை

When he comes not, all slumber flies; no sleep when he is there:

Thus every way my eyes have troubles hard to pear.

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திருக்குறள்



பசப்பு று

பருவரல்



When he is away they do not sleep; when he is

endure unbearable agony. g 1180. மறைபெறல் ஊரார்க்கு அரிதன்ருல் எம்போல் அறைபறை கண்ணு ரகத்து. It is not hard for all the town the knowledge to obtain, When eyes, as mine, like beaten tambours,

present they do not sleep; in either case, mine eyes

mystery plain.

It is not difficult for the people of this place to understand the secret of those whose eyes, like mine, are as it were beaten drums.

make the

10

கக**கை. பசப்புறு பருவரல்** Ch. 119. The Pallid Hue*1181*.

கயக்தவர்க்கு கல்காமை கேர்க்கேன் பசக்தஎன் பண்பியார்க்கு உரைக்கோ பிற. I willed my lover absent should remain;

Of pining's sickly hue to whom shall I complain?

I who (then) consented to the absence of my
loving lord, to whom can I (now) relate the fact of
my having turned sallow.

1182. அவர்தக்தார் என்னும் தகையால் இவர்தக்கென் மேணிமேல் ஊரும் பசப்பு. 'He gave': this sickly hue thus proudly speaks,

Then climbs, and all my frame its chariot makes.

Sallowness, as if proud of having been caused by him, would now ride on my person.

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PALLID HUE

and given

THE

1183. சாயலும் நாணும் அவர்கொண்டார் கைம்மாரு நோயும் பசஃயும் தந்து. Of comeliness and shame he me bereft, While pain and sickly hue, in recompense, he

left.

He has taken (away) my beauty and modesty, me instead disease and sallowness.

் 1184. உள்ளுவேன் மன்யான் உரைப்பது அவர்திறமால் கள்ளம் பிறவோ பசப்பு. I meditate his words, his worth is theme of all I say, This sickly hue is false that would my trust betray. I think (of him); and what I speak about is

but his excellence; still is there sallowness; and this is deceitful. 4 1185. உவக்காண்எம் காதலர் செல்வார் இ**வக்கா**ண் என் மேனி பேசப்பூர் வது.

My lover there went forth to roam; This pallor of my frame usurps his place at home.

Just as my lover departed then, did not sallowness spread here on my person?

முயக்கற்றம் பார்க்கும் பசப்பு.

**கொண் க**ன்

<sup>5</sup> 1186. விளக்கற்றம் பார்க்கும் இரு**ளே**போல்

As darkness waits till lamp expires, to fill the

place, This pallor waits till I enjoy no more my lord's

embrace. Just as darkness waits for the failing light,

so does

sallowness wait for the laxity of my husband's intercourse.

6

1187. புல்லிக் இடந்தேன் புடைபெயர்ந்தேன் அவ்வளவில்

அள்ளிக்கொள் வற்றே பசப்பு.

I lay in his embrace, I turned unwittingly;
Forthwith this hue, as you might grasp it, came

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**திருக்குறன்** த**னிப்பட**ர் மிகுதி

on me.

I who was in close embrace just turned aside and the moment I did so, sallowness came on me like something to be seized on.

7 1188. பசந்தாள் இவள்என்பது அல்லால் இவளத் துறந்தார் அவர்என்பார் இல். On me, because I pine, they cast a slur;

But no one says, 'He first deserted her.'
Besides those who say "she has turned sallow"

there are none who say "he has forsaken her." 8 1189. பசக்கமன் பட்டாங்கென் மேனி கயப்பித்தார் கன்னிலேயர் ஆவர் எனின்.

Well! let my frame, as now, be sicklied o'er with pain, If he who won my heart's consent, in good estate remain! (to his departure) let my body suffer its due and turn sallow. 91190. பசப்பெனப் பேர்பெறு தல் கன்றே கயப்பித்தார் கல்காமை தூற்ளுர் எனின். 'Tis well, though men deride me for my sickly

If he is clear of guilt who has conciliated me

pain;
If they from calling him unkind, who won
my love,

refrain.

It would be good to be said of me that I have turned sallow, if friends do not reproach with unkindness him who pleased me (then).

கட.o. தனிப்படர் மிகுதி Ch. 120. The Solitary Anguish 1191. தாம்வீழ்வார் தம்வீழப் பெற்றவர் பெற்றுரே காமத்தக் காழில் கனி.

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TIBUKKURAL ANGUISH

hue of

10

RAL THE SOLITARY

வீழ்வார் அளிக்கும் அளி.
As heaven on living men showers blessings from above, Is tender grace by lovers shown to those they love.

The bestowal of love by the beloved on those who love them is like the rain raining (at the proper season) on those who live by it.
2 1193. வீழுநர் வீழப் படுவார்க்கு அமையுமே வாழுநம் என்னும் செருக்கு.
Who love and are beloved, to them alone

The bliss to be beloved by those they love who gains, Of love the stoneless, luscious fruit obtains.

The women who are beloved by those whom they love, have they not got the stone-less fruit of sexual delight?

11192. வாழ்வார்க்கு வானம் பயக்கற்றுல்

Those well-beloved will luckless prove,
Unless beloved by those they love.

Even those who are esteemed (by other women) are devoid of excellence, if they are not loved

Belongs the boast, 'We 've made life's very joys

those who are loved by their beloved (husbands). 3 1194. வீறப் படுவார் கெழிஇயிலர் தாம்வீழ்வார்

வீழப் படாஅர் எனின்.

The pride that says "we shall live" suits only

our own.

by their beloved. 4 1195. காம்காதல் கொண்டார் நமக்கெவன் செய்பவோ தாம்காதல் கொள்ளாக் கடை. From him I love to me what gain can be, Unless, as I love him, he loveth me?

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தனிப்படர் மிகுதி

*திருக்கு றன்* 

He who is beloved by me, what will he do to me, if I am not beloved by him? 5 1198. ஒருதஃபோன் இன்னுது காமம்காப் போல

Love on one side is bad; like balanced load By porter borne, love on both sides is good. Lust, like the weight of the kavadi, pains if it

இரு தலே யானும் இனிது.

lies in one end only but pleases if it is in both. 6 1197. பருவரலும் பைதலும் காணுன்கொல் காமன் ஒருவர்கண் கின்ருழுகு வான். While Kaman rushes straight at me alone,

Is all my pain and wasting grief unknown? Would not Cupid who abides and contends in one party (only) witness the pain and sorrow (in that party)? 7 1198. வீழ்வாரின் இன்சொல் பெருஅது உலகத்து வாழ்வாரின் வன்களூர் இல்.
Who hear from lover's lips no pleasant word from day to day,

Yet in the world live out their life,—no braver souls
than they!
There is no one in the world so hard-hearted

word from their beloved. 8 1199. நசைஇயார் நல்கார் எனினும் அவர்மாட்டு இசையும் இனிய செவிக்கு. Though he my heart desires no grace accords to me, Yet every accent of his voice is melody.

as those who can live without receiving (even) a kind

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TRUERURAL SAD MEMORIES
Though my beloved bestows no love on one, still are his

words sweet to my ears.

<sup>9</sup> 1200. உருஅர்க்கு உறுகோய் உரைப்பாய் கட*ஃ*ச்

செருஅஅம் வாழிய கெஞ்சு. Tell him thy pain that loves not thee?

Farewell, my soul, fill up the sea!

Live, O my soul, would you who relate your great sorrow to strangers, try rather to fill up your own sea (of sorrow). 10

### கஉக. நிணந்தவர் புலம்பல் Ch. 121. Sad Memories 1201.

உள்ளினும் தீராப் பெருமகிழ் செய்தலால்

கள்ளினும் காமம் இனிது.

From thought of her unfailing gladness springs, Sweeter than palm-tree wine the joy love brings.

Sexuality is sweeter than liquor, because when remembered, it creates a most rapturous delight. 🖟 1202. எக்ணத்தொன்றே இனிதேகாண் காமம்தாம்

வீ*ழ்வார்* நி**கோப்**ப வருவதொன்று இல்.

How great is love! Behold its sweetness past belief! Think on the lover, and the spirit knows no grief.

Even to think of one's beloved gives one

no pain. Sexuality, in any degree, is always delightful. 2 1203. கிணப்பவர் போன்று கிளேயார்கொல் தம்மல் கிளேப்பது போன்று கெடும். A fit of sneezing threatened, but it passed away:

He seemed to think of me, but do his fancies stray?

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*ஙினே* ந்தவர்

21

திருக்கு மன்

புலம்பல் Tfeel as if I am going to sneeze but do not, and

(therefore) my beloved is about to think (of me) but does not. 8 1204. யாமும் உளேங்கோல் அவர்கஞ்சத்து எந்கேஞ்சத்து

Have I a place within his heart? From mine, alas! he never doth depart.

எர்கெஞ்சத்து ஓவா வரல்.

He continues to abide in my soul, do I likewise abide in his?

4 1205. தந்தேகஞ்சத்து எம்மைக் கடிகொண்டார் நாளுர்கொல்

Me from his heart he jealously excludes: Hath he no shame who ceaseless on my heart intrudes?

He who has imprisoned me in his soul, is he ashamed to enter incessantly into mine.
5 1206. மற்றியான் என்னுனேன் மன்னே

**5 1206. ம**ற்றுயான என்**து**மௌன் மன்மு⊚ அவரொடுயான்

உற்றகாள் உள்ள உளேன்.

How live I yet? I live to ponder o'er The days of bliss with him that are no more.

I live by remembering my (former) intercourse with him; if it were not so, how could I live? 6 1207. மறப்பின் எவளுவென் மற்கொல் மறப்பறியேன்

6 1207. மறப்பின் எவணுவன் மற்கொல் மறப்பறியேன் உள்ளினும் உள்ளம் சுடும். If I remembered not, what were I then? And yet,

If I remembered not, what were I then? And yet, The fiery smart of what my spirit knows not to forget!

I have never forgotten (the pleasure); even to think of it burns my soul; could I live, if I should ever forget it?

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TIRUKKURAL

THE VISIONS OF THE

1208. எனேத்து சினேப்பினும் காயார் அனேத்தன்ளே காதலர் செய்யும் சிறப்பு. My frequent thought no wrath excites. Is it not

so? This honour doth my love on me bestow.

He will not be angry however much I may think
of him;
is it not so much the delight my beloved affords me?

1209. விளியுடுமென் இன்னுயிர் வேறேல்லம் என்பார் அளியின்மை ஆற்ற நிலுமைத்து.

Dear life departs, when his ungracious deeds I

ponder Who said erewhile, 'We 're one for

o'er.

evermore.'

My precious life is wasting away by thinking too much on the cruelty of him who said we were not different.

9 1210. ALMAS GFSMMSOFS

கண்ணிஞல் காணப் படாஅதி வாழி மதி. Set not, so may'st thou prosper, moon! that eyes may see My love who went away, but ever bides with me. May you live, O Moon. Do not set, that I mine

see him who has departed without quitting my soul.

10

Night 1211. காதலர் தூதொடு வந்த கனவினுக்கு யாதுசெய் வேன்கொல் விருந்து.

It came and brought to me, that nightly vision rare, A message from my love,—what feast shall I prepare?

Wherewith shall I feast the dream which has brought me my dear one's me ssenger?

323 **திருக்கு றன்** கனவுரிலே உரைத்தல்

1212. கயலுண்கண் யானிரப்பத் தஞ்சிற் கலந்தார்க்கு உயலுண்மை சாற்றுவேன் மன். If my dark, carp-like eye will close in sleep, as I implore. The tale of my long-suffering life I 'll tel

implore, The tale of my long-suffering life I 'll tell my loved one o'er.

If my fish-like painted eyes should, at my begging, close in sleep, I could fully relate my sufferings to my lord. 2 1213. நனவிஞல் நல்கா தவரைக் கனவிஞல்

காண்டலின் உண்டென் உயிர்.

Him, who in waking hour no kindness shows, In dreams I see: and so my lifetime goes!

My life lasts because in my dream I behold him who does 'not favour me in my waking hours. 3 1214. கனவிஞன் உண்டாகும் காமம் கனவிஞன்

கல்காரை நாடித் தரற்கு. Some pleasure I enjoy when him who loves not me In waking hours, the vision searches out and makes me

see.

There is pleasure in my dream, because in it I seek and obtain him who does not visit me in my wakefulness. 4 1215. கனவிஞல் கண்டதாஉம் ஆங்கே கனவுக்தான்

கண்ட பொழுதே இனிது.

As what I then beheld in waking hour was sweet, So pleasant dreams in hour of sleep my spirit greet.

I saw him in my waking hours, and then it was pleasant; I see him just now in my dream, and it is (equally) pleasant. 5

#### TIBUKKURAL NIGHT

THE VISIONS OF THE

1216. எனவென ஒன்றில்லே யாயின் கனவிஞல் காதலர் நீங்கலர் மன்.

And if there were no waking hour, my love In dreams would never from my side remove.

Were there no such thing as wakefulness, my beloved (who visited me) in my dream would not depart from me. 6 1217. நன விஞல் நல்காக்

கொடியார் கனவிஞால் என்எம்மைப் பீழிப் பது.

The cruel one, in waking hour, who all ungracious seems, Why should he thus torment my soul in nightly dreams?

The cruel one who would not favour me in my wakeful-

ness, what right has he to torture me in my dreams? 7 1218. துஞ்சுங்கால் தோள்மேல ராகி விழிக்குங்கால் கெஞ்சத்தர் ஆவர் விரைந்து.

And when I sleep he holds my form embraced;

And when I wake to fill my heart makes haste! When I am asleep he rests on my shoulders, (but) when I awake he hastens into my soul.

8

1219. நனுவிஞல் நல்காரை நோவர் கனவிஞல் காதலர்க் காணு தவர். In dreams who ne'er their lover's form perceive,

For those in waking hours who show no love will grieve.

They who have no dear ones to behold in their dreams

blame him who visits me not in my waking hours. 1220. நனவிஞல் நம்ரீத்தார் என்பர் கனவிஞல் காணுர்கொல் இவ்வூ ரவர்.

325பொழுதுகண்டு இரங்கல் **திருக்கு** றள்

They say, that he in waking hours has left me

lone; In dreams they surely see him not,—these people of the

town!

The women of this place say he has forsaken me in my wakefulness. I think they have not seen

10 கஉ.ங. பொழுதுகண்டு இரங்கல் Ch. 123. Lamentations at

Eventide 1221. மாஃபோ அல்ல மணந்தார்

him visit me in my dreams.

உயிருண் ணும் வேஃல்ரீ வாழி பொழுது.

Thou art not evening, but a spear that doth devour The souls of brides: farewell, thou evening

Live, O you evening; Are you (the former) evening? No, you are the season that slays (married) women.

women. <sup>1</sup> **1222. புன்கண்**ணோ வாழி மருள்மா**ஃ எ**ம்கேள்போல் வன்கண்ணே தோகின் தாணு.

Thine eye is sad; Hail, doubtful hour of eventide! Of cruel eye, as is my spouse, is too thy bride?

A long life to you, O dark evening! You are sightless. Is your help-mate (also) as hard-hearted as 2 1223. பனிஅரும்பிப் mine. பைதல்கொள் மாவே துனிஅரும்பித்

கான்பம் வளர வரும். With buds of chilly dew wan evening's shade

enclose; My anguish buds space, and all my sorrow grows. The evening that (once) came in with

trembling and dimness (now) brings me an aversion sorrow. for life and increasing

3

் 1224. காகலர் இல்வழி மாலே கொலேக்களத்து

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TIRUKKURAL EVENTIDE

LAMENTATIONS AT

ஏ திலர் போல வரும். When absent is my love, the evening hour descends, As when an alien host to field of battle wends.

In the absence of my lover, evening comes in like

slayers on the field of slaughter. 4 1225. காஃக்குச் செய்தான்று என்கொல் எவன்கொல்யான்

மாவேக்குச் செய்த பகை.

my grief.

O morn, how have I won thy grace? thou bring'st relief! O eve, why art thou foe! thou dost renew

What good have I done to morning (and) what evil to evening? 5

1226. மாகூகோய் செய்தல் மணர்தார் அகலோத காலே அறிந்தது இலேன். The pangs that evening brings I never knew, Till

he, my wedded spouse, from me withdrew. Previous to my husband's departure, I knew not the painful nature of evening.

6 1227. காவே அரும்பிப் பகவெல்லாம் போதாகி மாகு மலரும்இக் கோய். My grief at morn a bud, all day an opening

flower, Full-blown expands in evening hour. This malady buds forth in the morning, expands

all day long and blossoms in the evening.

7 1228. அழல்போலும் மாஃலக்குத் தூ தாகி ஆயன் குழல்போலும் கொல்லும் படை. 327

## *திரு*க்கு றள் அழிதல்

extend;

The shepherd's pipe is like a murderous weapon,

உறுப்பு கலன்

to my ear, For it proclaims the hour of ev'ning's fiery anguish near.

The shepherd's flute now sounds as a fiery forerunner of night, and is become a weapon that slays (me). 8 1229. பதிமருண்டு பைதல் உழக்கும் மதிமருண்டு

மாஃ படர்தரும் போழ்து. If evening's shades, that darken all my soul,

From this afflicted town will would of grief ascend. When night comes on confusing (every one's)

mind, the (whole) town will lose its sense and be plunged in sorrow. 9 1230. பொருள்மாலே யாளரை மாயும்என் மாயா உயிர். This daybaning over my dayb

This darkening eve, my darkling soul must perish utterly; Remembering him who seeks for wealth, but seeks not

me.

fragrant

உள்ளி மருள்மாஃ

My (hitherto) unextinguished life is now lost in this bewildering night at the thought of him who has the nature of wealth.

க**ுசு. உறுப்பு**தலன் அழிதல் Ch. 124. Wasting Away T—She

1231. கிறுமை நமக்கொழியச் சேட்சென்ருர் உள்ளி நறுமலர் நாணின கண். Thine eyes grown dim are now ashamed the

flow'rs to see, Thinking on him, who wand'ring far, leaves us in misery. TIRUKKURAL

While we endure the unbearable sorrow, your eyes weep for him who is gone afar, and shun (the sight of) fragrant flowers.

1 1232. நயர்கவர் கல்காமை சொல்லுவ போலும்

பசந்து பனிவாரும் கண். The eye, with sorrow wan, all wet with dew of tears, As witness of the lover's lack of love appears.

The discoloured eyes that shed tears profusely seem to betray the unkindness of our beloved.

2 1233. தணைந்தமை சால அறிவிப்ப போலும் மணுந்தாளள் வீங்கிய தோள்.

These withered arms, desertion's pangs display, abundantly That swelled with joy on that glad

nuptial day.

சோரும் *துணே டீங்*கித்

The shoulders that swelled on the day of our union (now) seem to announce our separation clearly (to the public). 3 1234. பணேகீங்கிப் பைக்கொடி

தொல்கவின் வாடிய தோள். When lover went, then faded all their wonted charms,

these poor wasted arms.
In the absence of your consort, your shoulders

And armlets' golden round slips off from

having
lost their former beauty and fulness, your bracelets
of pure

gold have become loose. 4 1235. கொடியார் கொடுமை உரைக்கும் தொடியொடு

தொல்கவின் வாடிய தோ**ள்.** 329 திரு**க்குறள்** உறுப்புகலன்

These wasted arms, the bracelet with their wonted beauty gone,

அழி தல்

The cruelty declare of that most cruel one.

The (loosened) bracelets, and the shoulders from

which the old beauty has faded, relate the cruelty of the pitiless one. 5 1236. தொடியொடு தோள்கொகும் கோவல் அவரைக் கொடியர் எனக்கூறல் கொக்து. I grieve, 'tis pain to me to hear him cruel chid,

Because the armlet from my wasted arm has slid.

I am greatly pained to hear you call him a

cruel man, just because your shoulders are reduced and your bracelets loosened.
6 1237. பாடு பெறுதியோ கெஞ்சே கொடியார்க்கென் வாடுதோன் பூசல் உரைத்து.

My heart! say ought of glory wilt thou gain, If to that cruel one thou of thy wasted arms complain?

Can you, O my soul! gain glory by relating to the (so-called) cruel one the clamour of my fading shoulders?

7 1238. (புயங்கிய கைகளே ஊக்கப்

பைக்கொடிப் பேதை நுதல். One day the fervent pressure of embracing arms I

checked,
Grew wan the forehead of the maid with golden
armlet

decked.

பசந்த**து** 

When I once loosened the arms that were in embrace, the forehead of the gold-braceleted woman turned sallow. 8 1239. முயக்கிடைத் தண்வளி போழப் பசப்புற்ற

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#### TIRUKKURAL LOQUY SOLI

பேதை பெருமழைக்கண்.

As we embraced a breath of wind found entrance there; The maid's large liquid eyes were dimmed with care.

When but a breath of breeze penetrated our embrace, her large cool eyes became sallow.

<sup>9</sup> 1240. **கண்ணி**ன் பசப்போ பருவரல் எய்தின்றே ணை ணுதல் செய்தது கண்டு.

The dimness of her eye felt sorrow now, Beholding what was done by that bright brow.

Was it at the sight of what the bright forehead had done that the sallowness of her eyes became sad?

## கஉரு. நெஞ்சொடு கிளத்தல் Ch. 125. Soliloguy

1241. நினேத்தொன்று சொல்லாயோ கெஞ்சே எனேத்தொன்றும்

எவ்வகோய் தீர்க்கும் மருக்து.

My heart, canst thou not thinking of some med'cine tell, Not any one, to drive away this grief incurable?

O my soul, will you not think and tell me some medicine be it what it may, that can cure this incurable malady? 1 1242. காகல் அவரில ராகரீ கோவது

பேதைமை வாழிஎன் கெஞ்சு.

Since he loves not, thy smart Is folly, fare thee well, my heart!

May you live, O my soul! While he is without love, for you to suffer is (simple) folly.  $^{f 2}$  1243. இருந்தாள்ளி என்பரிதல் கெஞ்சே பரிந்தாள்ளல் பைதல்கோய் செய்தார்கண் இல்.

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What comes of sitting here in pining thought, O heart?

He knows

No pitying thought, the cause of all these wasting woes.

O my soul, why remain (here) and suffer

thinking (of him)? There are no lewd thoughts (of you) in him who has caused you this disease of sorrow.

8 1244. கண்ணும் கொளச்சேறி கெஞ்சே

இவையென்**ுன் த்** தின்னும் அவர்க்காண உழற்று.

O rid me of these eyes, my heart; for they,

Longing to see him, wear my life away.

O my soul, take my eyes also with you. (If

not), these would eat me up (in their desire) to see him. <sup>4</sup> 1245. செற்று ரெனக்கை விடல்உண்டோ கெஞ்சேயாம் உற்றுல் உறுஅதவர்.

உற்றுல் உறுஅ தவர். O heart, as a foe, can I abandon utterly Him who, though I long for him, longs not for me

O my scul, can be who loves not though he is beloved, be forsaken saying he hates me (now)? 5 1246. கலந்துணர்த்தும் காதலர்க் கண்டால்

போய்க்காய்வு காய்திஎன் கெஞ்சு.
My heart, false is the fire that burns; thou canst not

wrath maintain,
If thou thy love behold, embracing, soothing all
thy pain.

O my soul, when you see the dear one who removes dislike by intercourse, you are displeased and continue to be so. Nay, your displeasure is (simply) false.

6 1247. காமம் விடுஒன்ருே நாண்விடு நன்னெஞ்சே யானே பொறேன்இவ் விரண்டு.

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புலந்துணராய்

SOLILOQUY

heart!

Or bid thy love, or bid thy shame depart;
For me, I cannot bear them both, my worthy

O my good soul, give up either lust or honour, as for me I can endure neither.

7 1248. பரிந்தவர் நல்கா 7 ென்று ஏங்கிப் பிரிந்தவர்

பின்செல்வாய் பேதைஎன் கெஞ்சு. Thou art befooled, my heart, thou followest him who

flees from thee;
And still thou yearning criest: 'He will nor pity show

nor love to me.'

லவராக உள்ளிரீ

You are a fool, O my soul, to go after my departed one, while you mourn that he is not kind enough to favour you. 8 1249. e.in m jani an s

யாருழைச் சேறிஎன் கெஞ்சு. May beaut I my lover lives within my mind

My heart! my lover lives within my mind; Roaming, whom dost thou think to find?

O my soul, to whom would you repair, while the dear one is within yourself? 9 1250. துன்னுத் துறந்தாரை கெஞ்சத்து உடையேமா

இன்னும் இ*ழத்து*ம் கவின். If I should keep in mind the man who utterly me,

renounces My soul must suffer further loss of dignity.

If I retain in my heart him who has left me without

befriending me, I shall lose even the (inward) remains.

beauty that

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திரு**க்கு ற**ள்

10

*டிறைய மி*தல்

### கு ஆகு. நிறையழிதல் Ch. 126. Reserve Overcome 1251. காமக் கணிச்சி உடைக்கும் சிறையென் லும்

காணுத்தாழ் வீழ்த்த கதவு.
The princess has long repressed her feelings. She

resolves to implore his return, and says:
Of womanly reserve love's axe breaks through
the door, Barred by the bolt of shame before.

The axe of lust can break the door of chastity which is bolted with the bolt of modesty.

1 1252. காமமென ஒன்ரே கேண்ணின்றென் கெஞ்சத்தை யாமத்தும் ஆளும் தொழில்.

What men call love is the one thing of merciless power; It gives my soul no rest, e'en in the midnight hour.

Even at midnight is my mind worried by lust, and this one thing, alas! is without mercy 2 1253. மறைப்பேன்மன் காமத்தை யானே

குறிப்பின் றித் தும்மல்போல் தோன்றி விடும்.

I would my love conceal, but like a sneeze It shows itself, and gives no warning sign.

I would conceal my lust, but alas, it yields not to my will, but breaks out like a sneeze.

3 *1254. நிறையுடையேன்* என்பேன்மன் யாணு**என்** காமம்

மறையிறந்து மன்று படும்.

In womanly reserve I deemed myself beyond assail; But love will come abroad, and casts away the veil.

I say I would be firm, but alas, my malady breaks out from its concealment and appears in public. 4 1255. செற்ருர்பின் செல்லாப் பெருந்தகையை

காமகோம்

உற்ளுர் அறிவதொன்று அன்று. The dignity that seeks not him who acts as foe,

Is the one thing that loving heart can never know. The dignity that would not go after an absent

lover is not known to those who are stricken by love.

5 1256. செற்றவர் பின்சேறல் வேண்டி அளித்தரோ எற்றென்னே உற்ற துயர்.

My grief how full of grace, I pray you see! It seeks to follow him that hateth me. The sorrow I have endured by desiring to go after my absent lover, in what way is it excellent? 6 1257. நாணெனை ஒன்ளே அறியலம் காமத்தால்

பேணியார் பெட்ப செயின். No sense of shame my gladdened mind shall prove, When he returns my longing heart to bless

I know nothing like shame when my beloved does from love (just) what is desired (by me). 7 1258. பன்மாயக் கேள்வென் பணிடுமொழி அன்ருநேம் பெண்மை உடைக்கும் படை. The words of that deceiver, versed in every wily art, Are instruments that break through every guard of woman's heart!

Are not the enticing words of my trick-abounding roguish lover the weapon that breaks away my feminine

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*தொக்கு ந*ள 1259. புலப்ப குலனச்சென்றேன் புல்லினேன் கெஞ்சம் கலத்த லுறுவது கண்டு.

'I'll shun his greeting'; saying thus with

அவர்வயின் விதும்பல்

pride away

relent.

firmness? 8

with love.

I went:

I held him in my arms, for straight I felt my heart

(but) I embraced him the moment I say my mind began to unite with him!

9 1260. கிணந்தியில் இட்டன்ன கெஞ்சிஞர்க்கு உண்டோ
புணர்க்குரடி கிற்பேம் எனல்.

I said I would feign dislike and so went (away);

'We'll stand aloof and then embrace': 1s this for them
to say,
Whose hearts are as the fat that in the blaze

dissolves

away?

Is it possible for those whose hearts melt like for the second secon

Is it possible for those whose hearts melt like fat in the fire to say that they can feigh a strong dislike and remain so?

## கஉஎ. அவர்வயின் விதும்பல் Ch. 127. Mutual Desire

## I—She 1261. வாளற்றுப் புற்கென்ற கண்ணும் அவர்சென்ற நாளொற்றித் தேய்ந்த விரல்.

My eyes have lost their brightness, sight is

dimmed, my fingers worn, With nothing on the wall the days since I forlorn. was left 336 MUTUAL DESIRE TIRUKKURAL My finger has worn away by marking (on the wall) the days he has been absent while my eyes have and begin to fail. lost their lustre 1262. இலங்குழாய் இன்று மறப்பின்என் தோள்மேல் கலைங்கழியும் காரிகை நீத்து. O thou with gleaming jewels decked, could I forget for this one day, Henceforth these bracelets from my arms will slip, my beauty worn away. O you bright-jewelled maid, if I forget (him) today, my shoulders will lose their beauty even in

the other life and make my bracelets loose. <sup>72</sup> 1263. உ**ரன்**கசைஇ உள்ளம் துணேயாகச் சென்ருர்

வரல்கசைஇ இன்னும் உளேன். On victory intent,

His mind sole company he went;

And I yet life sustain,

And long to see his face again!

I still live by longing for the arrival of him who has gone

out of love for victory and with valour as his gaide.

1264. கூடிய காமம் பிரிந்தார் வரவுள்ளிக் கோடுகொ டேறும்என் கெஞ்சு.

'He comes again, who left my side, and I shall taste

love's joy,'--

My heart with rapture swells, when thoughts like these

my mind employ.

My heart is rid of its sorrow and swells with rapture t>

think of my absent lover returning with his love.

விதும்ப ல்

be,

1265. காண்கமன் கொண்களேக்கண்ணூரக்கண்டபின் கீங்கும்என் மென்றேன் பசப்பு.

O let me see my spouse again and sate these longing eyes! That instant from my wasted frame all pallor flies.

May I look on my lover till I am satisfied and thereafter will vanish the sallowness of my slender 5 1266. வருகமன் கொண்கன் shoulders.

ஒருநாள் பருகுவன் பைதல்கோய் எல்லாம் கெட.

O let my spouse but come again to me one day! I'll drink that nectar: wasting grief shall flee away. May my husband return some day; and then will

I enjoy (him) so as to destroy all this agonizing sorrow 6 1267. புலப்பேன்கொல் புல்லுவேன் கொல்லோ கண் அன்ன கேளிர் வரின்.

Shall I draw back, or yield myself, or shall both mingled

கலப்பேன் கொள்

On the return of him who is as dear as my eyes, am I displeased or am I to embrace (him); or am I to do both? 7 **1268. வினோகலந்து ட**ெவன்றீக வேந்தன் மணே கலைக் து மாகு அயர்கம் விருந்து. O would my king would fight, o'ercome, divide the spoil: At home, to-night, the banquet spread should crown the toil. Let the king fight and gain (victories); (but) let me be united to my wife and feast the evening. 8 1269. ஒருகாள் எழுகாள்போல் செல்லும்சேட் சென்றுர் வரு**ராள் வைத்து**ஏங்கு பவர்க்கு. 338 TIRUKKURAL THE READING OF THE SIGNS One day will seem like seven, to those who watch and yearn For that glad day when wanderers from afar return.

When he returns, my spouse, dear as these eyes

to me.

To those who suffer waiting for the day of return of their distant lovers one day is as long as seven days. 9 1270. பெறின்என்னும் பெற்றக்கால் என்னும் உறின்என்னும்

உள்ளம் உடைந்துக்கக் கால். What's my return, the meeting hour, the

wished-for

greeting worth,

If she heart-broken lie, with all her life poured forth?

After (my wife) has died of a broken heart, what good will there be if she is to receive me, has received

10 கஉஅ. குறிப்பறிவுறுத்தல்

# Ch. 128. The Reading of the Signs 1271. கரப்பினுங் கையிகர் தொல்லாகின்

உண்கண் உரைக்க லூறுவதொன்று உண்டு.

me, or has even embraced me?

She cannot hide her dread of his departure. He reads the sign, and says:

Thou hid'st it, yet thine eye, disdaining all

339 குறிப்பறிவுறுத்தல் **இருக்குற**ள் The simple one whose beauty fills mine eye, whose shoulders curve Lik bambu stem, hath all a woman's modest sweet reserve. Unusually great is the female simplicity of your maid whose beauty fills my eyes and whose shoulders resemble the bamboo. 1273. மணியில் திகழ்தரு நூல்போல் மடக்தை அணியில் திகழ்வதொன்று உண்டு. As through the crystal beads is seen the thread

restraint. Something, I know not what, would utter

Though you would conceal (your feelings), your painted eyes would not, for, transgressing (their bounds),

of complaint.

something.

காம்பேர்தோள் பேதைக்குப்

they tell (me) 1272. கண்நிறைந்த காரிகைக்

பெண்ரிறைந்த நீர்மை பெரி<u>த</u>ு.

they 're strung, So in her beauty gleams some thought that cannot find a tongue. There is something that is implied in the beauty of this woman, like the thread that is visible in a garland of gems. 3 *1274. முகை*மொக்குள் உள்ளது காற்றம்போல் பேகை ககைமொக்குள் உள்ளதொன்று உண்டு. As fragrance in the opening bud, some secret lies Concealed in budding smile of this dear damsel's eyes. There is something in the unmatured smile of this maid like the fragrance that is contained in an unblossomed hud. 4 **1275. செறிதொடி செ**ய்திறந்த கள்ளம் உ<u>றத</u>ாயர் தீர்க்கு மருர்தொன்று உடைத்து. The secret wiles of her with thronging armlets decked, Are medicines by which my rising grief is checked.

on which

The well-meant departure of her whose bangles are tight-fitting contains a remedy that can cure my great sorrow. 5

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அன்பின்மை சூழ்வது உடைத்து.

departs.

She reads the sign, and says:

While lovingly embracing me, his heart is only

He cannot hide the sadness he feels as he

grieved: It makes me think that I again shall live of love bereaved.

The embrace that fills me with comfort and

The embrace that fills me with comfort and gladness is capable of enduring (my former) sorrow and meditating on his want of love.

6 1277. தண்ணக் துறைவன் தணக்கமை கம்மினும்

முன்னம் உணர்க்த வனே. My severance from the lord of this cool shore, My very armlets told me long before. My bracelets have understood before me the (mental) separation of him who rules the cool seashore. 7 1278. கொருநற்றுச் சென்றுர்எம் காதலர் யாமும் எமுநாளேம் மேனி பசந்து. My loved one left me, was it yesterday? Days seven my pallid body wastes away! It was but yesterday my lover departed (from me) ; and it is seven days since my complexion turned sallow. 8 1279. தொடிகோக்கி மென்தோளும் கோக்கி அடிகோக்கி அஃதாண்டு அவள்செய் தது. She would join him, but shrinks from proposing it. Her Companion reads the sign, and says: She viewed her tender arms, she viewed the armlets from them slid; She viewed her feet: all this the lady did. 341 *திருக்கு றள்* பணர்ச்சி விதும்பல் She looked at her bracelets, her tender shoulders, and her feet; this was what she did there **1280.** பெண்ணினுல் (significantly). 9

பெண்மை உடைத்தென்ப கண்**ணி**ஞல் காமகோய் சொல்லி இரவு.

He is overcome.

To show by eye the pain of love, and for relief to pray, Is womanhood's most womanly device, men say.

To express their love-sickness by their eyes and resort to begging bespeaks more than ordinary female excellence.

## கஉ.க. புணர்ச்சி விதும்பல் Ch. 129. Desire for Reunion

1281. உள்ளக் களித்தலும் காண மகிழ்தலும் கள்ளுக்கில் காமத்திற்கு உண்டு. She answers the question—Why are you not angry

with him who, unmindful of you, is preparing

for donastura

for departure:
Gladness at the thought, rejoicing at the sight, Not

palm-tree wine, but love, yields such delight.

To please by thought and cheer by sight is

peculiar, not to liquor but lust. 1 1282. திண் த் தூண்டிம் ஊடாமை வேண்டும்

ப*னே* த்துணேயும்

காமம் சிறைய வரின். When as palmyra tall, fulness of perfect love we

gain, Distrust can find no place small as the millet grain.

If women have a lust that exceeds even the

measure of the palmyra fruit, they will not desire (to feign) dislike even as much as the millet.

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TIRUKKURAL DESIRE FOR REUNION

1288. பேணுது பெட்பவே செய்யினும் கொண்கணேக் காணுது அமையல கண்.

Although, his will his only law, he lightly value me, My heart knows no repose unless my lord I see.

Though my eyes disregard me and do what is pleasing to my husband, still will they not be him.
satisfied unless they see 1284. an L passing

் சென்றேன்மன் தோழி அதுமறந்து கூடற்கண் சென்றதுஎன் கெஞ்சு. end, I went prepared to show a cool disdain

My friend, I went prepared to show a cool disdain; My heart, forgetting all, could not its love restrain.

O my friend, I was prepared to feign displeasure but my mind forgetting it was ready to embrace him. 4 1285. எழுதுங்கால் கோல்காளுக் கண்ணேபோல் கொண்கன்

பழிகாணேன் கண்டே இடத்து.

The eye sees not the rod that paints it; nor can I See any fault, when I behold my husband nigh.

Like the eyes which see not the pencil that

paints it, I cannot see my husband's fault (just) when I meet him. 5 1286. காணுங்கால் காணேன் தவருய காணுக்கால்

காணேன் தவறல் லவை.

When him I see, to all his faults I'm blind; But when I see him not, nothing but faults I find.

When I see my husband, I do not see any faults; but when I do not see him, I do not see anything but faults.

6

1287. உய்த்தல் அறிக்து புனல்பாய் பவரேபோல் பொய்த்தல் அறிக்தென் புலக்து.

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திருக்குறன் புணார்ச்சி விதும்பல்

As those of rescue sure, who plunge into the stream, So did I anger feign, though it must falsehood seem?

Like those who leap into a stream which they know will carry them off, why should a wife feign dislike knows cannot hold out long?

which she
7 1288. இளித்தக்க இன்ற செபினும்
களித்தார்க்குக்

கள்ள ற்றே கள்வகின் மார்பு.
Though shameful ill it works, dear is the palm-tree wine To drunkards; traitor, so to me that breast of thine!

O you rogue! your breast is to me what liquor is

to those who rejoice in it, though it only gives them an unpleasant disgrace.  $^8$  1289. மலரினும் மெல்லிது காமம் சிலர்அதன்

surpassed my own.

Love is tender as an opening flower. In season due To gain its perfect bliss is rapture known to

செவ்வி தலேப்படு வார். He muses:

few. Sexual delight is more delicate than a flower, and

என்னிறைம் தான்விதுப் புற்று. Her eye, as I drew nigh one day, with anger shone; By love o'erpowered, her tenderness

few are those who understand its real nature. 9 1290. கண்ணின் தானித்தே கலங்கிறைள் புல்லாதல்

She once feigned dislike in her eyes, but the warmth of her embrace exceeded my own. 10

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TIRUKKÜRAL ONESELF

EXPOSTULATION WITH

கங்.o. நெஞ்சொடு புலத்தல் Ch. 130. Expostulation with Oneself 1291. அவர்கெஞ்சு அவர்க்காதல் கண்டும் எவன்கெஞ்சே சீசமக்கு அகா தது.

You see his heart is his alone:

O heart, why not be all my own?
O my soul, although you have seen how his soul stands by him, how is it you do not stand by me?
11292. உறு தவர்க்கண்ட கண்ணும் அவரைச்

செருஅரெனச் சேறிஎன் கெஞ்சு. 'Tis plain, my heart, that he's estranged from thee; Why go to him as though he were not enemy?

O my soul, although you have known him who does not love me, still do you go to him, saying "he will not be displeased."

2 1293. கெட்டார்க்கு கட்டார்இல் என்பதோ கெஞ்சேரி பெட்டாங்கு அவர்பின் செலல்.

The ruined have no friends, they say; and so, my heart, To follow him, at thy desire, from me thou dost depart.

O my sou!, do you follow him at pleasure under the belief that the ruined have no friends?

3 1294. **இனிஅ**ன்ன நின்குளுடு சூழ்லார்யார் செஞ்சே

துனிசெய்து துவ்வாய்காண் மற்று. 'See, thou first show offended pride, and then submit,' I bade;

Henceforth such council who will share with

thee, my heart?

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

புலத்தல்

கெஞ்சொடு

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O my soul, you would not first seem sulky and then enjoy (him): who then would in future consult you about such things ? 4 1295. பெருஅமை அஞ்சும் பெறின்பிரிவு அஞ்சும் அருஅ இடும்பைத்தென் கெஞ்சு.

gain ; And thus my heart endures unceasing pain.

My soul fears when it is without him; it also fears when it is with him: it is subject to incessant

I fear I shall not gain, I fear to lose him when I

sorrow. 5 1296. தனியே இருந்து நிலு த்தக்கால் என்லு த் தினியே இருந்ததாஎன் கெஞ்சு. And all my lover's cruelty bemoan. My mind has been (here) in order to cat me up (as it were) whenever I think of him in my solitude.

My heart consumes me when I ponder lone,

1297. நாணும் மறக்தேன் அவர்மறக் கல்லாஎன்

shame.

மாணு மடகெஞ்சிற் பட்டு. Fall'n neath the sway of this ignoble foolish heart. Which will not him forget, I have forgotten

I have even forgotten my modesty, having been caught in my foolish mind which is not dignified enough to forget him. 7 1298. எள்ளின் இளிவாம்என்று எண்ணி அவர் திறம் உள்ளும் உயிர்க்காதல் கெஞ்சு.

If I contemn him, then disgrace awaits me evermore: My soul that seeks to live his virtues numbers o'er.

My soul which clings to life thinks only of his (own) gain in the belief that it would be disgraceful for it to despise him. 8

#### TIRUKKURAL POUTING

And who will aid me in my hour of grief,
If my own heart comes not to my relief?
Who would help me out of one's distress, when
one's own soul refuses help to one?
9 1300 தஞ்சம் தமரல்லர் ஏதிலார் தாமுடைய

கெஞ்சம் தமரல் வழி. A trifle is unfriendliness by aliens shown, When our own heart itself is not our own!

It is hardly possible for strangers to behave like relations, when one's own soul acts like a stranger.

### கங்க. புலவி Ch. 131. Pouting

1801. புல்லா திராஅப் புலத்தை அவர்உறும் அல்லல்கோய் காண்கம் சிறிது.

Be still reserved, decline his proferred love; A little while his sore distress we'll prove.

Let us witness awhile his keen suffering; just

feign dislike and embrace him not.

1 1302. உப்படைக் தற்றுல் புலவி அதுகிறிது மிக்கற்றுல் கீள விடல். A cool reserve is like the salt that seasons well the mess. Too long maintained 'tis like the salt's

the mess, Too long maintained, 'tis like the salt's excess.

A little dislike is like salt in proportion; to

prolong it a little is like salt a little too much.

## 847

grieved; To leave the grieving one without a fond embrace.

Tis heaping griefs on those whose hearts are

For men not to embrace those who have feigned dislike is like torturing those already in agony.

3 1304. ຂອງ ທຸ ພາລາສຸ ຂຸ ສອງ ທຸ ສຸ ຄຸ ຊຸນ

வள்ளி முதலரிக் தற்று. To use no kind conciliating art when lover grieves, Is cutting out the root of tender winding plant that droops.

Not to reconcile those who have feigned dislike

பூஅன்ன கண்ணுர் அகத்து. Even to men of good and worthy mind, the

4 1805. நலத்தகை நெல்லவர்க்கு ஏஎர் புலத்தகை

is like cutting a faded creeper at its root

petulance Of wives with flowery eyes lacks not a lovely grace.

An increased shyness in those whose eyes are like flowers is beautiful even to good and virtuous husbands.

கனியும் கருக்காயும் அற்று. Love without hatred is as ripened fruit ;

5 1306. துனியும் புலவியும் இல்லாயின் காமம்

Without some lesser strife, fruit immature.

Sexual pleasure, without prolonged and short-lived

dislike,

1307. ஊடலின் உண்டாங்கோர் துன்பம் புணர்வது

is like too ripe, and unripe fruit.

s like too ripe, and unripe iruit.

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TIRUKKURAL

கீடுவ தன்றுகொல் என்று.

FEIGNED

Asks doubtful, 'Will reunion sweet be afraid long delayed? The doubt as to whether intercourse would take place soon or not, creates a sorrow (even) in feigned 7 1308 கோதல் எவன்மற்று dislike.

A lovers' quarrel brings its pain, when mind

கொக்தாரென்று அஃதறியும் காதலர் இல்லா வழி.

who can understand the cause of my sorrow? 8 1309. நீரும் நிழுலது இனிதே புலவியும் வீழு ஈர் கண்ணே இனிது.

What good can grieving do, when none who love Are there to know the grief thy soul endures? What avails sorrow when I am without a wife

Water is pleasant in the cooling shade; So coolness for a time with those we love. Like water in the shade, dislike is delicious only in those who love. 9 *1310. ஊடல் உணங்க* விடுவாரோடு என்கெஞ்சம் கூடுவேம் என்பது அவா. Of her who leaves me thus in variance languishing, To think within my heart with love is fond desire.

It is nothing but strong desire that makes her mind unite with me who can leave her to her own dislike.

10

## கங்.உ.. புலவி நுணுக்கம் Ch. 132. Feigned Anger

I--She

1311. பெண்ணியலார் எல்லாரும் கண்ணின்

பொதுஉண்பர் கண்ணேன் பரத்தஙின் மார்பு.

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திரு**க்கு றன்** 

புலவி நு**ணுக்க**ம்

From thy regard all womankind
Enjoys an equal grace;
O thou of wandering fickle mind,
I shrink from thine embrace!

You are given to prostitution; all those who are born womankind enjoy you with their eyes in an ordinary way. will not embrace you.

I 1312. ஊடி யிருக்தேமாத் தும்மினர் யாம்தம்மை

கீடுவாழ் கென்பாக்கு அறிக்து.

thought

One day we silent sulked; he sneezed:

The reason well I knew:

He thought that I, to speak well pleased,

Would say, 'Long life to you!' When I continued to be sulky he sneezed and

I would (then) wish him a long life.

2

## II---He

1313. கோட்டுப்பூச் சூடினும் காயும் ஒருத்தியைக் காட்டிய கூடினீர் என்று. I wreathed with flowers one day my brow,

The angry tempest lowers; She cries, 'Pray, for what woman now

Do you put on your flowers?

Even if I were adorned with a garland of branch-flowers, she would say I did so to show it to <sup>3</sup> 1314. யாரிறும்கா*த*லம் another woman. என்றேனு ஊடினுள்

#### 350

#### TIRUKKURAL ANGER

FEIGNED

- 'I love you more than all beside,'
  - 'Twas thus I gently spoke;
- 'What all, what all?' she instant cried, And all her anger woke.

When I said I loved her more than any other woman, she said "more than others, yes, more than others," and remained sulky.

- 4 1315. இம்மைப் பிறப்பில் பிரியலம் என்றேஞக் கண்ணிறை நீர்கொண் டனள்
  - 'While here I live, I leave you not,' I said to calm her fears.

She cried, 'There, then, I read your thought';

And straight dissolved in tears.

When I said I would never part from her in this life, her eyes were filled with tears.

5 1816. உள்ளினேன் என்றேன்மற்று என்மறக்திர் என்றென்னப்

புல்லாள் புலத்தக் கனள்.

'Each day I called to mind your charms.'

'O, then, you had forgot,' She cried, and then her opened arms, Forthwith embraced me not. When I said I had remembered her, she said I had

forgotten her and relaxing her embrace, began to feign dislike. 6 1317. வழுத்தினுள் தும்மினே ஞக அழித்தழுதாள்

**பாருள்ளித் தெ**ம்மினீர் என்<u>ற</u>ி. She hailed me when I sneezed one day;

But straight with anger seized, She cried, 'Who was the woman, pray, Thinking of whom you sneezed?'

## 351

புலவி நொணுக்கம்

திருக்கு **ற**ள் When I sneezed, she blessed me, but at once changed (her

mind) and wept, asking, "At the thought of speeze ?"

whom did you 1318. தம்முச் செறுப்ப அழுதாள் நுமா்உள்ளல் எம்மை மறைத்திரோ என்று.

And so next time I checked my sneeze;
She forthwith wept and cried,
(That woman difficult to please,)
'Your thoughts from me you hide.'

When I suppressed my sneezing, she wept saying, "I suppose you (did so) to hide from me your

remembrance of you."

own people's

8

1319. தன்னே உணர்த்தினும் காயும் பிறர்க்குகீர் இந்கீரர் ஆகுதிர் என்று.

I then began to soothe and coax, To calm her jealous mind; 'I see,' quoth she, 'to other folks

How you are wondrous kind.'

Even when I try to remove her dislike, she is displeased

and says, "This is the way you behave towards (other

women)."

9

1320. நினேத்திருந்து நோக்கினும் காயும்

அனே த்துரீர் யாருள்ளி கோக்கினீர் என்று. I silent sat, but thought the more,

And gazed on her. Then she
Cried out, 'While thus you eye me o'er,
Tell me whose form you see.'

TIRUKKURAL

love

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Even when I look on her contemplating (her beauty), she is displeased and says, "With whose

thought have you (thus) looked on my person?"

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THE

PLEASURES OF. .

கங்கு. ஊட்றுவகை Ch. 133. The Pleasures of 'Temporary Variance' 1321. இல்லே தவறவர்க்கு ஆயினும் ஊடுகல்

வல்லது அவர்அளிக்கும் ஆறு. I—She, in answer to the question, Why do you pout? Although there be no fault in him, the sweetness of his Although my husband is free from defects, the way in which he embraces me is such as to make me feign dislike. 1 1322. Man of General multipless of the such as th

Hath power in me a fretful jealousy to move.

வாடி னும் பாடு பெறும்.

**க**வ்லளி

dislike.

My 'anger feigned' gives but a little pain; And when affection droops, it makes it bloom again.

His love will increase though it may (at first seem to) fade through the short-lived distress caused by (my)

2 1323. புலத்தவின் புத்தேள்நாடு

உண்டோ ஈிலத்தொடு நீரியைக் தன்ஞர் அகத்து.

Is there a bliss in any world more utterly divine, Than 'coyness' gives, when hearts as earth and water

join ?

Is there a celestial land that can please like the feigned dislike of those whose union resembles that of earth and water?

1324. புல்லி விடாஅப் புலவியுள் தோன்றுமென் உள்ளம் உடைக்கும் படை.

Within the 'anger feigned,' that close love's tie doth bind, A weapon lurks, which quite breaks down my mind.

In prolonged dislike after an embrace there is a weapon that can break my heart. <sup>4</sup> 1325. தவறிலர் ஆயினும் தாம்விழ்வார் மென்ருள் அகறலின் ஆங்கொன்று உடைத்து.

II-He consoles himself, since reconciliation makes amends.

Though free from fault, from loved one's tender arms To be estranged awhile hath its own special charms.

Though free from defects, men feel pleased when they cannot embrace the delicate shoulders of those whom they love. <sup>5</sup> 1326. உணாைவினும் உண்டது அறல்இனிது காமம்

புணார்தேலின் ஊடல் இனிதை. 'Tis sweeter to digest your food than 'tis to eat;

In love, than union's self is anger feigned more sweet.

To digest what has been eaten is more delightful than to est more; likewise love is more delightful in dislike than intercourse.

1327. ஊடெவில் தோற்றவர் வென்றுர் அதுமன்னும் கூடுவில் காணப் படும். In lovers' quarrels, 'tis the one that first gives

6

way,

That in re-union's joy is seen to win the day. Those are conquerors whose dislike has been

defeated and that is proved by the love (which follows).

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THE PLEASURES OF .. TIRUKKURAL

.VARIANCE 1828. ஊடிப் பெறுகுவம் கொல்லோ நுதல்வெயர்ப்பக் **கூடுவில்** தோன்றிய உப்பு.

And shall we ever more the sweetness know of that

 $\mathbf{embrace}$ 

With dewy brow; to which 'feigned anger' lent its

piquant grace.

Will I enjoy once more through her dislike, the pleasure of that love that makes her forehead perspire?

8 **1329. ஊடுக ம**ன்ணே ஒளியிழை யாம்**இ**ரப்ப நீடுக மன்ணே இரா. Test her whose jewels brightly shine, avers

Let her, whose jewels brightly shine, aversion feign! That I may still plead on, O night, prolong thy reign!

May the bright-jewelled one feign dislike, and

may the night be prolonged for me to implore her!
9 1330. ஊடுதல் காமத்திற்கு இன்பம் அதற்கின்பம் கூடி முயங்கப் பெறின்.
A 'faigned aversion' cov to pleasure gives a zest:

A 'feigned aversion' coy to pleasure gives a zest; The pleasure's crowned when breast is clasped to breast.

Dislike adds delight to love; and a hearty embrace (thereafter) will add delight to dislike.

10

#### கற்பியல் முற்றும் The End of the section on 'Wedded Love. '

காமத்துப்பால் முற்றிற்று. The End of Book III on Love.

திருக்குறள் முற்றிற்று. The End of the Tirukkural.

## 355 IN PRAISE OF TIRUVALLUVAR AND KURAL

#### Cavuniyanar

"The short distichs which the learned poet Valluvar has composed in order that we may know the ancient right way, are sweet to the

mind to meditate on; sweet to the ear to hear; and sweet to the mouth to repeat; and they moreover form a sovereign medicine to promote good and prevent evil actions."

## Ouvvay

"The Kural contains much in a little compass. Such is the ingenuity of its author, that he has compressed within its narrow limits all the branches of knowledge, as if he had hollowed an atom, and enclosed all the waters of the seven seas in it."

### Madurai - Tamil - Naganar

"What is the use of great length, when the short work of Valluvar alone is enough to edify the world? It contains all things, and there is nothing which it does not contain."

-Tamil Wisdom: Edward Jewitt
Robinson. F. W. BLLIS TRANSLATION OF

## SOME COUPLETS

[Number Denotes the Number of the Couplet]

## ON VIRTUE

## Chapter 1. The Praise of God 1.

As ranked in every alphabet the first

The self-same vowel stands, so in all worlds,

Th' eternal God is chief.

2. What is the fruit that human knowledge gives,

If at the feet of Him, who is pure knowledge, Due reverence be not paid?

3. They who adore His sacred feet, whose grace Gladdens with sudden thrill the fervent heart, High o'er the earth shall soar to endless joy. 4. To Him, whom no affection moves nor hate,

Those constant in obedience, from all ill
In this world and the next, are free. 5.
Those who delight with fervent mind to praise
The true and only Lord of heav'n and earth,
No false ideas of right and wrong can cloud.

#### F. W. ELLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS

- 6. Those who pursue the path of His true law,
  - Who is of sensual organs void, in Heaven, Shall dwell in never-ending bliss.
- 7. The anxious mind, against corroding thought,
  - No refuge hath, save at the sacred feet Of Him to whom no likeness is.
  - Hard is the transit of this sea of vice,
     Save by that Being's gracious aid, who is
     Himself a sea of virtue.
- Of virtue void, as is the palsied sense,
   The head must be, that bows not at His feet,
- Whose eight-fold attributes pervade the world.
  - 10. Of those who swim the wide extended sea

Of mortal birth, none ever can escape,
But they who to the feet of God
adhere.

## Ch. 2. The Praise of Rain 11.

As by abundant rain the world subsists, Life's sole elixir in this fluid know.

stores.

must cease.

13. When clouds, deceiving hope, withhold their

Around the sea-girt earth gaunt famine stalks. 14. The fruitful toils of men and steers

If cease the flow of water from the clouds.

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ON VIRTUE

## 15. It spreads destruction round; its genial aid

Again revives, restores all it destroys;
Such is the power of rain.

## Ch. 3. The Praise of Holy Men

21. A strict adherence to the rule professed,
Than do all other virtues, the devout
Exalteth more; this every code
ordains. 22. To count the virtues holy men
attain,

Were as to count the ghosts, that from this world

Have taken flight.

 As the hook rules the elephant, so he In wisdom firm his sensual organs rules,

Who hopes to flourish in the soil of heaven. 25. Let Indren say, the king who all

controls

Within the expanse of Heaven, how great his

power,

Who his five senses in subjection

holds. 27. Taste, light, touch, sound, and smell, if these be known And with them all connected, of the world The whole is known. 359

## F. W. BLLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS Ch. 4. On the Power of Virtue What more doth profit man than virtue

doth. By which felicity is given, and whence Eternal bliss ensues?

No greater gain than virtue can'st thou

Than virtue to forget no greater loss. That which in spotless purity preserves 34. The mind is real virtue; all besides

know,

Is evanescent sound.

but this

No real pleasure e'er ensues, nor praise.

40. Know that is virtue which each ought to do;

What each should shun is vice.

Refer not virtue to another day;

Receive her now and at thy dying hour

Pleasure from virtue springs; from all

She 'll prove thy never-dying friend.

36.

42.

Ch. 5. On Domestic Life 41. He for domestic virtues is esteemed,
Who, firm in virtue's path, the virtuous aids
In life's three orders found.

Domestic virtue is to him ascribed,

ON DOMESTIC VIRTUE

Whose care befriends the pious and the poor

And aids departed souls.

43. Thine ancestors deceased, thy God, thy guest

43. Thine ancestors deceased, thy God, thy guest Thy relatives, thyself; these cherished, know

- Of life the five great duties are fulfilled.

  45. If love and virtue be thy constant guests,
  Domestic life is blest and finds in these
  Its object and reward.

  48. He who from virtue swerves not, but her
  path
  To others shows, gained in domestic life,

  More merit hath than the recluse can
- May with the Gods, heaven's denizens, be ranked.

boast. 50. Who in domestic joy thus lives on

- Ch. 6. On the Virtues of a Wife 51.
  To every house-hold duty fitly train'd,
  The wife should to her husband be in all
  A help-mate meet.
- 361 F. W. BLLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS
- 52. The wife maintains the glory of the house

- All other glory, if she fail in this,
  As if it were not, is.

  53. What is deficient with a virtuous wife?
- If in the wife defect, then what is all
  This world can give?
- 54, Than virtuous woman what more excellent,

maintains?

58. Women all happiness from wedded love

Who, firm in mind, her wedded faith

- 58. Women all happiness from wedded love Derive, and by it blessed foretaste on earth
  - The joys of heaven.
- 59. Before their scornful foes,
  Bold as a lion those dare never walk,
  Whose fame is sullied by their
  wives' base

Ch. 7. On the Procreation of

deeds.

Children 61. Of all the world calls good, no

good exists

Like that which wise and virtuous offspring give;

I know no greater good.

63. Children are offspring called, and justly so,
For from their parents, deeds, or good or ill,
Their disposition springs.

ON DOMESTIC VIRTUE

65. Sweet the sensation to the parent's breast,

His child's soft touch imparts; 'tis real bliss,

Which others hear of, fathers only

know.

66. Sweet is the pipe and sweet the lute they

They who have never heard their tongues

children's

In infant prattle lisp.

70. When men shall say—"by what inflictions hard

In penance borne, gained he this child?" the word

Requiteth all a father's pains.

## Ch. 8. On Affection

71. What bolt can love restrain? what veil conceal?
One tear-drop in the eye of those thou lov'st

Will draw a flood from thine.

76. The ignorant say that love is virtue's friend;

But know that love the wicked aideth more.
78. As in a barren soil a sapless tree,

So flourish those in wedded bliss, whose souls
Know not the sweets of love.

79. What though the body each perfection own,

If in the breast, the beauty of the mind,
Sweet love exist not?

80. That breast alone contains a living soul,
Which love inspires; void of this genial

warmth,
'Tis bone o'er laid with skin.

#### F. W. HLLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS

## Ch. 9. On Hospitality

- 81. To honour guests with hospitable rite,

  Domestic life and all its various joys

  To man was given.
- 84. He who with smiles receives a virtuous guest,
  - Make his abode her home.

    86. He who, while one rejoiceth in his cheer,

Shall see Prosperity, with joyful mind,

- Awaits with anxious mind a coming guest,
  Will be a welcome guest to gods.
- 90. As that sweet flower which droops its dies,

head and

guest.

When once its fragrant odour is inhaled, From an averted face so shrinks the

## Ch. 10. On Courtesy

guile,

Who know that sterner virtue should be joined,

To mild affection.

92. Though bounty may rejoice the heart, yet words,

Of courtesy, which dress the face in smiles,

Fair are the words of those, but void of

91.

Will more avail.

95. The grace of fair humility, the grace
Of courteous words, do all far more adorn
Than do all other ornament.

# Than do all other ornament. 364 ON DOMESTIC VIEW

## 99. O, wherefore useth he discourteous words

99. O, wherefore useth he discourteous words,
Who knows full well the sweets of speech.

courteous 100. Discourteous speech
when-courteous may be used,
Is like the sickly appetite, which culls
Fruit immature, leaving the ripe

Ch 11 O C \*\* 1

## Ch. 11. On Gratitude

101. Though earth and heaven could in given,

return be

untouched.

A benefit received when none was due They would not recompense.

104. Small as a grain of millet

Though it be, large as the towering palm

A benefit to grateful eyes appears, 105.

The exalted mind no benefit esteems

By mere return repaid, but by the scale
Of its own greatness measures each.

To one small favour though there may

succeed

Deadly offence; the grateful from the mind will

rase

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For that all memory of this.

- Though every virtue by his hand expire Yet may he live; but by the stroke he dies When murdered gratitude before him falls. 365 P. W. ELLIS TRANTLATION OF SOME COUPLETS
  - Ch. 12. On Equity

110.

- That virtue, which in all relations holds
- Unchangeably its nature, that alone
- Deserves the name of justice. 112. By justice do the just their wealth uphold, And confirmation, strong as virtue's self,
- Bequeath their heirs. Unerringly the just and unjust shows The state in which their progeny is found.

It is the glory of the just to stand

Like the adjusted balance duly poised Nor swerve to either side. Ch. 13. On Self-control

It most befits the envied state of those
That fortune smiles upon.

127. Though unrestrained all else, restrain thy
For those degraded by licentious speech

tongue

Will rue their tongue's offence. 129.

The wound may heal, though from a burning brand,

And be forgotten; but the wound ne'er

A burning tongue inflicts.

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ON DOMESTIC VIRTUE

Its victims, plunged in utter darkness,

121. To intercourse with gods

unrestrained

all

heals

Forbearance leads; but passion

leaves, 125. Though self-control be excellent in

## Ch. 25. On Benevolence 241. The highest felicity is that which

proceeds from universal benevolence; the felicity

from wealth is enjoyed even by the vilest of mankind.

242. On due consideration it will be found, that all

sects maintain that the aid of charity is necessary

to obtain felicity; reflect carefully, therefore, and cherish the benevolent affections.

243. They enter not the world, where the

reigns.

glow

And where affliction howls, whose bosoms

With love for all their kind.

charity
towards all existent beings, they truly say,
need
not fear any mischief to themselves. 245.

244. Those who in their hearts cherish

Witnesses the mighty earth, where'er the winds Send forth their blasts, that evil cannot reach

The charitable man. 247. The other world (i. e. its joys) belongeth not to

those who are devoid of charity, as this world belongeth not to those who are devoid of wealth. 248. Those now devoid of wealth

wealth. 248. Those now devoid of wealth may hereafter flourish in happiness; but those devoid of charity cannot be free from offence.

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F. W. ELLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS

249. As the comprehension of the true God, without clearness of understanding is impossible; so, also, is the practice of virtue without charity. 250. Imagine thyself before those more powerful than thou art, when about to treat harshly those more weak than thyself. Ch. 38. Destiny 371. By the decreed effect of the works of former births, industry is excited and wealth

accrues;
and by the same, indolence prevails and wealth
departs.
373. Although he have acquired various and

373. Although he have acquired various and profound

learning, his natural disposition will overcome

his knowledge.

376. That which is not by nature theirs, no labour can obtain; and that which is, though they reject it. will not quit them. 377. Those who have accumulated millions can enjoy nothing but what the apportioner has apportioned to them. 379. Why should those who see that good only happens in the destined season of prosperity be grieved in the season of adversity? 380. What is more powerful than the destined effect of former works? It anticipates

## 368

thoughts while considering how to avoid

even thy

it.

## ON ASCETIC VIRTUE Ch. 27. Penance

268. He who entirely possesses his own soul

reverenced by the immortal spirits who have not

attained to this state of perfection.

Ch. 28. Inconsistent Conduct 272.

Of what account is the understanding, which reaches beyond the heavens, if his heart suffer

from conscious guilt.

#### ON ROYALTY

Ch. 55. The Uprightness of the Sceptre

541. Carefully considering the facts, without yielding

to feelings of compassion, acting with integrity
towards all, and deciding according to law;

act is to administer justice. The Sceptre of a King (i. e. the 543. administration of justice) was the cause of the practice of virtue, and of the observance of the law of the sacred teachers. 544. The whole world embraceth the feet of the Monarch of extended dominion, who, in administering justice, (lit. in directing his Sceptre) embraceth all his subjects. 369 24 F. W. ELLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS 545. In the Country of which the sovereign

so to

dulv administereth justice (lit. directeth his Sceptre to the right place) both the rain falleth in its season and the harvest is abundant. 546. It is not the lance which giveth victory to a king, but his Sceptre (the symbol of justice) if it never deviate from right. 547. A king defendeth the whole world; and justice, if strictly administered, defendeth the king. 550. The act of the king in punishing those guilty of murder resembleth the weeding of green corn. Ch. 56. The Obliquity of the Sceptre If a king enquiring day by day 553. administer not

justice, day by day will his kingdom fall to ruin, 554. The King who inconsiderately neglecteth the administration of justice, will lose both his wealth and his subjects. 555. The tears of those who suffer from the injustice of the prince are files by which his felicity is worn away. 556. From the uprightness of the Sceptre (from their justice) princes obtain immortal renown; if deficient in this respect the glory of cannot last. princes 558. It is worse than poverty, to be subject to the Sceptre (sway) of an unjust prince.

#### ON THE ESSENTIALS OF A STATE Ch. 79. Friendship 782. The friendship of the wise is like the moon in its increase; the friendship of fools like the moon in its decrease. 783. As the pleasures of learning increase by constant application; so the friendship of the worthy increaseth by constant intercourse. 786. True friendship is not that which dimpleth the face with smiles, but that which maketh the

face with smiles, but that which maketh the heart rejoice.

787. Friendship should repel all injuries, should take

the lead in the path of virtue, and, in

heen contracted, it is difficult for those sincerely united in friendship to separate. 871

#### Ch. 80. On due reflection in contracting

we be to them."

unavoidable

so will

however specious,

#### Friendship

791. Nothing is more hurtful than friendship inconsi-

derately formed; for, after it hath once

misfortune, should share the adversity it

which saith, "Even as they are to us,

causeth. 790. Vain is the fragile friendship,

F. W. ELLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS

having ascertained the disposition, lineage, and faults of the party, and that his connections are honourable. 797. To separate from the society of fools is the most profitable thing a man can do. 798. Ponder not on what depresseth the mind, and form not friendship with those who forsake their friends in adversity.

793. Friendship should be contracted only after

### Ch. 81. On Old Friendship

limbs

802. The prudent bear complacently even the undue

familiarity of those friends with whom they are as intimately united in friendship as the 806. Those constant in friendship will not forsake the society of those, who from old time have been faithful to them, even when they are injured by the connection. 808. Those confirmed in the knowledge of the true nature of friendship listen not to the faults of their friends, although daily guilty of them. 872

ON THE ESSENTIALS OF A STATE

805. If thy friends do anything to offend thee,

it the effect either of thoughtlessness, or

with the body.

great familiarity.

consider

of too

810. Even their enemies will desire the love of those,
who on account of ancient friendship, separate
not from their friends, however culpable they
may be.

Ch. 82. On Hurtful Friendship
812. Of what consequence is it whether the friendship

to thee
in prosperity, but forsake thee in
adversity, be
gained or lost?
813. The friend who considereth only his
advantage
is on a level with mercenary harlots and

of the inconstant, who attach themselves

robbers. 816. Ten million of times better is the enmity of the wise, than the most devoted attachment of

friendship of those, whose words and whose deeds are at variance.

fools. 819. It is unpleasant even to dream of the

#### Ch. 83. On Improper Friendship 821. The friendship of those who dissemble

attachment, while they seek occasion to betray thee.

is like an anvil (which supports the metal

while the hammer beats it).

842. Mischief should be feared from the deceitful. whose countenances are pleasant but their

hearts filled with malice. 373

# F. W. ELLIS TRANSLATION OF SOME COUPLETS 826. Although they assume the courteous

address of

friends, the words of foes will soon be known for what they are.

830. When the time arrives for enmity to become

amity, let your countenance be friendly, but

carefully recede from such friendship.

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## செர்யுள்

உ**றல்முறையா**ன் உரு*அதவர்க்கண்ட* 

உ*ரு அ* தவர்போல் உ*ரு அதோ* 

உறுதோறு உயிர் உறுபசியும் உ*ற*பொ*ருளும்* உறுப்பமைந்து உறப்பொத்தல் உறுவது சீர் உறைசிறியார்

உற்றகோய் ரீக்கி

உருஅர்க்கு

உறின்உயிர்

உறின்கட்டு

உற்றகோய் கோன்றல் உற்றவேன உற்றுன் அளவும் ஊக்க முடையான் ஊடலில் தோற்றவர் ஊடலில் தோன்றும் ஊடலின் உண்டாங் ஊடல் உணங்க ஊடல் உணர்தல் ஊடற்கண் ஊடிப் பெறகுவம்

ஊரேணி நீர் நிறைந் ஊழி பெயரினு**ம்** ஊழி**ற் பெருவலி** ஊழை**யும்** பக்கம் செய்யுள் பக்கம்

ஊடி யிருர்தேமாத்

ஊடுக மன்னே

ஊதியம் என்பது

ஊடரவர் கௌவை

ஊடுதல்

<u>ജ്ജ് **ഞ്ച** പെ</u>

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பாட்டு முதற்குறிப்பு அகுரைவாளிசை

எல்**லார்க்கும்** ஈன்*ரும்* எல்லா விளக்கும்

எல்லேக்கண்

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ஒன் ஞர் த்	70
ஓஒ இனிதே	315
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கண்ணின் துனி	344
கண்ணின் பசப்போ	331
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கற்றில <b>ஞயினும்</b>	111
கற்றீண்டு	95
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காக்க பொருளா 38 காக்கை கரவா 141 382 பாட்டு முதற்குறிப்பு அகரவரிசை

கற்றுக்கண் கனவி**ஞன்** 

கனவினும்

184

324

220

காட்சிக் கெளியன் காணுச் சினத்தான் காணிற் குவிள *காணுங்கால்* காண் கமன் காதல **காதல்** காதலர் இல்வழி காதலர் தூதொடு காதல் அவரில ராக காதன்மை காமக் கடல்

காமக் கடும் - உய்

காணுதான

காமக் கணிச்சி

காமமும் கானும்

காமம் உழந்து

காமமென

காமம் விடு

காமக் கடும் - நீர்

காமம் வெகுளி

கோலத்தி ஞுற்

**தடம்**பை குடிசெய்வல் குடிசெய்வார்க்கு குடி தழீஇக்

காலம் கருதி

காலேக்குச்

காலாழ் க்ளாரில்

கா'லே அரும்பிப்

கான முயலெய்த

குடிபுறங் கா*த்* குடிப்பிறர்தார் குடிப்பிறர்*து-*குற்

குடிப்பி றக் து - தன்

குடியென் னும்

குடியாண்**மை** 

சும் **ம**டிந்*து* 

பக்கம்	செய்யுள்	பக்கம்
104	குணா <b>க</b> ல <b>ம்</b>	<b>2</b> 63
23 <b>2</b>	குணமெ <b>ன் னும்</b>	8
228	குணம்நாடிக்	135
298	குணனில <b>ுய்க்</b>	<b>2</b> 33
<b>34</b> 3	குண னும் குடிமை	<b>2</b> 13
338	குல <i>ஞ்சுடு</i> ம்	272
118	குழல்இனி <i>து</i>	19
327	குறிக்கொண்டு	<b>2</b> 93
328	குறிக்கது	189
331	குறிப்பறிர்து	186
136	குறிப்பிற்-ாரவாயின்	189
312	குறிப்பிற்-ர்வாரை	188
304	குற்றமே காக்க	116
<b>312</b>	கு ற்றம் இலனுய்க்	274
334	குன் மன் ஞர்	240
311	குன்றின் அனயோரும்	259
834	குன்றேறி	204
803	கூடிய காமம்	337

33 <b>2</b>	<i>கூத் தாட்டு</i>	89
96	கூழும் குடியும்	149
<b>2</b> 8	கூருமை சோக்கிக்	188
<b>1</b> 30	கூற்றத்தைக்	<b>2</b> 39
134	கூற்றமோ	<b>2</b> 90
327	கூற்றம் குதித்	72
3 <b>2</b> 7	கூற்றுடன்று	<b>2</b> 06
207	கேடல்வேண் முன்	<b>2</b> 39
90	கெ <b>டா</b> அவழி	217
<b>27</b> 3	<i>கெடுங்கா</i> %லக்	215
275	<i>கெடுப்பதா</i> உ <i>ங்</i>	5
146	செ <b>டுவல்</b> யான்	32
147	<i>கெடுவாக</i>	32
256	<i>கெட்டார்க்கு</i>	345
135	கே <i>ட றியாக்</i>	198
213	கேடில் விழுச்	108
161	கேடும் பெரு	3 <b>2</b>
163	கே <i>ட்டார்ப்</i>	172
161	கேட்டினும்	214
38	33	

131

313

829

141

232

269

290

105

45

கைவேல் களிற்றொடு

கொக்கொக்க

கொடுத்தலும்

*கொடுத் தும்* 

கொடியார்-யின்

கொடியார்-உரை

கொடுப்பது அழுக்

கொடுப்பதாஉம்

*கொடும்புருவம்* 

கொடையளி

*திருக்கு ற*ள்

கொ‰மேற்கொண்	148
கொலேயிற்	147
<b>கொ</b> லேவின் ய	88
கொல்லா கலத்	264
<i>கொ</i> ல்லா <b>மை</b>	87
<i>கொ</i> ல்லா <i>ன்</i>	69
கொள <b>ப்பட்டேம்</b>	187
கொள ற்கரி தாய்க்	<b>2</b> 0 <b>0</b>
கொன் <b>றன்ன</b>	30
கோட்டுப்பூச்	359
கோளில் கோளில்	3
<b>48</b> 11 6111 60	

சுமன்செய் <i>து</i>	32
சல <b>ந்தால்</b>	176
சலம்பற்றிச்	<b>2</b> 56
சாதலின் இன்றைத	61
சாயலும்	317
சார்புண <b>ர்ந்து</b>	95
சால்பிற்குக்	264
சான்றவர்	265
சி ைத <b>விடத்</b> து	<b>16</b> 0
சி <b>ற</b> ப்ப <b>றிய</b>	158
சு <b>ற</b> ப்பு ஈனும் செல்வமும்	9
சி <b>றப்பு ஈனும் செல்வம்பெ</b>	83
செய்யுள் பக்	&ů

சிறப்பொ <b>டு</b>	<b>5</b>
சிறியார் உணர்	<b>262</b> °
சிறுகாப்பிற்	200
சி <b>ற</b> படையா <b>ன்</b>	183
சிறுமை கமக்	<b>32</b> 8
சிறுமை பல	<b>2</b> 50
சி அமையும்	<b>2</b> 07
சி துமையுள்	27
சிறைகாக்குங்	16
சி <b>றை சல் னு</b> ம்	184
செற்றினம்	121
சி <b>ற்</b> றின்ப <b>ம்</b>	46
சின த்தைப்	8 <b>2</b>
சின்மென் னும்	81
<b>இரிடம் காணின்</b>	221

சீரினும் சீரல்ல	258
சீருடைச் செல்வர்	<b>2</b> 70
சீர்மை சிறப்	<b>52</b>
<b>கூட</b> ச்சுட <b>ரு</b> ம்	71
	8
சுவைஒளி	
சுழலும் இசைவேண்டி	<b>2</b> 09
சுழன்றும்ஏர்ப்	<b>2</b> 75
சுற்றத்தால்	<b>14</b> 0
<b>ஆ</b> ழா <b>ம</b> ல்	274
	179
<b>சு</b> ற் <sub>ச்</sub> சு <b>மே</b> ர்வ	
சூ <b>ழ்வா</b> ர் <b>கண்</b>	119
<b>செ</b> ப்பம் உடை	31
செப்பின்	<b>237</b>

செயற்கரிய செய் 8 210 செயற்கரிய யாஉள 170 செய**ற்கை** அறிர் 117 *செயற்*பால செ**ய்யா** 11 செயற்பால தோ*ரு*ம் 69 செயிரின் தஃப் 204செய்க பொருளேச் 125 செய்தக்க 219 செய்தேமன் 384 பாட்டு முதற்குறிப்பு அகரவரிசை செய்யாமல் செற் செய்யாம*ற்* செய்**த** செய்வாண

**செ**ய்விண செ**ருக்கு**ஞ்

செருவந்த

செல்லாமை

*செல்லிடத்துக்* 

செல்வத்துள்

செல்விருர் த

செல்லான்

செல்லா இடத்துச்

செவிகைப்பச்

செவிக்குண செவிச்சொல்லும்

செவியணவிற்

செருஅச் சிறு

செறிதொடி

செ றாரைக்

செறிவறிர்து

செறுவார்க்குச்

செவியி**ற் சுவை** 

செற்றவர் பின் செற்று பெனக்கை செற்றுர்பின் சென்ற இடத் சூரலல்வல்லன் *சொல்லப் பய<mark>ன்</mark>* சொல்லுக சொல்லிற்

சொல்லுக சொ**ல்**%லப்

சொல்லு தல் சொல்வணக்கம் சொற்கோட்டம் தூலங் கருதி

ததை இ என தக்காங்கு

தக்கா ரினத் **தக்கா**ர் **தக**விலர்

25

83	தஞ் <b>சம் தம</b> ர <b>ல்</b> லர்	347
<b>2</b> 8	தண் <b>ந் தமை</b>	329
138	தண்ணர் தே <b>றை</b> வன்	341
181	தந்தை <b>மகற்</b> கு	19
116	து ந் தலம்	245
153	தர்கெஞ்சத் <b>து</b>	ਸ <b>22</b>
80	தமாகித் தற்	142
308	தம்பொ <i>ரு</i> ள்	18
<b>278</b>	தம்மில் இ <i>ருக்து</i>	296
80	தம்மி <i>ற் பெரியார்</i>	$\overline{119}$
111	தம்மின் த <b>ம்</b>	19
$\frac{11}{24}$	துவைன்ற <b>ப</b> தூலப்பட் <b>டா</b> ர்	93
105	தஃயின் இழிர்த	258
111	தவஞ்செய்வார்	71
186	தவமறை <b>ந்</b> து	73
113	தவ <b>மும் தவ</b> முடை	70
111	தவ <i>றிலர் ஆயினும்</i>	354
294	தன்னா விளேயுளு <b>ம்</b>	197
340		16
38	தற்காத்துத் ~குக்குவலுக்	3
ียอ	குன க்குவ <b>ைம</b>	U,

	~ ~	
131	தனியே இருர் <i>து</i>	346
233	தன்குற்றம் நீக்கிப்	117
335	தன் தூண் இன் <b>ருல்</b>	234
332	தன்னுயிர்க்கு இன்	85
335	தன்னுயிர் தான்	72
118	தன்னுயி <b>ர்</b> நீப்பி <b>னும்</b>	87
173	தன்னூன் பெருக்	67
287		78
	தன் ெஞ்சறிவ து	
53	தன்னே உணர்த்	<b>3</b> 52
172	தன் மோத்தான் க <b>ாக்</b> கி <b>ன்</b>	81
178	தன் இனத்தான் காதல	5 <b>6</b>
223	தோமின் புறுவது	107
32	தாம்வீழ்வார் தம்வீழ	318
<b>1</b> 30	தா <b>ம்</b> வீழ்வா <b>ர் மென்</b>	295
31	<b>தாம்</b> வேண்டின்	308
150	தார் தாங்கி <b>ச்</b>	<b>2</b> 06
<b>12</b> 0	தாளாண்மை இல்	164
31	தாளாண்மை என்றும்	164
	35	-
. O	JU	

திருக்குறன் தாளாற்றித் தந்த

🕏 றன ல்ல

தானம் தவம்

திறன றிர் து

தின ந்பொருட்டால்

**தினேத்தூணை** நன்றி

தி**னே த் து**ணேயாங்

தேயிறுற் சுட்ட தீவி ஊயார் **து**ஞ்சி**ரை** செத் **து**ளுசுங்கால் *துணே* சலம் *துப்பார்க்கு த்* 

தி*ண*த் **த**ரணயும்

தீயவை செய்தார்

**தீப்பால தான்** 

தீயோ வன்றித்

தீயவை தீய

*தூ*ப்பின் எவ**ுவ**ர் *து*ப்புரவு இல்லார்

**தும்**முச் செ**ற**ப்ப

*து*ளியின்மை

*து ந*ந்*தா ரின்* 

*து ந*ந்*தார்* க்குத்

து றக்தார்க்கும்

து றக்தார் படி து றக்தார் பெருமை *து றப்பார் மன் துறைவன்* துனியும் புலவியும் *துன்பத் திற்*கு தான்பம் உறவரினும் *துன்புறா உ*ர் **துன்<b>ஞத் துற**ந் தன்னியார் **து**ங்காமை

## தாங்குக தோங்கிச் தாய்மை துணேமை

56 அடைய்மை என்

6	<b>தேண்ணீர்</b> அடு	284
42	தெய்வ <i>த் தான்</i>	165
172	தெய்வக் தொழா	16
68	தெரி தலும்	170
29	தெரிந்த இனத்	124
116	தெரிர் துணரா	314
3 <b>42</b>	தெருள <b>ாதான்</b>	66
55	தெளிவி லத <b>ுனத்</b>	124
55	தென்புலத் <i>தார்</i>	12
<b>54</b>	தோன் தெளிவும்	137
254	தோன் பிறினத்	136
35	தேவர் அவேயர்	<b>2</b> 86
<b>54</b>	தே <i>றற்க</i> ்	<b>1</b> 36
248	தேறினும் தேரு	<b>2</b> 35
ა <b>2</b> 5	தொகச்சொல்லித்	183
174	தொடங்கற்க	131
4	தொடு ஃக் குறுக்	304
<b>312</b>	தொடிகோக்கி	341

280	<i>தொடிப்புழு தி</i>	277
352	தொடியொடு	330
149	தொடிற்சுடின்	310
43	தொட்டிணத் தூறும்	106
70	தொ <b>ல்</b> வ சவும்	279
12	தொழுதகை யுள்ளும்	222
157	தோன் றின்	63
7	நகல்வல்லர்	267
101	நகு <b>தற்</b> பொ <i>ருட்</i>	211
310	ு <b>ு</b> சிக்காக க	<b>2</b> 55
348	<b>நகையும்</b>	81
347	<b>நகையுள்</b> ளும்	266
179	<b>நகைவகைய </b> சாகிய	<b>22</b> 0
26	<b>ந</b> சைஇயார்	<b>32</b> 0
333	நசசப் ப <b>டா</b> தவன்	270
50	ஈடுவி <i>ன் நி</i>	46
103	நட்டார் கு <b>றை</b>	243
180	<b>நட்டா</b> ர்க்கு	182
184	<b>கட்</b> டார்போல்	222

கட்பிற்கு வீற் **கட்பிற் குறு**ப்புக் கண்பாற்று சாகி *ஈத்த*ம்போல் **கயர் தவர்க்கு** *கயுக்தவர் கல்காடை*ம **நயனில சொல்**லினுஞ் *ாயனி* லன் *கயனுடையான்* 

கயெடுகுடு நென்றி நயன் ஈன்று கயன்சாரா கலக்குரியார் நலத்தகை

**கலத்தின்கண்** 

*ൂ*ട ഖ**െമ്മ**ഖ

**கலம்வேண்டின்** 

ந**ல்கு**ரவு என்னும்

ால்லாண்**மை** ால்லார்கண் மேல்லா*று என*ப் ஈல்லாறு எ**னினும்** ஈல்லாற்றுல் ஈல்லினத்தி ஹாங்குர் ஈவில்தொறும்

நேனுவிஞ்ல் நம் நேனைவிஞூல் நல்காக் நேனைவிஞூல் நல்காத

மனவி**ஞல்** கண்டதாஉம்

**க**ற்பொ*ரு*ள்

நனவிஞ்ல் நல்காடை நனவென

**கன்மையும் க**ண்றறி வாரிற் கண்*றுகு*ம் ஆக்க**ம்** *நன்றுங்கா*ல் **ான்ருற்ற ஆள்**ளுர் கன் றிக்கு வித் 212 கன்றி மறப்ப*து* கன்றென்ற 215267**கன்**றே கரினும் 62 **நன்னீரை வாழி** 297 **நா**ச்செற்று 316 329*நாடா து நட்ட*லிற் 53 *நாடெ*ன்ப 52

*நாடோறு*ம் *நாடுக* 

58

30

192

31

89

212

199

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139

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3 <b>24</b>	ப் <b>லையில் தி</b> ரியா <i>து</i>	34
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நீங்கான் வெகுளி ரீங்கின் தெறாஉம்

**நீரும்** நிழுல*து* 

நுணங்கிய

*நுண்ணிய*ம்

. நுண்**ப**ராண்

ரீர்இன்*று அ*மை

*நுண்ணிய நூ*ல்

.நனிக்கொ**ம்**பர்

**நா**லா*ருள் நால்* 

நேஞ்ச*த் தார்* 

கெடுகீர் மறவி

*கெய்யா*ல்

கெடும்புன லுள்

கெஞ்சில் துறவார் *கெடுங்கட லும்* 

செ*ரு*ப்பினுள் நோக்கிளுள் கோக்கி கோக்கினுள் கோக்கெ தி சோதல் எவன் சோய் எல்லாம் கோய் நாடி கோவற்க சோை உடம்பும் பகச்சொல்லிக்

செரு**க**ல் உள

*கெரு* **க**ற்றுச்

பகைபோவம் பகைகைபையும் பகையைகத்துச பகையைகத்துப் பசக்கமன்

**பக**ல்**க**ருதிப்

பகுத்துண்டு

பகைநட்பாக்

பகை நட்பாம்

பகல்வெல்<u>ல</u>ம்

பகை என்<u>ன</u>ும்

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295	பசப்பெனப்	318
349	<i>படலாற்</i> று	314
6	படியுடையார்	162
113	படுப்யன்	46
99	படைகுடி	103
190	படை <i>கொண்ட</i> ார்	67
109	பணியுமாம்	262
127	<b>பணி</b> வுடையன்	26
183	பணேகீங்கிப்	3 <b>2</b> 9
302	பண்என்னும்	154
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5	பண்பிலான்	267
162	பண்புடையார்ப்	266
133	பதிம்ருண்டு	328
307	பயனில் பல்லார்	52
90	ப <b>யனி</b> ல்சொல்	<b>52</b>
341	பயன் தாக்கார்	29
<b>2</b> 80	பயன் தாக்கிப்	244
293	பயன்மரம்	57

<b>2</b> 89	பாரிந்தவர் நல்கா	<b>3</b> 38
349	பரிக்தோம்பிக்	<b>36</b>
85	பரிக்தோம்பிப்	<b>25</b>
254	பரியத் கூர்ம்	160
<b>2</b> 35	பரியினும்	100
30 <b>3</b>	ப <b>ரு</b> குவார்	218
50	பருவத்தோடு	129
<b>22</b> 9	ப <b>ரு</b> வரலும்	3 <b>2</b> 0
129	பலகுடை நீழலும்	276
86	பலதோல்லக்	174
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<b>2</b> 34	பல்குழுவும் `	198
223	பெல்லமை <i>க் <b>ந்</b>று</i> ம்	195
<b>4</b> 0	பல்லார் பக்கை	121
190	பல்லார் <i>முனியப்</i>	51
194	பழகிய் செல்வ	251
195	பழகிய ஈட்பெவண்	216
318	<b>ப</b> ழி <b>ம</b> ‰ர் து	176
38	38	

பழியஞ்சிப் பழுதெண்ணும் பழைமை எனப் பழையம் எனக் ப**ற்**றற்ற கண்ணும் பற்றற்ற கண்ணே பற்றற்றேம் பற்றி விடாஅ

பெற்**றுள்**ள**ம்** பனிஅரும்பிப் பன்**மாயக் கள்வன்** பாடு பெறு தியோ பாத்தாண் பாலொ**டி** பூணிக்கு மருக்து பிணியின்மை பிணேயேர்

பெற்றாக பேற்

பிரித்தலும் பிரிவுரைக்கும்

பி றப்பென் னு**ம்** 

பி றப்பொக்கு**ம்** 

பிறர்க்குஇன்னு

பிழைத்**துண**ர்ந்**தும்** 

பிறவிப்

பிறர்காணத்

பிறர்பழியும்

பிறன்பொ*ரு*ளா**ள்** 

பிறன்மீன

புகழ்இன்முல்

புகழ்பட வாழா

புகழ்ந்தவை

புகழ்புரிந்த

புக்கில்

பூலிபெய்

பிறன்பழி

### புணர்ச்சி பழகுதல் புத்தே ளுலகத் புசந்தார்கண்

புலத்தலின் புலப்ப லெனச் ப்லப்பேன்கொல் **പ**ல்ல**താ**ചെ**പ്രണ്** புல்லா திராஅப் பல்லிக் கிடந்தேன் பல்லி விடாஅப் புறங்குன் றி புறங்கூறிப் புறத்து **ற**ப்பு

பு*றா தூ*ய்மை

புண்கண்ணே

பெ**ண்**ணிற்

பெண்ணியலார்

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199	பெண்ணே வல்	243
<b>2</b> 91	பெயக்கண்டும்	155
169	பெயலா <i>ற்</i> ளு	314
310	பெரி தா <b>்</b> ற்றிப்	341
112	பெரி தி <b>னி</b> து	225
95	பெரிய <b>ரரை</b> ப்	<b>2</b> 39
261	பெருக்க <b>த்</b> து	258
85	பெ <i>ருங்<b>கொ</b>டையான்</i>	141
272	பெருமை உடை	261
271	பெருமைக்கும்	135
3	பெருமை <b>பெரு</b>	262
<b>5</b> 0	பெரு <b>ம்பொ</b> ருளால்	197
38	பெருஅமை	346
40	பெறின்என்னும்	339
127	பெ <i>று</i> மவற் <b>றுள்</b>	17
259	பெற்றுன் பெறின்	17
144	பேணுது பெட்டார்	315
6 <b>3</b>	பேணு <i>து பெட்</i> பவே	343
17	பே <i>ணுது</i> பெண்	242
90	பேதை பெருங்	219
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பேதைமை என்ப பேதைமை ஒன்றே பேராண்மை

**போ**ச்சாப்பார்க்கு பொச்சாப்புக் பொது நலத்தார்

பொது சோக்கான்

பொய்யாமை அன்ன

பொய்யாமை பொ

பொய்**படும்** 

பொய்மையும்

பொருட்பெண்டிர் *பொருட்பொருளார்* பொருளல் லவரைப் *பொரு*ளல்ல வற்றைப் பொருள ற்ருர் பொருளாட்சி பொருளானும் பொருளென்னும் பொ*ரு*ள் க*ருவி* பொ*ருள் கெடுத்து*ப்

**பொருள் தீர்க்** த

பொறியின்மை பொறிவாயில் பொ*றுத்த*ல் பொறையொருங்கு போற்றின் மகன் தக்தைக்கு மக்களே போல்வர் மக்கள் மெய்

**அ**ப்பு முலு மங்காப

*பொருள்மா* %ல

பொள்ளென

# மங்கலம் என்ப மடு லூர்தல் மடிமேடிக் மேடிமை குடிமைக் மேடியிலா

மடி*யுளாள்* 

**மைடுத்த**வா

மணிகீரும்

மதி *நுட்*ப**ம்** 

மயிர்கீப்பின்

மடியை மடியா

மணியில் திகழ்**தரு** 

மண்ணே முயைக்க

ம தியும் மடர்தை

165

161

167

**2**00

340

154

170

**2**99

260

**2**23

216

208

143

143

245

142

225

78

<b>7</b> 9	மருந்தாகித்	58
79	மருர்தென	252
53	மரு <b>ர்தோம</b> ற்று	259
245	மருவுக் மா <i>ச ற்ரு</i> ர்	215
245	மல் சன்ன - முக	300
<b>2</b> 02	மலரன்ன - அரு	306
93	மலரி னும்	344
66	<b>ம</b> லர் <b>க</b> ாணி <b>ன்</b>	298
67	<b>மல</b> ர்மிசை	2
268	மழித்தலும் நீட்	75
<b>202</b>	மறத்தல் வெகு	81
<b>18</b> 0	மற்க்தும் பிறன்	54
251	ம <i>ற</i> ப்பினும்	36
65	மறப்பின்	322
<b>32</b> 8	மறமானம்	<b>2</b> 06
130	ம றவற்க	29
165	<b>மறை</b> க் தவை	157
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41	மறைப்பே <b>ன்</b> மற்	334
197	<b>ம</b> றைப்பேன் மன்	311

<b>2</b> 0	மற்றும் ெ	<i>தா<b>டர்</b>ப்</i>	9 <b>2</b>
<b>2</b> 86	மன் த்தது		74
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18	<b>மனத்</b> தா <i>ஞ</i>	றம	121
17	மன க் தின்	<b>ர அமை</b> யா	222
304	மனத்துக்	•	10
161	மனத்து எ		122
162	<b>ம</b> ன த்தெ	π <b>Q</b>	79
163	<i>மன நலத்</i>		<b>12</b> 3
	, ,		
39	0		
		uru' (O) ma m dam allah	
		ாட்டு முத <b>ற்குறிப்</b> ப	பு அக்ரவாசை

# <sup>பாட்டு முதற்குறிப்பு ஆ</sup> மனாலம் என்கு மனாலம் மன்

186 மற்றியான்

ம**ன**ர் தாய்மை *மன ம்மா ணு* மீன த்தக்க மீண மாட் சி **மனேயா**ள ம*ின விழைவார்* மன்*னர்க்கு* மன்னர் விழைப மன்னுயி செல்லாம்

மன**ந்**தாயார்க்

மன்னுயிர் <sub>ஒ</sub>ம்பி மா*தர் முக*ம்போல்

பாகூகோய்

மாறுபாடு இல்

**மி**கச்செய்*து* 

மிகல்மேவல்

மா ‰யோ

மி*கு தியான்* 

**டிக**த்**தா**ன் அமர்ந்

முகத்தின் இனிய

*முகாக கட்பது* 

முகம்கோக்கி

முகத்தின் முதுக்கு

மி தெனும் குறை

முடிவும் இடை *முத*லிலார்க்கு முயக்கிடைத் முயங்கிய *முய ந்சி திருவிணே* மு எண்சேர் க் முறிமேனி முறைகோடி *முறைசெ*ய்*த* 

முகைமொக்குள்

## *மு*றைப்படச்

3(15

نمي	ற் <i>ளு ந் நி</i>
123 122 122 122	முற்றியும் மு <b>ண்முகத்து</b> முன்னுறக்
287 15 15	மேலிருர்தும் மேற்பிறந்தா மையல் ஒருவன் மோப்பக் குழையும்

யாகாவா ராயினும்

யாதனின் யாதனின்

யாமும் உளேங்கொல்

யாங்கண் ணின்

யாண்டுச்சென் ற

யா*தானும் நாட*ா

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GLOSSARY	

அ, அகரம் - the first letter; a demonstrative: that. அஃகு-become thin, diminish; be subtle; grow refined. அஃத - it that. அகடாசார் - they fill not their bellies. அகடு - inside, middle; belly. அகத்தார் - indwellers. *அகப்பட்டி –* sin. அகம் - house, place; inside; mind; internal being; depth;

mind; internal being; depth; the earth.

solution = expand, grow wide, spread; retire; remove; yield; give way.

அதலம் - breadth, width; expansion, roominess. அகலாது - not withdrawing too far [Opp. அனுகாது]. அகழ் - dig into. அகறல் - act of removing. அகற்றும் - will enlarge. அகன் p - expanded, grown wide. அங்கணம் - a gutter, a sewer; mire. அசாவாமை - constancy; absence of langour, energy. அசை - move, shake; waver; grow feeble; be idle. அசைவின்மை - stability; perseverence, unwearied effort. அசைவு - motion. mobility; agitation; a yielding to indolence, weariness; failure [Opp சோம்பல், மடி].

அச்சம் - fear, dread. அச்சாணி - the pin of the axle, linch-pin

அச்சு - axle. அஞர் - affliction, agony; severe pain. அஞ்சல் - fear, fearing. அஞ்சு(க) - fear, be afraid, dread: restrain Syn. உடகு, க**ாஹ**். அஞ்சும் – it will dread, shrink down. அடக்கம்-enclosing; constraint, self-restraint, self-command [Opp. *அட*ங்காமை]. அடல் - destruction. அடி - foot ; strike. அடிமை - slavery, servitude. @ - attack, kill, slay, defeat; torment, (boil, cook) approach, accumulate. அடுக்கிய - heap of, pile of, accumulation of.

அடுமுரண் - victorious might. shut in, lock, close. அட்டிய - poured. அணங்கு - goddess, demon, divinity; fascination, fear. 393 TIRUKKUBAL அணி, அணிகலம் - ornament. அணியும் - will adorn; will trick itself out. அணுகாது - not approaching [Opp. *அகலாது*].

அண்ண - open mouth, as in ejecting

*அதர்* - Way அதனுல் - with that, by that. as - exceedingly. அதி நட்பம் - superior subtlety. அதி σ - causing to shake with fear. அத (pl. அவை)-it,that. அங்கணர்-The Supreme Being, ascetics, sages. அமரர் - gods, immortals அமாரமை - discord, dissension; dissatisfaction. அமர் - battle; acquise in, harmonize with, be complaisant. அமிழ்தம், அமிழ்து - ambrosia,

nectar: applied to rain, food handled by one's children, the touch of the beloved. அமை - bamboo; fit, agree, be satisfied, be quiet; be composed, be established; be fully. அமைச்சு - Office of the ministers, counsel. அமையும் - will suffice, will be fitting. அமைவு - quietfulness; sufficiency; union, consent. அம் - a tear; water; beauty. அம்பு - arrow. அயர்கம் - do, perform, celeb-

rate in connection with something joyous. அரங்கு - square, chess-board with squares. *அநச*ர் - king. அரசு - king, kingship, kingdom, kingly rule. அரண் - fort, castle. அதம் - file (instrument). And - cut off, nip off. அரிது, அரு, அரும் - rare; precious; difficult. அரிய - difficult to effect [Opp. எளியி.

அரிவை - beautiful damsel, girl, woman. அருந்து - eat. அருப்பு - flower-bud. அருமை - difficulty; rare value. அரும்பு - bud, flourish. அருள் - grace, benevolence. அரோ (அசைச் சொல்) - an expletive அல - suffer privation; perish, be destroyed. அலகு - corn, grains of paddy, food. அலகை - demon, devil. அலர் - wide-spread rumour; full-blown flower.

அல் - wave, sea; oppression, affliction; afflict, distress. அல் - a root denoting the non-existence of a quality or

attribute. அல்லல் - affliction, privation. 394

glossary அல்லவை - idle or useless things : evil sin.

things; evil, sin. அல்லால் - unless. அவம் - futile thing, vanity, nothingness. அவரவர் - each one's. அவர், அவன் - he, that man.

அவலம் - distress, sorrow ; loss. அவள் - she, that woman. அவா - desire. அவரவு - desire, long for. அவாய் (அவாவி) - having desired ച്ചതി - melted butter ; sacrifice; be extinguished, perish, die: quench; repress. அவீர் - splendour, glisten. அவை, அவையம் - assembly, meeting, congregation Syn. ப்கோடடி. களன ∣. அவ்வது - that; that way, in that manner. **ച**ുഖ്യിധ - envious.

அழ - weep, shed tear; repent. அழல் - glowing fire. அழி - place; destroy, perish அழிவ(தாஉம்) - expenditure, that which will be expended. அழிவர்த - ruinous (things). அழிவு - ruin, down fall, defeat. *அடுக்கா ற -* envy. அழுத - wept. அழுந்து - sink down, be pressed down. அள(க்கும்) - (will) measure. அளந்தான் - he who measured. அளவளா(வு)-mix, be intimate. *அளவு*, *அளைவை(நால்*) - mea-

sure: logic and dialectics. அளறு-mire, mud; loam, hell. அளாவு, அளே(இ)-mix, mingle, wave. அளி - grace; tenderness, softness; bestow, protect, be graceful, be tender. அள்ளி - taking in handfuls. அற - totally. அறம், அறன் - virtue, divine virtue or justice. அறவினே - virtuous action. அறவோர் - men of virtue. அறனல்ல - vices, vicious acts. அறஞக்கம் - the increase; the wealth of virtue.

அறன்கடை - the outside of virtue = vice. அரு - unfailing. அறி - know, so as to know, be wise; be able [Syn. தெரி,

perceive]. அறியாமை - ignorance அறிவன் - he who possesses knowledge.

knowledge. அறிவாளன் - one who knows. அறிவு - knowledge. அறின்-if it is not [Opp. உறின்].

அறின்-if it is not [Opp. உறின்]. அற - six; become loose: be digested; cut off, tear; cease.

அற்கு - endure, be firm, stable. அற்றது - that which is freed, carried off, digested. அற்றம் - destruction, bareness. அற்றவர், அற்றுர் the destitute. அற**ா**ச - SO. 395 PIRTIKKTIRAL அற்ற - like, it is like, is such as. அனிச்சம் - a tree with a verv

அறை - room ; strike, beat.

tender flower, the poet's common-place for anything peculiarly delicate or sensi-

tive. அணேத்து - all; so much, it is thus (much). அணய - such. அணயர் - similar, such men as. அன்பு - love, affection. **அ**ன்மை (=\_அல்லாமை) - the absence, non-existence of anything. அன்றி - without, the attribute not existing அன்று - then, that day (later) tomorrow. அன்ன - such, such as, such things. அன்னம் - kind of swan. அன்ன - mother.

a - a demonstrative letter; ஆக - when, while, as. ஆகாறு - income. ஆக - come about. ஆகுல(ம்) – grief; noise, confusion, turbulance. ஆக்கம் - wealth, prosperity: gain, possession; increase Opp. Cag. ஆக்கு - make, cause, promote; prosper. ஆங்கு - there, here; so, as above, according; also mere

expletive.

அசாரம் - manners, propriety of conduct, rule of life. ஆசு - stain. ஆசை - desire. **ஆட**வர் - men 20 - move, dance; act, perform, play. அட்ச - government, dominion; possession. ஆணி - nail. ஆண்டு - there. ஆண்மை - manhood, manliness (virtues). அதாயம் - profit, gain. AB - beginning, fundament, source.

ஆமை - tortoise. ஆய, ஆயது - what has become. ஆயன் - shepherd, a herdsman. ஆயிரம் - thousand. அயினம் - although, what-ஆய் - examine, explore, inquire ; consider; select. ஆய்ந்தவர் - the exquisite person. ஆராய் - explore, search out. ஆர் - abound; bind; hum. ஆர்வம் - desire, love. ஆர்வலர் - one who loves. ஆல் - (அசை) redundant ஆவது - what will accrue. ஆழி - circle, ring, discus; sea; shore.

ஆழு - be pressed down; merge into. ஆழ் - deep ஆளும் - will exercise.

gar - person; servant, slave; govern, rule, become master

GLOSSAR

of, employ.

gg - flood, river; walk;

manner; become cool, be
healed.

ஆற்றல் - power; deed. ஆற்ற - do; bear. ஆனுல் - if it be so. ஆன் p - perfect; full, complete. ஆன்றுர் - the gods, the perfect ones, those of good fulfilled. @ - a demonstrative letter.

இஃதோ - 'Lo!' @s - pass beyond the bounds of, transpass.

இகர்த - unrestrainable, immo-

derate.

இகல் - hatred, hostility; fight, enemy; strength. இகழ் - scorn; blame, revile, despise [Opp. 4#\$\dot{\psi}]. இசை - sound; word, speech; praise, renown [opp. amf]; agree, be joined; be apt. இடம் - place, room; fitting place; greatness, prosperity; ease. இடர்ப்பாடு-affliction; calamity. இடி - lightning thunder; a strong or forcible word; beat, dash; scold, reprove

with earnestness.

- **@& give.** இடுக்கண் - straitened circumstances; narrowness; affliction [Syn. தன்பம், இன் ഞ്ഞഥി. இடும்பை - pride; mischief, evil; pain. இடை - middle, position. இடைதெரி - discern the fitting place and time. இடையற - fail, cease.
- இடையறு fail, cease. இடையறு - impediment, hindrance, distress.

இட்டு - smallness, narrow. இணர் - a cluster, bunch (of flowers etc.) 2 mair, couple. இதனே, இது - this. இந்திரன் - Indra, king of celestials. இமை - wink, twinkle with the eye, close the eyes; glisten. இமையார் - (who do not twinkle with the eyes) gods, the heavenly ones. @ώωω-present state, this life. இயக்கம் - motion, walking. இயல் - nature; a section; proceed; to be; come about

இயல்பு - nature, good nature. இயற்கை - nature. இயற்ற - produce, make, bring about; acquire. இயை (=இசை) - combine, join, harmonize. இயைபு - connection, harmony. @r - beg, excite compassion. இரப்பார் - suppliants. இரப்பு - begging. இரவு - night; begging, suppli-

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cation, mendicity.

in a natural way.

இரா - night. இரு - two; great, strong; be, remain; sit. இருட்டு - darkness, night. இருமை - two states (of birth and liberation). இருள் - darkness. இசை - food, fodder. இல, இல்ல - (they) are not. இலக்கம் - number, mark; target. இலங்கு - shine. இலங்கு நூல் resplendent science. @ house, inside; (metonymy) house-wife; Not: This

root expresses non-existence. இ(வ்)வது - that which is not, without [Opp. உ(ள்)ளது]. இ**ல்ல**வள், இல்லாள் - housewife. இல்லாண்மை - family management. இவக்காண் - 'lo, here!' இவர் - rise, climb. இவன் - this woman. இவ றன்மை - avarice, covetousness. இவற - be covetous, lust after; avaricious. இவன் - this man.

இழ - lose [Opp. பெறி. இழுவு - loss இழவூழ் - destiny entailing loss. @10 - descend, fall down; slip; be humbled; be mean, become vile. இழிவு - destruction, meanness; diminution, minimum.

இழுக்கம் - slipping, ignominy .

இழுக்கல் - slipperiness.

இவை (pl. of இது) - these.

இழுக்கு - glide, slìp. இழை - ornament, jewel; (metonymy) a lady; determine, do carefully; wind, exert one's self, act, do; grow soft. இளி(வு) - meanness; blame, shame, disgrace [Opp. 9aff]. 2 - young, tenderness இ**ீளய**ன் - a young man. இற - die, pass away; go, fall off, transgress. இறப்பு - death; transgression. இறவ் - dropping; destruction, end, death. இறன்*முறையா*ன் - allied to

2 - fall in drops, go to ruin, break. **劉**奥島 - end, death, destruction இறுவசை - the time of ruin. 2 mp - god, king, justice; trouble, labour; revenue; joint, juncture; draw water; irrigate. இறைஞ்சு - bow, bend. இறைவண் - god. இனத்தன் - companion, friend, relation.

இனம், இனன் - kindred, crowd, company, affinity, one who is allied. இனி - now, hereafter.

(a) and an area it is sweet or or something sweet."

GLOSSARY

(a) (a) - (they are) such.

இன்கண் - pleasure. இன்பம், இன்பு - pleasure, bliss; sweetness; agreeableness.

இன்புற - be delighted. இன்கூட் - non-existence; want, poverty; destitution, absolutely (Opp. உடைமை). இன் றியமையாத - indispensable. இன் அ - today. இன்**ஞ -** not-sweet, evil. இன்னுன் - "such a man" or "he is such a man." இன்னம் - yet, still. # - give, bestow; distribute [Syn. Geng]. FEDE - a gift, giving. ஈட்டம் - heap, wealth; crowd. சுட்டல் - accumulation.

r∴@ - collect, unite. Fim @ - here; in this world or birth; collect, accumulate; join; become complete. ஈதல் - giying. waii - humidity, moisture; grace, affection. ஈரு, ஈர் - cut, saw asunder. ஈனு, ஈன் - bring, produce, ஈ**ன்**ருள் – mother. 2 - a demonstrative letter. உகாமை - secrecy, letting nothing coze out. eg - be spilled or shed, fall, let fall. உருற்று - exertion, effort;

courage, exert, use effort, be strenuous. உடம்பாடு - harmony, agreemant. உடம்பு, உடல் - body. உடலு - fight, be angry. உடற்று - vex, trouble; worry about: be angry, hate. உடன் - together with, at once. உ*டுக்கை*, உடை - garments, dress. உடு(ப்பது) - clothe, put on clothes. உடை - break, go to pieces.

உடை - break, go to pieces. உடைமை - possession of property; in comp. it is almost

reduntant. [Opp. இன்மை]. உடையர் - those who possess. உட்கு - fear, stand in awe ol; reverence, feel modest shame. உணக்கு - grow dry, languish. உணர் - feel; understand, perceive, conceive. உணர்ச்சி - feeling; understanding, perception. உணர்த்து - cause to understand, reconcile. உணர், உண்ட - food. உண் - eat, drink; enjoy, suffer. உண்மை - truth; existence, being. உதவி - help, assistance; gift;

thank உதவு - help. உப்பக்கம் - on that side, behind. 399

TRITKKTIRAL உப்பு - salt, flavour ; zest. உம் - and; also, even.

உயர் - be elevated, be high. உயர்வு - height, elevation; greatness, dignity. e usi - life, soul, breath; a living being; revive; respire,

smell.

உயிர்கிலே - the animated body.

- உய் live, survive; escape, go off; avoid; drive; conduct; destroy, preserve. உய்வு - life, salvation; escaping. உரம், உரன்-strangth, bravery (fortitude); wisdom. உரவோர் - sages, wise men, the brave. உரிமை - property; propriety, fitness. உரிய - proper. உரியன்-proper, fit ; proprietor. உரு, உருவம், உருவு - form, figure, shape; type, mien, heauty.
- neauty. உருகு - melt.

- உருள் ~ roll, wheel. e\_ons - a word, praise; speak out, declare. ഉക - be destroyed. உலகம் - the world, the people; the wise. உலகு - this world, the people, universe; course of things. ഉയു - waving, irresolution, tremour; fear; weakness; calamity. உல்கு - toll, tax. ea - be glad, rejoice; be gracious.
- உவகை joy, pleasure. உவக்காண் - there

- മ പതഗ comparison, parable. உவரி - the (salt) sea. உழ - suffer உழப்பி - make suffer. உழவர் - plough-men. உழவு - ploughing, agriculture. உழி - Sign of 7th case; place, side. உμ - plough, furrow. உழை - Sign of 7th case; place, employment.
- employment.

  employment.

  employment,

  em are, exist, have place.

  em Sign of 7th case,

  within.

exists, what is true, real (Opp. இல்)ல*த*ு. உள்ளு - think, consider, call to mind, remember. உள்ளூர் - the interior of a place. உ*ற*ங்கு – sleep. உறல், உறன் - nearness, kind red. உரு தவர் - unsympathetic person. உறின் - if it occurs [Opp.  $\mathscr{A}$ 

உற - abundant, much, great;

feel, suffer; gain; be-

e(ar)ar ar - it exists, what

- உறுகண் fear, affliction, trouble. உறு - firmness, strength; greatness; good. 400
- GLOSSARY உறப்பு - member, essential part, organism.
- 2 mp food; seasons, rain; life; dwelling place; height,
  - greatness; curdle, congeal; cling to stay, lodge, live.

erisio - elevation, perseverance, strenuous effort; strength, energy.

க்கு - ascend, move upward, lift up, undertake, endeavour, exert one's self. entics - greater, be high. ear @ - pout, sulk, feign aversion. entig - feed, nurse; cause one to enjoy or suffer. ஊண் - food. ஊதியம் - profit, gain. ஊராண்மை - magnanimity. മ്മുന്നത്തി-common tank, village tank

**201**π - a town; crawl, creep; spread over, cling to; mount.

உளம் - time; end of time, eternity; destiny. eπώ - destiny; antiquity; per m - touching, feeling, sense of touch; influence; obstacle; suffering, affliction; wound; spring forth, gush forth, yield water. ஊறபாடு - hindrance. ஊற்று - spring, fountain; a prop, a staff, support. est of - flesh, body; any organism. or - an initial interrogative. letter.

எஃகு - steel, weapon; sharp-எங்ஙனம் - where, how. எச்சம் - posterity; remnant; et cetera; as for the rest. எஞ்சு - fail; remain, survive. எஞ்ஞான்றும் - every day, always. ഒള - take up, relieve. எண்ணம் - thought, design. எண், எண்ணு - number, eight. estimation; count, think, reflect, design, esteem. எதிர் - opposite, over against : future. எதிர்ப்பு - opposition; recom-

எம் - mine. எயி $\mathbf{m}$  - tooth. எய் - shoot an arrow; become weary. எய்து - get, obtain, agree, fit, suit. எரி - fire. எரு - dung, manure. எல் - a rat. எல்ல - end, limit. எவ்வது - what, what way, in what manner. எவ்வம் - incurable sickness : solitude; affliction, misery. எழிலி - cloud. எழில் - beauty.

எழு - rise. எழுது - write, paint. எழுத்து - letter; reading.

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**2**6

TIRUKKURAL

எழுபது - seventy. எழுமை - the seven kinds of birth. எளிய - easy [Opp. அரிய].

despise; be frivolous, trifle. air - oily-grain, sesame, rapeseed.

எறி - throw, cast, beat எற்ற - what?; beat, kill, destroy. எனின் - if, if you say. என - (with உம்) all. எனத்த - of what kind, size etc. என் - how என்ப - they will say. என்பு (எலும்பு) - bone. என்றம் - for ever, always. o - an interrogative; part. denoting emphasis and certainity. ஏகு - pass, pass over. ஏக்கறு - lament, despise, stay humbly.

ஏங்கு - languish, lament; bow humbly; long for, yearn for. ஏ தப்பாடு - fault: disgrace. ஏதம் - offence, guilt; disgrace; affliction. எதிலார் - people without connexion, neighbours; strangers, enemies. ஏதில் - other, strange, foreign. எதின்மை - enmity, alienation; indifference. எத்து - extol. ஏந்து - bear up ; rise. எமம் - security, guard, confusion or protection, defence; joy.

எமார (மன்னன்) (a king) like fiery serpent. ஏமாப்பு - security, safety; firmness; comfort; joy; exaltation. ஏமுற - be proud; be troubled; be end. ஏர் - plough; beauty. ซล่ - if; take, receive; be possible, be suitable. ज्य - direct, command; stir up, எழை - a poor, wrotch. ஏற - the male of several fierce animals like bull, tiger, lion etc.; ascend.

எனே. எனேய - the other.

m - lord, king; doubt. ஐயம், ஐயப்பாடு, ஐயு றவு-doubt. ஐயுணாவு - perception by the five senses. ஒக்கல் - affinity, consanguinity, kindred; tribe. ஒடுக்கம் - reservedness, reserve. ஒட்டான் - one not adhering; hater, non-adh rent, enemy. acia - paste, stick, adhere, be in conformity; cause. ஒட்பம் - light; spirit; knowledge; splendour; praise. ஒண்மை - knowledge; glory, brightness. ஓப்பாரி - likeness

ஒப்பு - beauty; harmony.

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GLOSSARY

ஒப்பு சவாண்மை - liberality. ஒப்பு சவு - propriety; beneficence; according to propriety. ஒரு, ஒன்று, ஓர் - one, the one, any. ஒருங்கு - together. ஒரு தூல் - one side; decision;

decidedly. ஒருபால் - one side. ஒருமை - oneness; one birth. ஒருவர்தம் - solitude; concord, connexion; certainty. ஒருவு - separate, remove; renounce; shun, avoid. ക്കെ - sound, make a noise. ஓவ்கு - become loose, slacken, wither; relax; despond. ஒல்லு - be possible. ഒ സ് a swiftness, haste, swiftly. ஒவ்வா - will not agree. ஒழி - destroy. ஒழுகு - drop; walk; live, conduct oneself. ஒழுக்கம் - way, manner; rule, order; decorum; conduct. ൂണി - light, sense of sight; glory [Opp. @aff]; hide.

ജണിമി& - shine. தள் - light, splendour, bright; beauty. ஒள்ளிய(வ)ர் - men of clear understanding. gy - vex; afflict; mortify. punish, blame. ஒற்கம் - poverty, misery. ஓற்றுடல்-the use of detectives. ஒற்று - spy, spying; handle, draw near, move, go aside; pry into, look out for. examine.

ஒன்று - one; unit; join. ஒன்ஞர் - haters, foes. . a - an interrogative. ஓஓதல் - desisting from. ஓசை - sound. ஓச்சு (ஓட்டு) - swing, throw, sway or wield, uplift in a threatening manner. @G - run. ஓட்டு - defeat. ஓது - recite, study. ஓத்து - religious doctrine. guy - cherish, care for, attend to; guard against, watch

ஓர் - a, one; ponder, consider, examine. ஓவாதே - unceasing, without intermission. ஓவு - cease; desist. ളണമി - be envious. ஔவியம் - ⊖nvy. க்ஃசு - a quarter of a தொடி. ### doubt; fault. கடப்பாடு - obligation, duty; beneficence, benefit. கடல் - sea, the wide sea. கடனறி காட்சியவர் - those whose mental vision perceives duty. கடன் - duty: moral obligation. # டா - male of buffaloes,
elephants etc.
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TIRUKKURAL

\*\*\*ELTIC (=யானே மதம்) - the
secretion of an elephant in

rut. கடி - custody; bite; reprehend, punish; guard. கடியன் - a severe, cruel man. கடு - vehement, strong; be sharp; doubt. கடுகு - hasten.

# end, side, outside, door,

place; a limit. கடைப்பிடி - be constant, persevere, hold on till the end. கட்டினா, கட்டினாக்கல் - touchstone, test. # moment, an instant; class, tribe. கணிச்சி - axe; trident. 52007 - arrow. கண் - eye; kindliness. pity; place; sign of 7th case. கண்ணீர் - (water of the eye) tear. கண்டேட்டம் - favour. som Compo - look favourably, be indulgent. கண்பாடு - sleep.

கதம் - anger, wrath. கதப்பு - hair. க துமென - sharply, vehemently; swiftly; imitative word. கந்து - pillar, prop, a stake, staff to lean on. கயமை - baseness. கயல் - a fish: Cyprianus L. கயவர் - mean men. கயிற - rope, cord. **s**s - hide, conceal.

கரப்பு - refusal, niggardliness. கரவு - refusal, niggardliness;

concealment; theft.

கரி - witness.

கரு - black. கருது - think, devise, ponder, aim at. *கருமணி -* eye-ball. கருமம் - action, work. கரும்பு - sugar-cane. കന്ദ്രി - instrument, weapon, கரை - melt; pity; cry. கலக்கம் - confusion, affliction. கல - embrace, mix, join, battle, arrive at. கலம், கலன் - ornament, jewel; vessel, ship; pot. கலு மு, கலு ம் - weep. கல் - stone: learn.

ക്കി - knowledge, erudition; science. குவெரிமா - the yak. கவர் - take, plunder; grasp at. ക്ഷയം - pain, sorrow, anxiety. கவைறை - dice. கவிகை - umbrella, sceptre; protection. கவிழ் - be overturned. கவின் - beauty. கவுள்-cheek, temple, elephant's temple. கவ்வு - splitting, snatching ; greatness; snatch. ക്കാതമ - abusive language;

scandal, evil report.

supsib - place for gaming, a gaming table.

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GLOSSARY

கழல் - feet-ring of honour given to a warrior. கழி - abundance; flow over;

pass off or away, slip off; surpass, exceed.

supaj - wash.

கழுவு - wash. களம், களன் - place, field; field of battle. களர் - barren, sterile land,

waste marshy ground, bog. saray - falsehood, lie, guile; theft; fugitive glance. களி - rejoice; drink, intoxica-களிற - male elephant. #20π - weed; put or pull off, pluck off. கள் - toddy, palm-wine; pluck off, weed; rob, steal, use fraud. ടുണ് വൽ, ടുണ്ടാൽ - thief, rogue. கள்ளம் - falsehood, lie; theft. கற - be angry. கற்பு - chastity. கனவு - sleep, dream [Opp.

രത്തി | soff - ripe fruit. கன்ற - grow hard. an - a piece of wood, with rores suspended from each end, placed on the shoulder, for carrying burdens (காவடி); keep, preserve; defend. காக்கை - crow. காடி - vinegar, rice-broth. sπ@ - forest. காட்சி - sight, appearance, vision; knowledge. காட்டு - cause to see. காண் - see, behold. காதலம் - we love!

காதல் - love, desire. காதலி - be affectionate, lust after. காதன்மை - inclination, desire, lust. காப்பு - custody. காமத்துப்பால் - pleasure. காமம் - lust, love, desire. காமன் - god of love, cupid. காமு**று - l**ust. காம்பு - bamboo. காய்-unripe fruit; burn, calefy; be hot; be angry. காரணம் - cause, reason. காரிகை - beauty.  $s_{\pi}r_{\pi}$  (= $s_{\pi}$ ) - black. கால் - foot; wheel; germ,

shoot, sprout, stalk; fountain. காவலன் - guardian, king. காழ் - gravel, stone; grow strong, hard, sharp. கானம் - forest, wood.  $\mathcal{L}$  - lie, rest be at hand. கிழக்கு, கீழ் - east. கிழமை - property; nature, tamiliar behaviour. கிள - 82.7. கிளைத்தல் – soliloquy. கிள் - relations; friends. கழ் - east; under; destroy; depreciate. *தடங்கர் -* hut. குடம்பை - nest; shell; egg.

## TIRUKKURAL

σφ-habitation, house; family; subject; land.

குடிமை - family; nobility. கூடை - umbrella.

குணம் - quality, attribute; virtue. குதி - spring; pass over, tread

**あり-spring**; pass over, treat down.

குதித்தல் - escaping. குத்து - grasp : peck, strike. குரை - an expletive. குலம், குலன் - family. குவளே - water-lily: Pontederia L. குழல் - pipe, fife, flute. குழுவி - a tender infant. கு**ழாம்**, குழு - crowd. குழை a woman's hair, bunch; be soft, fade; languish. குளம் - tank. ക്കുണി-bathe; plunge into water, go under water. குறி-sign, mark, aim; appoint, intend.

குறிப்பு - sign; intention; mark. குற - short, small. குறகு - be short, diminish; come near. குறப்பு - village in a barren ground. குறை - want, necessity, requisite; desire; defect. குற்றம் - fault, deficiency. குன் றி - Abrus precatorius L. குன்ற - a hill, mountain; decrease, grow less. **கூ**கை - owl. கூடல் - embracement. கூத்தாட்டவை - the assembyl of dancers. கூத்தாட்டு, கூத்து - dance.

கூப்பு - join, close. கூம்பு - bo closed, be quiet; contract, shut up; bring together; fold.  $\boldsymbol{\pi}_{-}\vec{n}$  - be sharp. க\_ர்மை - sharpness, clever-കെ al - wages, reward. கூழ் - boiled rice, food; field; gold #\_\_ part, portion; say, proclaim, announce. குடேற்றம், கூடற்று - the god of death. கூன் - hump, bent, vault, something crooked. G&@ - destruction; perish, die;

destroy. கொழுவு) - growth, plenty; splendour, colour; intimacy. செழுத்கையை - great friendship, intimacy. Cas - destruction, perdition [Opp. ஆக்கம்]. Comfi - well, ditch. Camou - relation; friendship, familiarity. Cam - lover, intimate friend; hear, ask. கேன்வி - hearing, study, receiving instruction. on as - hand; fitness; good manners; measure.

തടെടും @ - succeed, be obtained.

GLOSSARY

סי

கைகூப்பு - close the hands (in token of veneration).

கை தாவு - have rest or leisure from work. கை கப்பொருள் - property,

possession. கைம்மாறு - recompensation, reward; equivalent, change. கையாறு - relaxation; misery.

கையாறு - relaxation; misery, கைவிடு - forsake. கோக்கு - heron. கொடிய(வ)ர் - cruel men.

சொடி மு - cheek, jaw. **Θ***s*π**Θ** - crooked, violent, cruel; give [Syn. &]. கொடுங்கோன்மை - tyranny. கொடுமை - cruelty, crookedness, violence. சொடை - gift. கொட்பு - gyration, deflection, change, a reverse of fortune. கொண்கண் - husband. கொண்டான் - he who has got. கொம்பர், கொம்பு – branch. கொல் - a participle : an interrogative ( ) or an expletive; கொழுகன் - husband, chief. கொளுவு - connect, join toge-

ther, hook in; entice. Carrir - take, accept; buy; approve. கொள்கை - opinion; maxim. கொ(ள்) எல் - obtaining, taking, receiving; esteeming; buying. **கொற்றம் –** (from *கொ*ல்-to kill) power, victory. Cast 4 - crore, ten millions; a corner, nook. Ceπ Q - crookedness; horn, tusk; bank, shore; garland; a branch; bend, swerve, deflect, become unjust. கோடுகொள் - increase (properly get a horn or get

multitude). கோட்டம்.crookedness; perversion; a curve; a tusk; a branch; a bank. கோட்டி · beauty; crowd, congregation, assembly. கோமான் - king, prince. கோல் - staff, stick, rod; balance, sceptre; pencil. Carrir - axiom, principle, idea; proceeding; capacity கோறல் - killing Cകണതെ - scandalous report. சமன் - level, evenness. சலம் - motion; water; lie, falsehood : evil. ær - die.

சாக்காடு - death. சாய - while they are defeated. சாயல் - form ; beauty. சாய் - bend, lean; hang downward, he defeated; fall, decline. епі - approach, join, draw

சாகாடு - carriage, wagon.

near; lean. சார் தரு - adhere to, cling to. சார்பு - refuge, protection, support, what one clings or

leans on. 407

சாலு, சால் - be full, be perfect. சால - be full, very much, abundantly. சால்பு, சால்வு - fulness, perfection, complete excellence. சாவா - not-dying, not despair-சாவாமருர்து-ambrosia, nectar. சாவ - death. சாற்ற - tell, declare. # ms - perish, destroy. சிதைவு - destruction. சிமிழ் - box, casket; bind, catch.

சில - few (things). சிலர் - few persons. செவிகை - a kind of palanquin, a litter. Ap-be excellent, be distinguished. சிறக்கணி - shrivel, shrink; cast a side-look, wink. செறப்பு - distinction, excellency, glory; solemnity. செறிய, சிற - small, little. சிறியார்-mean men: weak men. சிறுகு - decrease, shrink. சிறமை - smallness; poverty; vileness; lust.

சிறை - custody; room. சிற்றின்பம் - sensual delight. சினம் - wrath, anger. சின - bud. ♣ i - glory; prosperity, good condition; beauty; happiness; flourish; get honour, praise etc சிர்தாக்கு - weigh. ទីក់<u>ទំនស់ ៤ ទំន</u> - when things are favourable. சீர்மை - glory. € m - hiss, rage, be angry. கூடு - burn. சுதை-white, gray colour, lime.

#10 - bear, endure.

சுருக்கம் - brevity, shortness; adversity. சுவை - taste. சுழுலு, சுழல் - whirl. சுற்றம் - affinity, consanguinity. 556 - put on as a wreath. சூதர் - gumblers. சூது - play, game, gambling. சூழு, சூழ் - be about, surround; think of, be occupied with, ponder; contrive. சூழ்ச்சி - examination; counsel, circumspection. Gs-(in comp.) red; beautiful; right, good.

செகு - destroy. செப்பம் - straightness, justice, equity. செப்பு - small box. செம் - right, true; kindly. செம்மல் - greatness, pride. Geώωπ - be haughty. செயல் - the doing, act. செயிர் - wroth; fault; concupiscence, passion, desire; be angry, hate. செய்-do, make, cause, acquire. செய்யவள், செய்யாள் - the

beautiful woman, (Lakshmi); (from  $G \neq \dot{u} \cdot red$ , beautiful, good).

செரு - battle, fight. செருக்கு - conceit, feeling of one's self, infatuation; exultation; greatness; spirit.

செல - go; prevail. செல் - proceed, go; be current.

செல்வம் - wealth, prosperity; felicity; happiness. செல்வர் - rich, happy men. செவி - ear. G കമി - nurse செவ்வி - beauty; opportunity. செறி - be thronged, join; embrace, be close செறிவு - nearness, narrowness, self-command modesty;

modest reserve; abundance;

union.

செற (செகு) - hate; kill, destroy, be wroth. செறுசொல் - words that kill. செறுகர் - oppressors, enemies. செறுவார் - foes. Cs - red; beautiful. C = coor - breadth, height, distance, afar off. Cen - draw near to, be intimately related to. சேறல் - going, walking. G = \_ go. Genfl - shower down; drip, sprinkle, scatter.

சொல் - word, talk, speech, a saying; fame, report  $G = \pi = \pi = \pi$  be afflicted, be

anguished. Ceni - wither, fade away;

slip; fail; faint; forget. livion

faintness; forgetfulness, ob-

Ceria - lassitude, confussion, நாட்பு - crowd; army; battle-

field.

ஞாலம் - earth, the pendant globe of earth. ஞான்ற - a day; a revolution. 55 & - fitly. *தகர் -* ram

தகவு - fitness, convenience. தகு - be fit. தகுதி - fitness, convenience. # - fitness, appropriate quality; greatness; excellence; beauty.

தகைமை - fitness; dexterity; good disposition, friendship. தங்கு - stay, remain, abide. தஞ்சம் - greatness; poverty; lowliness; something easy; utterly. #4 - tear, cut off; grow thick, heavy. தடிக்து - diminishing. som - separate. தணந்தமை - separation. soff - calm, soften; abate. தண்-cool; humble, mean, low. தண்பதம் - low condition. தண்டம் - punishment. தண்டாகோய் - remediless

suffering. தண்(ணம்) - cold(ness), cool-(ness). தண்மை - coolness; kindness. தர்தை - father. தம் - one's own.

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PIRUKKURAL

sio - their own.

தமியன் - a single one, one by himself, alone. தமியன் - a female alone.

**Б**05 - glvo. தருக்கு - exult in ; rejoice. தமே - head; what is chief. தலேக்கூடு - join, assemble; approach. ക്യാപ്പര - begin; practise; attain to, gain. துவப்பிரி - separate. த ஃப்பெய் - assemble in crowds. தவம் - penance, austerity. தவல் - wanting: failure; cessation. தவறு - fault, guilt; slip. தவு - die, perish தவ்வ - destruction, ruin. தவ்வேன் - become ruined.

அவ்வை - (Nudevi) older sister of (Lakshmi) good fortune, the goddess of misfortune. தமுவு - embrace, befriend. # ani - slack, stagger. தளிர் - bud, shoot. கள்ளா - unfailing. தள்ளு - reject, forsake. தறுகண் - ferocity, valour, undaunted bravery. தன் - its, one's own. தன்மை - quality. ar - give. தாக்கணங்கு - the goddess that attacks (the fighting i. e. the powerful goddess), Lakshmi.

தாக்கு-fight, attack in jumping, ash against, strike against. *தாங்கு -* support. தாங்கும் - which will uphold, bear, sustain. தாமரை water-lily, lotus. தாமரைக்கண்ணன் - the lotuseved one: Trumal. தாமரையிஞள்-(she of the lotus: an epithet of) Lakshmi. snu - mother. தார் - army, vanguard. தாவு - ruin, wasting; jump, stretch, reach to

தாழ் - rail. lock, holt. தாழ்ச்சு - humility, abjectness தாழ்வு - humility, depression; want, misery. தாளாண்மை-a life full of effort. தான் - foot; exertion, effort. கானம் - gift. #n2mr - westion; army. தான் - self. தீகழ் - shine, gloam. திகழ்தரும் - which gleams. திங்கள் - moon : month. திட்பம் - strength, firmness. Sim - strength. திண்ணியர் - strong men. திண்மை - strength.

SA - change, turn. தரு-prosperity, wealth, felicity; Lakshmi, goddess of fortune. திறப்பாடு - manner, method. திறம், திறன் - good nature, means, disposition, opportunity. தின் - millet. 410 GLOSSAR தின் - eat. தின்பவர் - eaters. தீ - fire ; evil [Opp. சல்]. தீங்கு - evil ; harm. Fom B - touch.

தீமை - evil, mischief. தீய(வை) - evil (things). **g** - absolutely. Fir - cease from; come to an end, (be) free(d) from. துகில் - cloth. துச்சில்-asylum for a traveller. துஞ்சல் - slumbering. அஞ்சு - sleep. தடை - wipe off, extirpate, destroy. தணி - decide; clear up. துணிவு - intellectual clearness; decision, conclusion (like the latin decretum as term.

philos.) துணே - measure; assistance; companion; until. துணேயார் - assistants, counsellors, ministers. துப்பார் - eaters. துப்பு, துவ்வு - food, enjoyment; assistance, aid; strength exerted for strength put forth against; hatred, enmity, [Opp. &Ly]. தப்புரவு - aid, supplying their needs. தும்மல் - sneezing. **διώ(φ - a sneeze; sneeze.** துயரம், துயர் - sorrow, afflicகையில் − sleep. தாயிற்று - cause to sleep. துய் - enjoy ; eat. துய்த்தல் - enjoyment. தாருவு - seek for. து - balance; similarity, likeness. துவர - be harsh; much. துவர் - be of a harsh taste; be austere, strong. துவ்வாதவன் - one without food, poor. துவ்வான் - a poor man; he who enjoys not vigour. துளக்கு - motion; change. துளங்கு - wave, move. துளி - drop, rain-drop.

து p-leave, forsake or renounce the world and the conjugal life. த றவு - the virtue of renunciation. துறைவன் - chieftain near a river-bank or the sea-shore, the lord of the haven. தனி - anger, fear, affliction: despair; point; be angry. துன்பம், துன்பு - affliction. தான்னியார் - friends. துன்னு - approach, come near. தர - hatred; hostility; a support, staff. தூக்கம் - sleep, slumber. தூக்கு lift up; consider, weigh.

ing, vigilance, attention; not delaying. down.

தாங்காமை - state of not sleep-

தாங்கு - sleep, be drowsy; hang

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தேயம் – place, country. தாங்கும் - which will hang. தேய் - vanish; wear away; rub தாண் - pillar, support. off; destroy. தாண்டில் - fishing-hook, tackle. தேர் - car, chariot, carriage; து து - a message ; embassy, an know, consider, be clever. am bassador. தேர்ச்சு - investigation; know-தாய்மை - purity. ledge; counsel. அரவி - feather. தேவர் - Gods. ≠ a - sprinkle to drop, let கேற - know thoroughly, droop. as to trust. ar m - thicket; heap. தேற்றம் - decision, solidity; தாற்ற - fan, scatter ; slander, certainty; confidence. defame, spread a report. தேற்று - know, clear up, be தேய்வம் - gods, the divinity, clear; comfort. divine power. தேற்று தல் - inspiring confi-தெரி - be clear, perceive; dence. select, discriminate. தேன் – honey. தெருளு, தெருள்-know clearly, தோகு - sum up ; poin, collect be clear. together, amass; be concise. தெவ், தெவ்வு - hatred, fight; தொகை - crowd; sum, the hater. sum total. தெவ்விர் - haters; ∈nemies. தொகையாக – together. தெளி - become clear; decide; *தொடங்கு* - begin. trust தொடர் - intercourse; follow தெளிதல் - confidence. after, be connected with. தெளிவு - clearness; decision; தொடர்பு, தொடர்ப்பாடு election. connection; attachment. தென் - clear. தொட‰ - a wreath. தௌளியர் - men of clear un-தொடி - bracelet; an Indian derstanding, men of upright ounce; a woman. mind. தொடு - touch; dig. தெற - destroy. தொ‰ - perish, destroy. தெறபொருள் - enemies spoil. தொலேவு – loss; inferiority. தெற்ற - certainty. தொல் - old, ancient. தென் - south. கொல்ஸே - antiquity. *தென்புலத்தார் -* (from தென் கொல்வரவு - old nobility. southern and Linus place.

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decessed.

GLOSSARY

Cano - jewel; petal, flower, a wreath of flowers. தோட்டி - sting, a goad.

Carmond - boat. தோய் - be dipped in ; unite, join, touch, embrace.

தோய்வு - joining, touching. தோல் - leather, skin; beauty; word: suffer defeat. தோல்வி - defeat ; loss ; detri-

ment. தோழி - female companion. தோன் - shoulder, arm; person; hollow, perforate. தோறும் - every. தோற்றம் - appearance. தோன்று - appear. நகல் - laughing, cheerfulness. ககு - laugh, rejoice; be kindly; deride. 5005 - laughter. கைச - desire, love. நச்சு - poisonous; desire. கஞ்சு - poison. ந்த - middle. கடுக்கு - tremor, wavering.

கடுக்கு - tremor, wavering. கடுங்கு - tremble. கடுவு - justice, impartiality.

കൈശിയിയായാഥ - equity. கடை-walk, step, gait; method. கட்ட π π் - well-wishers, friends. கட்பு - friendship. நணி - nearness. மண்ணு - come near. கண்பு - affection, friendship. நத்தம் - advantage, gain. கய - desire, long for. சயம், கயன் - fitness, propriety; benefit, gain; delight; manner; behaviour.

கயப்பி - cause, desire.

ыя - jackal.

கயமில - things not right.

கலம் - good, benefit, bliss. கல்-good [Opp. தீ, பொல், சிற்]. கல்கு - bestow, grant; be kind. கல்குடவை – poverty. கல்க\_ர் - be poor. கவிலு, கவில் - speak; learn. ான் - love. நரு - palm-tree sap. ந்று - fragrant. **க**னைவு - state of wakefulness. real - much, totally. கனே - become wet. கன்கு - what is good; plenty; strength; be well. கன்மை - goodness; worth. கன்றி - a benefit. நா, நாவு - tongue.

நாகம் - snake; dragon.
நாகரிகம் - urbanity.
நாடு - a country; seek, inquire.
நாடுடாறம் - daily, always.
நாட்ட - they belong to the land.
நாணம் - ignominy, shame.
நாணு, நாண் - shame, modesty; a cord; be ashamed, shame-

a cord; be ashamed, shamefaced.

நாமம் - name; glory; terror,
fear.

நாரின்மை - want of love.
நார் - love, affection.

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சாவாய் - ship.

கான் - day. காறு - smell, emit fragrance. காற்றம் - fragrance, smell; breath. கோன்கு - four.

ந்தமு, கிகழ் - happen; go on; shine. கிச்சம் - perpetuity.

கிச்சம் - perpetuity. கிணம் - tatness, fat. கிச - join, arrange; dispose. கிசப்பு - fullness; poverty;

fill.

Soui, Som - soil, ground; country; earth.

Sou - place, standing place;

position; permanence.

கிலேயாமை - instability. கில் – stand, abide; stay; be durable. கிழல், கீழல் - shadow. கிற, கிறுத்த - put, place, balance; stop. கிறை - fulness, virtue, excellence, modest reserve; be full, become full, fill. #2 - think, devise, reflect. 5 - thou: renounce, forsake. மீங்கு - recede, cease. 電の - length, long time, prolonged duration; extend, prolong; delay. Lio - length.

கீட்டு - extend.

கீத்தார் - (he, they) who renounced. **நீந்து** – s∨vim. கீப்பு - renunciation. ВлпQ - bathe; wash. கீர் - water; disposition, quality, essence; nature. கீர்மை - quality, ingenuity; liberality. நீளு, நீள் - lengthen, extend; grow. நுசுப்பு - middle of the body, waist. தாட்பம் - subtlety. நாணங்கிய – refined நாணங்கு - be subtle. \_\_\_\_\_\_ subtlety, nicety, fine-

ness; acumen, minuteness; penetration. நாண்ணவை - the assembly of the men of subtle learning. நுண்ணிய - minute, subtle. நுண்ணியர் - a penetrating one. ததல் - forehead, brow, front. து - put out, quench, extinguish. நுமர் - of your party or family. நுறை - enter; creep in; penetrate. நாலோர் - classic writers,

scientific writers. தால்-thread; book, a scientific treatise. நாற் - hundred. நேகிழு, செகிழ் - become loose, become flaccid; slip off. கெஞ்சம், கெஞ்சு - heart, mind,

conscience; soul. கெஞ்சொடு கிளத்தல் - colloquy with one's own heart. செடிய, கெடு - extensive, long.

செடிய, கெடு - extensive, long. கெடுகீர் - slowness, tardiness. கெய் - butter-oil, ghee.

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GLOSSAR:

செருஞ்சு - a thorny plant: Tribulus terrestris L. **கெருகல்**, செருகற்று-yesterday. செறி - way; path. Gari - straightness; equality, similarity; accord, agree, yield; vow; bestow. Gpor, Cpor, Corres - being in pain; suffer pain; grieve: smart, complain of. Carico - sight, a look, a glance;

look at to, regard; attend to.

சோய்-disease; affliction, pain. கோல் - lead an austere life, perform penance, suffer

penance.

கோற்றல்-performing penance. கோன்பு - penance. சோன்மை, சோன் றல்-penance, suffering; patience. பக்டு - buil, buffalo. பகல் - day (time). பகவன் - the Divine Being. பகு - divide. பகு 🗟 - division, section. பகை - hate. பச - become yellow. பசப்பு, பசலே - yellow colour. பி - hunger.

பசு - tender; green. பசுமண் - unburnt clay. பசை - desire; affection, tenderness.

படர்தரும் - will spread. படாம் - cloth ; curtain, a viel. படி - nature; measure; earth. படிவத்தர் - those who have taken a vow, ascetics. படிற - lie, theft; fraud, deceit. படு - great; lie down; produce. படுபாக்கு – that (it) will ensue. படை – weapon, instrument ; army. பட்டடை - anvil. பட்டி - a small town; mean behaviour, meanness. பணி - bow down ; be humble. பணிவு - Lowing, humility. பண - greatness; strength.

பண் - melody, sound of musical instrument. பண்டம் - ware, material, goods. பண்டு - antiquity, formerly. பண்பு - nature, quality; virtue, good quality, excellence; courtesy. பதடி - blighted corn, husk, chaff. பதம் - foot, way ; manner. பதி - place. பத்து - ten.

பய - yield, produce; grant, bestow. பயனில - things without profit. பயம், பயன் - profit, advantage;

fruit.

பயிலு, பயில் - practise : enjoy. பர - be extended; go about. பாத்த(ன்) - debauchee, profligate; rogue. பரி - big, stout; dread; compassionate; divide; favour, defend, desire; cut off; lament; endure. பருகு - drink.

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பாறுவம் - opportunity, time; season.

பருவால் - suffering, affliction. பல், பன் - many [Opp. சில்]. பல்லார் - many people. பல்லாறு - many way. பழ் - old. பழக - be used, be accustomed. பழம் - fruit : old. பழி - fault; guilt, blame; scold, blame.

பழு - ripen. பழுது - fault; malice. ப(**ை முமை - a**ntiquity, familiarity.

பழையார் - old friends. பளிங்கு - mirror; crystal. பள்ளி - chamber, bed; divan. பற - fly away. பறி - take away, pluck off. பறை - a drum. பற்றுர் – enemies. பற்ற - attachment, passion; support; wealth; hold adhering, take hold of, seize; cling to. பனி - dew ; coolness. பனுவல் - a book. பனே - a palmyra-tree. பா - distribute; divide. பாகம் - portion; half. பாக்கியத்தால் – fortunately.

பாடு - place; nature; greatness, dignity, honour; anything that befalls; sing. பாத்தி - a garden-bed. பாத்திப்படு - cultivate; (fig.) strengthen. பாம்பு - snake. பாயிச**ம்** - introduction. பாய் - leap; spring. பாராட்டு-celebrate, extol; show fort. பாரி - produce; spread.

பார்-shore, bank; rocky ground; see, behold, watch for. பார்ப்பான் - a teacher, a Brahman.

பால் - milk; portion, division. *பாவம் -* sin. பாவி-a sinner (personification) பாவை-picture, puppet, statue; woman; image on the retina. பாழ் - desolation. பாழ்படு - become void. பாற்படு-accommodate oneself: behave properly. பு (த்து) - seize (handful). பிணம் - corpse.

பிணி - affliction; sickness, disease; bind, tie.

பிரி - separate; go apart. பிரிவு - separation. பிழை - fault; commit a fault, err, miss; sin against; torment.  $\mathfrak{L} p$  - other, other things; be born. பிறங்கு - shine forth, appear. பிறப்பு, பிறவி - birth. பிறனில்விழையாமை - the not desiring another's wife. பிறன் - another. 416

பிண - deer, hind.

GLOSSAR

பிற்து - another thing; other. பிறை - crescent moon. பிற்பகல் - afternoon. பின் - after; afterwards. பின்றை - after, the day after. **G**-greatness; pride; strength. டீல் - feather of the peacock. மீழி - afflict, torment. பீழை - affliction, torment. புகழ், புகழ்மை - fame, praise. புகு - enter. புகுத்து - enter, make enter.

புக்கில் - dwelling place, house;

bodv.

புடை - place, side. பணர் - join, embrace. புணார்ச்சி, புணர்வு - union, copulation. புணே - raft, ship, vessel. புண் - wound. புதல் - bushes, shrubs, thicket. புதல்வர் - children [Syn. மக் புதை - bundle of arrows, a sheaf (of arrows). புத்தேன் - god, deity. புத்தேளிர் - deities, celestials. புயல் - cloud. புசர்தார் - protectors, kings. புரளு, புரள்-roll away, wallow. பரி .. aim at. desire.

புருவம் - eye-brow. புரை - fault; greatness; worth. புல - be hesitating, bashful, feign dislike, sulky. புலத்தல் - affecting anger. புலம் - place, region; knowledge; senses. புலம்பல் - lamentation. புலவர் - the learned; sages; gods. புலவி - bashfulness. புலால் - flesh. புலி - tiger.

புலே - meanness. புல் - grass; mean, trifling, പുര്തതെയ - the assembly of the புல்லு - draw near, join, embrace; consent. புழுதி - dust, earth. புள் - bird. புறம், புறன் - side, outside, back [Opp. அகம்]. புற்கு - littleness, dimness. புற்கென் - become dim. புற்கை-pap of grass-seed meal, a decoction of vegetables. புனல் - river, water; a stream of water.

புனே - fetters; adorn; laud. புன் - vile, small. பன்கண் - affliction, sickness. புன்மை - smallness, meanness. பூ - a flower; bloom. பூசல் - clamour; noise, sound-பூசண-worship, ritual homage. பூணு, பூண் - put on as an ornament. பூதங்கள் - the elements. பூரியர் - vile men. பெட்டு - having desired.

பெண், பெண்டிர், பெண்டு woman, womanhood. 417 27

TIRUKKURAL

பெண்மை - womanhood, nature of woman. ்பெயர் - change, be changed, turn, alter; destroy.

பெயர்த்து - again. பெய் - rain, drop in; press in, stick in; load.

பெரிது - great. பெரியார் - the great, the wise. பெரு, பெரும் - great.
பெரு கு - increase, become great, grow great.
பெருக்கம் - increasing, greatness; wealth, prosperity.
பெருக்கு-make great, augment; multiply.

பெருமிதம் - great measure, plenty; pride; greatness. பெருமை - greatness. பெர் - desire. பெற - get, beget, obtain; bear; come to pass [Opp. பெற்றம் - bull, cow. பெற்றுன் - a husband; one who has obtained. Guy - hermaphrodite. பேணு - cherish, take care of. Cums - ignorance; woman, girl; a simple person. பேதைமை - ignorance. பேதையார் - ignorant people. பேய் - devil, demon. போறிவாளன் - the wise man. பேர் - great; move; change.

பேரறிவாளன் - the wise man. பேர் - great; move; change. பேறு - procreation, possession, gain; bliss.

பை - beautiful, green. பைதல் - pining grief, affliction. பைய - gently, softly. Gun # # - forget. பொச்சாப்பு - forgetfulness; stupidity, dulness. பொதி - fasten, cover, wrap up; hoard up, store up. பொது - commonness, genera-

பொது - commonness, generality, universality, likeness. பொத்து - hole. பொத்தப்படு - fail. பொய்-lie, what is false; tell a lie; deceive; perish. பொய்(ம்)மை – lie. பொரு - fight, attack. *பொருத்து -* join. [Opp. பிரி]. பொருளாள் - she, who is the possession of. பொருள் - reality; meaning; property; a thing or matter. பொல்லாத - evil things. பொழுது-time; day; evening. பொள்ளென - suddenly. பொறி - organ of sense; sign; knowledge, felicity; destiny. பொறு - bear, sustain, suffer, endure.

பொறை - patience; burthen. பொன் - gold, any metal. பொன்ற - go off, die. போ - go போக்கு - decay, destruction. போது-flower; go, pass, return.

போர் - war ; cloak, cover.

போல - resemble.

போழ்து - time. 418

போழ் - split; pass between.

GLOSSA!

போற்ற - praise; extol, make much of, esteem; preserve; defend; ward off. us - child. மகளிர் - women. மகன் - son, man. ம் - rejoice, exult. மகிழ்ச்சி - joy, gladness. மக்கள் - children [Syn. புதல் மங்கலம் - blessing, spell. மடங்கு - grow bent or folded or indolent. மடர்தை - young woman, woman, a maiden.

ഥഥതഥ, ഥഥம் - ignorance, stupidity, folly; simplicity; softness. மடல் - leaves of the palmyra tree, a palmyra leaf-stem; a horse made of such stems, on which a suffering lover mounted to proclaim his grief. ഥലചാർ - young woman. மடவார் - ignorant people; fools.

fools.

LOC - laziness; destruction; cloth, fold of a garment; perish, destroy.

LOC - laziness; slowness.

ம@ - pool; depth; hinder. மட்பகை - a cutting instrument of a potter. மண - marry; join. மணல் - sand. weeff - gem, pearl, jewel. usin - sand, earth. മുള്ള - column, support. மத - knowledge, intellect; moon, the full moon; esteem, honour. மயக்கம் - confusion. மயங்கு - be confused. மயல் - bewilderment; confuமயிர் - hair. மயில் - peacock, peafowl. மரபு - nature; property. மரம் - tree, wood. மருங்கு - side ; waist. மருங்குடையார் - those who have people on their side. மருட்டு - bewilder; feign. மருர்து - medicine. ഥന്ത്ര - come near, embrace, give one's self to; cherish. மருள்-confusion, perturbation, bewilderment; pretend, imitate. மலர் - full-blown flower; open

(as a flower). ம ை - mount, mountain; abound; put on. மல்கு - be full, increase, abound. மல்லல் - strength; abundance. மழல - prattling of a little child, babbling. **ம**ழி - shave. மழை - rain. மற - forget. மறம், மறன் - bravery, wrath; murder; sin.

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மறவர் - valiant, brave men;

murderers.

## ம்றவி - forgetfulness.

reject, deny; forsake; return.

u m & - street; whirl; wander

abroad.

Legionic - the other world;

the other state; the next existence.

மறை - drum; secret, concealment; hide, conceal. மற்ற - a participle which often

seems to have no meaning; a mere அசை நில, but often marks an antithesis

(=but).மேற்றைய(வை) - the other (things). மனம் - mind. மீன (யாள்)-house; house-wife. மன் - greatness, much; certainly; an expletive; an emphatic particle. மன்ற - be open manifestly; certainly. மன்ற - an open place, the street. மன்ன(வ)ன்-king; master, lord. மன்னே - (an expletive): surely. un - the male of a horse;

dark colour (like that of gold); great. un sair - animal; the base people. un a - a stain, filth, spot; fault; blackness. மாடு - possession; felicity, prosperity; ox. மாட்சி(மை)- excellence ; glory . மாட்டு - near; unto, in regard to. மாணர் - ignoble people; adversaries, foes. மாணு, மாண் - glorious; resplendent; excellent; worthy; exceeding, much; be great; excel.

மாண்டார் - men of excellent virtue.
மாண்பு - greatness; beauty; virtue.
மாதர் - woman.
மாத்திரை - measure; only.
மாத்திரை - men, human beings, மாயம் - deceit.

மாத்திரை - measure; only.
மாக்கர் - men, human beings.
மாயம் - deceit.
மாய் - die, perish; vanish.
மாரி - water, rain; cloud.
மார்பு - breadth, human breast.
மாலு, - be troubled, be bewildered.

மாலு, - be troubled, be bewildered. மாலே - evening; garland. மாழ் - become dim. மாழ்(கு) - perish. மாறு, மாற்று - change; recom-

pense; opposition, hostility; disagreement; vary, change; return; remove. மாற்றம் - reply; word. மாற்றலர் - enemies. மாற்றல் - changing, exchange; relieving. மாற்ருன் - (one who crosses) =foe. மானம் - measure; rule; honour, greatness, pride; bashfulness; ignominy.

if & - much.

420 GLOSSAR

மிரு - be abundant; make great; increase; transgress; remain. மிகு தி - abundance; arrogance, pride, insolence; transgression; excess. மிகை - excess, abundance, preponderance; burden. மிசை - height; above, upon, over: eat. மிச்சில் - that which remains after eating, what is left. LB - over. மீக்கூற - praise highly, extol. மீன் - fish : star. ழகடி - (Mudevi) the elder sister of (Lakshmi) fortune; misfortune.

முகம், முகன் - face; forefront. cposs - flower-bud. cupie - end, finish, come to an end; accomplish. cpupa - end, term; tendency. முட்டு - dash against; hinder. ഗ്രുമയം - crocodile. முதல் - beginning; stem, root; capital; cause. மு*து -* old. முத்துறை-what is experienced; W180.

முதுவர் - eldermen, seniors, superiors. முத்தம் - pearl.

முக்து - precede, be first, be before. முயக்கம், முயக்கு - embrace. முயங்கு - embrace. முயல் - hare; apply one's self to, use effort. முயற்சு - effort. முயற்றின்மை - want of perseverance. αρσών - obstinacy; hatred; fight; strength. cuff - break; perish. மு - female breast. முள் - thorn.

முறி - leaf, bud, tender shoot. முறுவல் - smile; tooth. முறை - manner, course, order: law, justice; affinity. முற்பகல் - forenoon.

முற்ற - a seige; surround: come to end. முனி - be angry; abhor, detest. முன - point; courage; hatred; battle, edge of battle.

முன், முன்னர் - before. முன்கை - fore part of the arm. up - three; grow old or ripe. முக்கு - nose. மூடு - cover. மூன்ற - three. Gui - body; reality. மெலியார் - weak men [Opp. வல்யார்]. மெல் - thin, soft. மெல்ல - softly, gently. மென்மை - softness, weakness. Ginii - graze, feed, eat. மேலுலகம் - heaven.

மேல் - greatness, a great man ; (prep.) above, over, against. மேவு - desire ; join. மேனி - body, form; colour.

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மேன்மை - excellency, superiority.

மைந்து - confusion.

மோக்கு - bud; knot. மொய்ம்பு - strength, courage;

മെഥല് - confusion of mind. மையா - be troubled.

shoulder. மொழி - a word; say, speak. Cun - smell to. un - what or which; tie, join. யாக்கை-body, organised body, compacted. யாங்கணும் - every where. யாங்கு - where, as. யாண்டு - where, what place; when. யாது - what? யாமம் - midnight. யாம், யான் (=ான்) - I. யாழ் – lute. யான - elephant.

வகு - divide; impart. வகை - division, part; manner; species. வசை - fault, blame, disgrace, spot; reproach Opp @ms]. வஞ்சம் - lie, fraud, deceit. வஞ்சன் - deceiver, hypocrite. வஞ்சி - deceive. a - unripe fruit; scar, fault; ulcer. வட்டாடு - play at draughts. வணக்கம் - bending, bowing, adoration, reverence. வணங்கு - worship, revere, bow. bend. வண் - abundance; splendour.

வண்ணம் - method; colour. வயிற - belly; body. வயின் - place; also a termination of the local ablative. வரம், வரன் - bliss; a boon; any thing precious. വെഗ്ര്, വാഗമ് - a coming. வரிசை - row; rank, honour; order or merit. வருங்கால் - when it comes. வருத்தம் - trouble, affliction.

வருத்து - be in trouble, take pains; be afflicted, suffer

pains. வரை - limit, measure; reach; write; make a contract; marry; take, accept as one's limit, delineate. മത പ്രപ്പ-limit, limit of decorum. മരി - power, strength; comfort. வலியார் - those who are strong; powerful men [Opp. മഥരി யார்] മൂയ - net. வல், வன் - strong; swift; hard, cruel, strength; swiftness. മാഖ്യതമെ - the assembly of those of mighty learning. ചര്യം - 'thou art able!', swiftness.
வழக்கு - the proper way;
method; cause.
வழங்கு - be in use, be current,
walk about, pass round; give,
give alms.

augh - way; posterity; after, the sequel; when.

வழிவர்த - old, veteran; hereditary. வழுக்கு - slipping; slide; forget;

வழுத்து - congratulate, praise, salute; bless. வளம் - beauty; excellency, greatness; prosperity, abundance, plenty; produce, income. ans - so as to increase. മണി - wind. •20 - bracelet, a bangle; encircle. audi off - nobility, magnanimity,

encircle.

a since - nobility, magnanimity,
a plant: Convolvulus Batatas;
a winding plant, a creeper.

a p - grow dry.

a prima i - become very poor;
good dry.

a pluni - poor people.

a p - empty; small; poor வறமை - poverty; emptiness. வற்றல் - the state of being dry. வன்கண் - a hard eye; pitiless or cool determination. வன்கண்ணன் - one who has a hard eye. வன்சொல் - harsh words. வன்பாடு - hardness. வன்பால்-hard, barren ground, rocky or sterile soil. வன்மை - strength; power. and - wither, fade. வாட்டு - draughtness; game. வாணிகம் - trade, commerce, business, merchandise. வாயில் - door, gate, way.

வாய் - mouth; place; opportunity; succeed; agree, be fitting; be obtained; exist. வாய்க்க - suitable. வாய்மை - truth.

வாரி - income, revenue; abundance; water. வாரு - power. வால், வான் - purity, truth; white.

வாழ்-live prosperously, prosper. வாழ்க்கை - household, happy life. வாழ்வு - life, happy life, order. வாளாண்மை - swordmanship. வாள் - sword. வானத்தவர் - the inhabitants of heaven. வானகம் - sky, cloud; rain. வானேர் - the celestials, the heavenly ones. வான் - sky ; rain. வான்சிறப்பு - the excellence of rain. விக்குள் (விக்கல்) - hiccough விசும்பு - atmosphere, sky; cloud. ale - leave; emit; put; relinguish. விண் - sky, ether, cloud.

விதிரு, விதிர் - sprinkle. ബ്ൂച്ചப்பு - desire. வித்தகர் - knowers; learned வித்து - a seed. விய - admire, praise. வியர் - perspire. வியன் - greatness; abundance. 423 TIRUKKURAL விதல் - finger. விரி - expand, spread; expose. விருந்து - guest; a feast, banquet.

விருர்தோம்பல் - hospitality. விருப்பு - desire, wish ; love. விரை - hasten, make haste. விலங்கு - animal, beast. മിയ - price. മില് - bow ; seli. விழி - open the eyes, look up, see; awake. விழு - preciousness ; precious ; excellency; affliction; fall. விழுங்கு - swallow, devour. விழுப்பம் - desire; anything worthy of desire; excellency,

good, benefit.

விழுப்புண் - a deadly wound. விழுமம் - affliction, misery. விழுமியார் – excellent men. விழை - desire eagerly. விளக்கு - lamp. விளங்கு - shine. മിണ്-call; disperse; be ruined; perish, die. മി?ണ - grow, grow ripe. മിയുപ്പുണ്, മിയുണയു - growth, produce, standing corn, field; result, consequence. விறல் - greatness; victory. മിത്മ, മിത്രമ്യ - ask, enquire. all 2007 - exertion, action in

general; evil, sin. al - die; cease; fail. ക്ക്ആ - swell. മ്മ - separation, liberation. வீழு, வீழ் - fall to; let down; cast down; fasten. வீற - solitariness; greatness, majesty. வீற்றிரு - be seated majestically, securely. வீற்றிருக்கை - supreme great-Gau(i) - hot, severe ; swift. வெஃகு - desire. வெகுளாமை - absence of anger. வெகுளி - anger, wrath.

வேகுளு - become angry. வெங்கோலன் - a tyrant. வெண்மை - ignorance. டுவ(ய்)யில் - sunshine, heat. வெய்து - heat; swiftness; quickly. வெரு(வு) - fear. வெருவந்த - things that cause fear, tyrannical acts. (aai - vanquish, conquer. வெளிப்படு - become manifest. வெளியார் - ignorant people. **G**മണി *ற -* ignorance. வெள் - white. வெள்ளம் - flood, a stream of water, sea. வெறி - drunkenness; confusion;

stupidity; strong; smell, fragrance. வெற - detest; change; shape. Cau pi soms - glory; felicity, treasure. வென்றி - victory. வேட்டல் - offering. வேட்டுவன் - hunter. வேண்டு - want, ask ; require. 424 GLOSSARY

வேர்தன் - king. வேண்டுதல் - desire. வேர்து - government, king.

கேய் - bamboo.

Cair - perspire; be angry. Calorir - a man with a lance, a warrior. Carol - custody, watch. வேல்-weapon, lance, a javelin. வேளாண்மை - beneficence, benefit; favour alms. Casir - desire; sacrifice; favour. Causin - sacrifice, offering; beneficence, alms to the needy; desire eagerly. Cap - other; difference; kind.

வேற்படு - differ. வேற்றமை - diversity. mai - the earth; straw; place, put; consider. തൈക്ക് - a day. வைத்து - some thing in hand. வைப்பு - position, place; earth. வைய(க)ம் - earth, world. 28

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